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State of Wisconsin
Blue Book
1987-1988

Wisconsin Symbols

State Flag

Robin
STATE BIRD

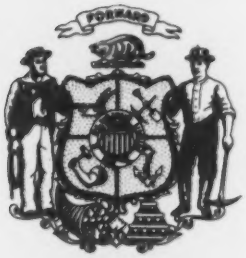
White-tailed Deer
STATE WILDLIFE ANIMAL

Badger
STATE ANIMAL

Muskellunge
STATE FISH

Sugar Maple
STATE TREE

Wood Violet
STATE FLOWER



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1987-1988 Blue Book

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The artwork appearing on the front and back covers highlights the design of the interior of the State Capitol. The original paintings are the work of Madison artist Paula Nees who used oils to capture the architectural features, distinctive decorative details and variety of materials found in the building. The scenes appearing on the covers of the book represent two of three paintings done by the artist and commissioned by Madison Newspapers, Inc. The three original paintings are on display in the newspaper building lobby. The editors are grateful to Madison Newspapers, Inc. and artist Nees for permission to reproduce the paintings on the cover of the 1987-1988 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

The editors would also like to thank the Department of Development; the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; the State Historical Society; and the caucus staffs in each house of the Legislature for contributing the photographs which appear throughout the book.

TOMMY G. THOMPSON

Governor
State of Wisconsin

June 30, 1987

Dear Readers:

I am very grateful to you and the other citizens of Wisconsin for the privilege and honor of letting me be a public servant for you. The greatest thing about being the Governor is knowing that I work for so many fine bosses — the people of Wisconsin.

Many years ago, Edmund Burke said that the only thing necessary for evil to triumph in the world was for good people to do nothing. More recently, an anonymous philosopher said, "Lead, follow or get out of the way!"

This Blue Book provides you with valuable information so that you can become leaders in shaping state policy by becoming more involved in government. I invite you to use this information and participate more fully in Wisconsin state government.

I also invite you to join me in a partnership that will benefit all Wisconsin residents. Together, we can create more jobs. We can make state government more cost-efficient and cost-effective. We can also maintain and enhance the quality of life we all enjoy in Wisconsin.

We can achieve these goals and many more goals *if* we work together.

That's why I hope your use of this Blue Book will inspire and enable you to participate more in your state government. None of us is smarter than all of us. Together, we can solve problems and propel Wisconsin into a new era of unprecedented prosperity.

Sincerely

Tommy G. Thompson

TOMMY G. THOMPSON
Governor

Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison, Wisconsin 53707 • (608) 266-1212

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The State of Wisconsin

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

STATE CAPITOL

MADISON, WIS. 53702

DR. H. RUPERT THEOBALD
CHIEF

TELEPHONE AREA 608
LEGAL 266-3561
REFERENCE 266-0341

INTRODUCTION

This is the 78th edition of the Wisconsin Blue Book. It is the product of the efforts of a large group of individuals who contributed a wide range of skills and expertise to the imposing task of publishing what has evolved into a 1000-page reference volume on Wisconsin state government.

Virtually the entire staff of the Legislative Reference Bureau was involved in some aspect of the process — research analysts compiled statistics and revised the text; attorneys contributed summaries of legislation and Supreme Court decisions; librarians located information sources and assisted in proofreading; word processors entered data and text into computers in preparation for type composition; and clerks made numerous trips to shuttle copy between state offices.

Others both in and out of state government also made major contributions. The WISCOMP unit of the Department of Administration typeset the tables and text, provided the artwork, and produced camera-ready copy. Individuals throughout state government provided information about their respective agencies and contributed photographs to illustrate the book. Special mention is given to the Wisconsin business leaders who cooperated to write the feature article which focuses on Wisconsin's business and industrial climate.

Thus, the Blue Book is the result of a concerted effort of many people. It is the job of the editor, however, to provide direction, motivation, and leadership, and to weave many strands into a cohesive and coherent whole. No one performed this role with more dedication and distinction than Miss Patricia V. Robbins, former Legislative Reference Bureau Deputy Chief, Director of Reference and Library, and Blue Book editor. Prior to her retirement in October 1986, Pat Robbins served as editor, along with the LRB Chief, of 10 editions. Under her direction, the Wisconsin Blue Book has come to be recognized as one of the most comprehensive, useful, and reliable references of its kind.

Although Pat Robbins supervised the production of the Blue Book, she also made significant contributions to its content. Her painstaking research into the origins and development of executive branch agencies, originally conducted to aid the 1967 Legislature in reorganizing state government, later served as the basis for the agency descriptions in the Blue Book. Among her many innovations over the years was the grouping of state agencies by function, the inclusion of the framework of government, a profile of each branch, the listing of agency accomplishments during the biennium, and an expanded statistical picture of the state.

MISS PATRICIA V. ROBBINS

Pat Robbins' greatest contribution, perhaps, is that she led by example. Her unflagging determination and quiet dedication to produce the best book possible established the standard by which all future editions will be measured. Although her colleagues at the LRB are the direct recipients of this legacy, it is the people of the State of Wisconsin who are the prime beneficiaries of her efforts. In recognition of these contributions, the 1987-88 Wisconsin Blue Book is dedicated to Patricia V. Robbins.

H. Rupert Theobald

Dr. H. Rupert Theobald, Chief

Lawrence S. Barish

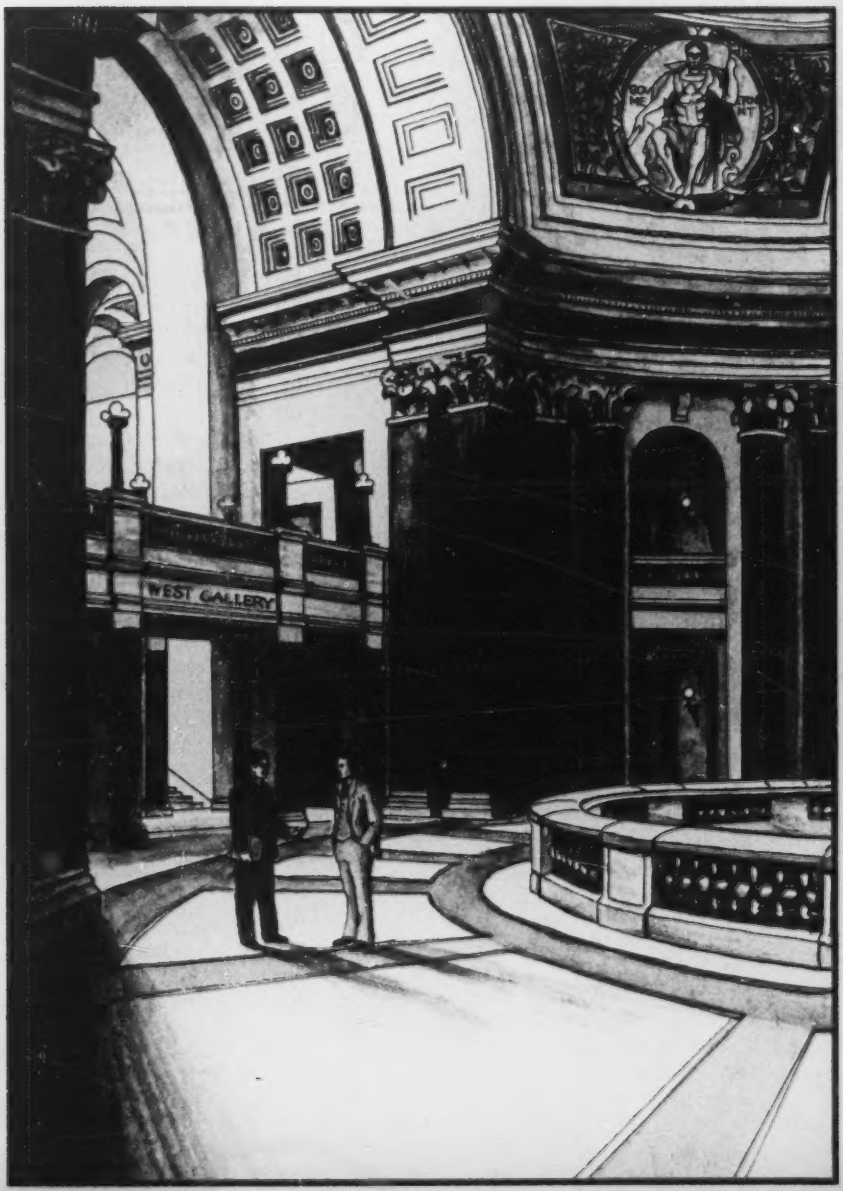
Lawrence S. Barish, Director of Reference and Library

BLUE BOOK EDITORS

1

Biographies

Biographies and pictures: Wisconsin constitutional executive officers, Supreme Court justices, members of the U.S. Congress from Wisconsin, and legislators (including legislative and congressional district maps)



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CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

GOVERNOR

Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.): Born Elroy, Nov. 19, 1941; married; 3 children. B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1966. Attorney. Served in Army Reserve. Member Juneau Co. Republican Party; St. Bar of Wis.; Juneau Co. Bar Assn. Former mbr. Jaycees. Mbr. Juneau Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1971-74. Former state representative.

Elected to Assembly 1966-1984. Minority Leader 1985 (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81); Assistant Min. Leader 1973-81; 1971 Min. Caucus Vice Chp. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Select Com. on the Future of the UW System (vice chp.); Assembly Organization (since 1981); Rules (since 1973); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (since 1973); Legislative Council (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81) and its Com. on Interstate Banking (eff. 1/3/85); Disability Bd. (also 1983, 1981 eff. 12/18/81). **1983** — Economic Development (resigned 10/25/83); Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1981 eff. 12/5/83); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (also 1981 eff. 12/18/81). **1981** — Children and Human Development (resigned 4/2/81); Judiciary (resigned 1/21/82, mbr. 1979, 1977, 1973, 1971, 1967); Reapportionment (eff. 1/15/82); Jt. Com. for the Review of Admin. Rules (also 1975-79, 1971, vice chp. 1967). **1979** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977). **1977** — Insurance and Banking (also 1975, 1973); Adv. Bicycle Coordinating Coun.; Legis. Co. Com. on Product Liability. **1975** — Excise and Fees; Legis. Co. Coms. on Native American Study, on Inheritance Taxation, and on Malpractice. **1973** — Legis. Co. Coms. on Liability of Health Professionals and on Lobbying Laws. **1971** — Tourism; Legis. Programs Com.; Legis. Co. Com. on Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Elected governor 1986.

Telephone (Capitol): (608) 266-1212.

Mailing address (office): Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Scott McCallum (Rep.): Born Fond du Lac, May 2, 1950; married; two children. Graduate Goodrich H.S.; B.A. Macalester College 1972; M.A. Johns Hopkins University 1974. Property manager and developer. Former state senator, YMCA program director, legislative aide to U.S. congressman. Member Wis. Special Olympics (bd. of dir.); Rotary. Former adviser YMCA Youth in Government (state chair 1976-80).

Elected to Senate 1976; reelected 1980 and 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development; Transportation Projects Comn. **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1981); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com.; Legislative Council (also 1981) and its Coms. on Condominium Issues and on Interstate Banking. **1981** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Correctional Services. **1979** — Education and Revenue; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Environmental Health and on Legislative Oversight (also 1977); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. **1977** — Agriculture, Aging and Labor; Audit; Tax Reform Comn.

Elected lieutenant governor 1986.

Telephone (Capitol): (608) 266-3516.

Mailing address (office): Room 22 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

SECRETARY OF STATE

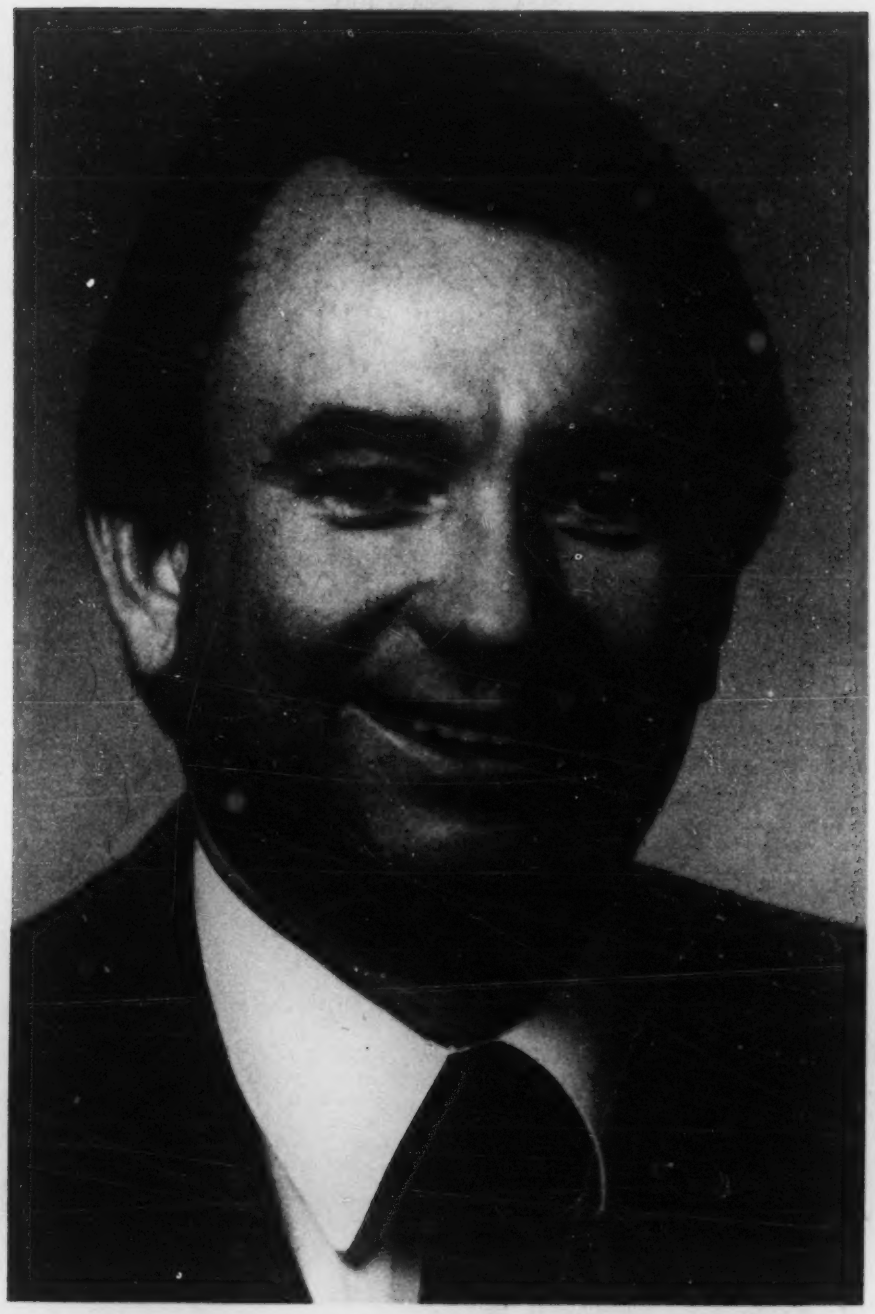
Douglas J. La Follette (Dem.): Born Des Moines, Iowa, June 6, 1940; not married. B.S. Marietta College 1963; M.S. Stanford University 1964; Ph.D. Columbia University 1967. Former director of training and development with an energy marketing company; assistant professor, UW-Parkside; assistant director, Mid-American Solar Energy Center; public affairs director, Union of Concerned Scientists; owner and operator of a small business; research associate, UW-Madison. Member Amer. Solar Energy Society; Audubon Society; Friends of the Earth; Phi Beta Kappa. Former member Council of Economic Priorities; Amer. Federation of Teachers; Federation of American Scientists; Lake Michigan Federation; Southeastern Wis. Coalition for Clean Air.

Elected to Senate 1972.

Elected secretary of state 1974 and 1982; reelected 1986. Member State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands.

Telephone (office): (608) 266-5801.

Mailing address (office): Room 271, 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.



Governor
TOMMY G. THOMPSON

STATE TREASURER

Charles P. Smith (Dem.): Born Chicago, June 18, 1926; married; 4 children. Graduated West High School, Madison; B.S. Milton College 1950. Former corporation production supervisor. Veteran of World War II; served in Marine Corps 1944-45 in the South Pacific and on Okinawa, awarded Purple Heart and presidential unit citation. Member National Assn. of State Treasurers (secretary-treasurer); National Assn. of Unclaimed Property Administrators (treasurer); Western States Land Commissioners Assn.; Madison Opportunity Center (Board of Directors, vice president, past treasurer); Wis. Special Olympics (Board of Directors, past secretary); Big Brothers of Dane County (Board of Directors, past president). Former member Madison Rivers and Lakes Commission 1965-71 (past president). McGovern delegate to 1972 Democratic National Convention, Miami; Kennedy delegate to 1980 Democratic National Convention, New York; Hart delegate to 1984 Democratic National Convention, San Francisco. Served on Dane County Board of Supervisors 1952-53.

Elected state treasurer since 1970. Member State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands; State Board of Canvassers; State Financial Advisory Board; State Depository Selection Board; Citizens Advisory Committee to the Public Intervenor. Treasurer for the State Investment Board and for the Wisconsin Retirement Fund.

Telephone (office): (608) 266-3711.

Mailing address (office): Room 134, 125 S. Webster Street, P.O. Box 7871, Madison 53707.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Donald J. Hanaway (Rep.): Born Stevens Point, December 25, 1933; married; 4 children. Graduate Edgewood High School, B.B.A. UW-Madison School of Commerce 1958; LL.B. UW-Madison 1961. Attorney. Former state senator. Served in Army 1954-56. Member Wis. Bar Assn.; American Bar Assn. Former member Wis. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Brown Co. Legal Aid (former dir.); De Pere Historical Soc. (former dir.); De Pere Chamber of Commerce (former secy.). Brown Co. assistant district attorney 1963-64; Special Prosecutor 1967-68; De Pere City Attorney 1965-72, 1976-79; Mayor 1972-74.

Elected to Senate in July 10, 1979 special election; reelected 1980 and 1984. Assistant Minority Leader 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1985** — Economic Development; Energy and Environmental Resources; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (also 1983, 1981); Community Development Finance Authority (bd. of dir.). **1983** — Jt. Audit Com. (also 1981); Higher Education and Economic Development (eff. 5/24/83); Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study, on Courts (also 1981, 1979), on Marital Property Implementation. **1981** — Sen. Organization; State and Local Affairs and Taxation; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization; Legis. Coun. Com. on Taxation of Interstate Corporations; Wis. Council on Criminal Justice; Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Adv. Com.; Jud. Council Com. on Homicide and Lesser Included Offenses; Governor's Spec. Com. on Transportation Aids. **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs; Legis. Council Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision and on Unfair Sales Act (secy.); Governor's Ad Hoc Com. on Transportation Finance and Ad Hoc Com. on Solid and Hazardous Waste.

Elected attorney general 1986.

Telephone (Capitol): (608) 266-1221.

Mailing address (office): Room 114 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Herbert J. Grover (nonpartisan office): Born Fond du Lac, Feb. 5, 1937; married; 8 children. Grad. Shawano H.S.; B.A. St. Norbert Coll. 1959; M.A. Amer. Univ. (Wash., D.C.) 1963; Wis. Teaching Cert. UW-Stevens Pt. 1967; Ph.D. UW-Madison 1975; post-doctorate work 1976. School supt.-Monona Grove Pub. Sch. 1978-81, Niagara Pub. Sch. 1974-78; Sen. Wm. Proxmire's staff 1960-63. Mbr. The Coll. Bd.;Phi Delta Kappa; Coun. of Chief State Sch. Officers (exec. com.); Ctr. for Advancement of Sci. Edn. (bd. of dir.); Gov.'s Local Property Tax Relief Comn. Former mbr. Gov.'s Comn. on State-Local Relations; Gov.'s Task Force on Educ. Finance; Gov.'s Judicial Appt. Adv. Comn.; Recipient *Eagle Scout Award*; Wis. Assn. for Retarded Children's *Distinguished Service Award*; Wis. Elem. Principals' Assn. Honorary Life Membership; St. Norbert Coll. *Alma Mater Award*; Wis. Assn. for Environmental Educ. *Award* 1983; CESA No. 2 Dist. Admin. *Outstanding Educational Leadership Award* 1983; Wis. Sch. Safety Coordr. Assn. *Public Service Award* 1984; Wis. Future Farmers of Amer. *Honorary State Farmer* 1984; Wis. Educ. Assn. Coun. *President's Award*; Natl. Center for Health Educ. *Distinguished Leadership Award* 1984; Wis. Assn. of Sch. Dist. Administr. *Outstanding Educator Award, Distinguished Friend of Education Award* 1984. Selected one of 100 of North America's Top Sch. Exec. by *Executive Educator Magazine* 1980 and one of 75 outstanding young educators in the U.S. and Canada by *Phi Delta Kappan* 1981. Natl. Future Farmers of Amer. 1985; Honorary Amer. Farmer; Wis. Educ. Assn. Coun. *Friend of Education Award* 1986; Wis. Technology Educ. Assn. *Certificate of Appreciation* 1986. Wis. Assn. of Sch. Bds. Honorary Membership.

Elected to Assembly 1965-1974. Assistant Majority Floor Leader 1971.

Elected state superintendent April 1981; reelected April 1985. Mbr. UW Bd. of Regents (pres. 1979-80); Higher Educ. Aids Bd.; Educ. Comm. Bd.; Bd. of Voc., Tech. & Adult Educ.; Educ. Comn. of the States (Exec. Com.); Coun. of Chief State Sch. Officers (Bd. of Dir.); State Job Training Coordinating Coun.

Telephone (office): (608) 266-1771.

Mailing address (office): 125 S. Webster Street, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707.

Lieutenant Governor
McCALLUM

Secretary of State
LA FOLLETTE

State Treasurer
SMITH

Attorney General
HANAWAY

State Superintendent
of Public Instruction
GROVER

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

Mailing address: Supreme Court, Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702. Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

CHIEF JUSTICE

Nathan S. Heffernan: Born Frederic, August 6, 1920; married; 3 children. Educated Sheboygan public schools; B.A. UW-Madison 1942; LL.B. 1948; attended Harvard Graduate Sch. of Bus. Admin. 1943-44. Lecturer UW Law School 1961-64 and 1971-83; faculty, N.Y.U. Appellate Judges Seminar 1972-86. Formerly in private law practice 1948-59; counsel, League of Wis. Municipalities; research assistant to Gov. Rennebohm. WWII vet.; served in Navy 1942-46. Member Phi Kappa Phi; Order of Coif; Amer., Wis., Sheboygan and Dane Co. Bar Assns; UW Law School Bd. of Visitors (chm. 1973 to 1976); Amer. Law Institute; Institute of Judicial Admin.; Amer. Judicature Soc. (dir. 1977-80) and chm. of its Program Com. 1979-81; Amer. Legion; V.F.W.; Iron Cross; State Historical Society Bd. of Curators 1972-86; UW-Madison Memorial Union trustee; trustee, William Vilas Trust; Natl. Conf. of Christians and Jews (past Wis. chm.), received its *Distinguished Service Award* 1968; Madison Literary Club (pres. 1979-80); ABA Com. on Federal-State Delineation of Jurisdiction; ABA Com. on Appellate Skills Training 1984; Natl. Center for State Courts' Coun. of State Court Representatives (chm. 1977-78, ex. officio dir.); Natl. Conference of Chief Justices (dir.); Adv. Bd. of Appellate Justice Improvement Project; and Appellate Procedures; and Practices Study Com. (chm.); UW Foundation; UW Law School Alumni (dir.); Fellow, Amer. Bar Foundation. Former mbr. ABA Com. for Administration of Criminal Justice. Asst. district attorney Sheboygan Co. 1951-53; Sheboygan City Attorney 1953-59; Deputy Attorney General 1959-62; U.S. Attorney, Western District of Wis. 1962-64.

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1964 to succeed the late Justice William H. Dieterich; elected to full term April 1965; reelected April 1975; reelected April 1985. Became chief justice August 1, 1983, upon the retirement of Chief Justice Bruce F. Beilfuss.

JUSTICES

Roland B. Day: Born Oshkosh, June 11, 1919; married; 1 daughter. Graduated Eau Claire Senior High School; B.A. UW-Madison 1942; J.D. 1947. Former practicing attorney. WW II vet.; served in Army 1942-46. Member American, Wis. and Dane County Bar Associations; American Judicature Society; American Trial Lawyers Association; Ygdrasil Literary Society (past pres.); Madison Torske Klubben; Madison Literary Club; Madison Club. Former member Madison Housing Authority 1960-64; first assistant Dane Co. district attorney 1949-52; special counsel to Governor in 1963 Supreme Court reapportionment case; UW System Board of Regents 1972-74.

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1974 to fill vacancy created by retirement of Chief Justice E. Harold Hallows; elected to full term April 1976; reelected April 1986.

Shirley S. Abrahamson: Born New York City, Dec. 17, 1933; married; 1 child. Grad. Hunter Coll. H.S. 1950; B.A. New York Univ. 1953; J.D. Indiana Univ. Law Sch. 1956; S.J.D. UW Law Sch. 1962; D.L. (honor) Willamette Univ. 1978, Ripon Coll. 1981, Beloit Coll. 1982, Capital Univ. 1983, John Marshall Law Sch. 1984, Northeastern Univ. 1985, Indiana Univ. 1986. Professor of law UW Law Sch. Lecturer Marquette Univ. Law Sch. (1977-81). Former practicing attorney in Madison. Member Amer. Law Inst. (Council); Indiana Univ. Sch. of Law Bd. of Visitors; Univ. of Miami Sch. of Law Bd. of Visitors; Brigham Young Law Sch. Bd. of Visitors; Fellow, Wis. Acad. of Sciences, Arts and Letters; Phi Beta Kappa; Order of the Coif; Amer., Wis., Indiana, Dane Co., Seventh Circuit, and City of N.Y. Bar Assns.; Amer. Judicature Soc. (bd. of directors since 1983,and mbr. of its exec. com. since 1986); ABA Council, Spec. Com. on Youth Education for Citizenship (1982); ABA Action Comn. on Tort Liability Reform (1986); ABA Comn. on Undergraduate Educ. in Law and Humanities (past mbr.); ABA Council of the Section of Legal Educ. and Admissions to the Bar (past mbr.); Comn. on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (past mbr.); Adv. Com., Civil Litigation Research Project Disputes Processing Research Program (UW and So. Calif.) (past mbr); Dane Co. League of Women Voters (past dir.); Wis. Civil Liberties Union (past dir.); State Bd. of Bar Commrs. (past vice pres.); Tax Analysts and Advocates (past mbr. of Policy Bd.); Madison Trust for Hist. Preservation (dir. 1976); Center for Public Representation, Inc. (staff atty. 1974-75); YMCA (dir. 1975-76); Wis. Judicial Coun.; Adv. Board of the Natl. Inst. of Justice, U.S. Dept. of Justice, 1980 (Presidential appt.). Served on Mayor's Citizen Adv. Bd. (Madison); Gov.'s Citizens Study Com. on Judicial Organization (1971-72); UW-Madison Chancellor's Com. on Status of Women (1971-73); UW Sch. of Law Com. on Legal Educ'l Opportunities for Minority People (1971-76); Consumer Adv. Coun. of the Wis. Commr. of Insurance (1976).

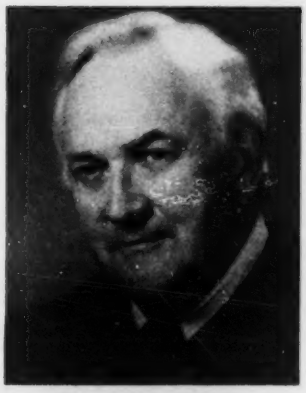
Appointed to Supreme Court August 1976 to succeed the late Chief Justice Horace W. Wilkie; elected to full term April 1979.

William G. Callow: Born Waukesha, April 9, 1921; married; 3 children. Grad. Waukesha H.S. 1939; Ph.B. in econ., UW-Madison 1943, J.D. 1948; Air Force U., Montgomery, Ala. 1951; Natl. Coll. of the State Judiciary, Reno, 1972. WW II and Korean Conflict vet.; served in Marine Corps 1943-45; Air Force 1951-52. Member Natl. Conf. of Comrs. on Uniform State Laws (chm. Wis. Comn. since 1967); Amer. Bar Foundation (fellow); Natl. Conf. of Christians and Jews (state chm. 1980-81); Amer. Bar Assn. Bd. of Elections (chm. 1981-85). Received *Recognition Award* from Wis. Jr. Achievement; Jr. Chamber of Comm. *Out-*

Justice
DAY

Justice
ABRAHAMSON

Justice
CALLOW



Chief Justice
HEFFERNAN

Justice
STEINMETZ

Justice
CECI

Justice
BABLITCH

standing Young Man of Year; Dale Carnegie *Good Human Relations Award*; Legal Auxiliary of Wis. *Distinguished Service Award*; U.W. *Outstanding Alumnus Award* 1973; Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn. *Certificate of Appreciation*; Waukesha Co. Humane Society *Distinguished Service Award*; city of Waukesha *Outstanding Community Service Recognition*; Wis. Fed. of Women's Clubs *Certificate of Appreciation for Invaluable Services*; Amer. Judges Assn. *Distinguished Service Award*; V.F.W. *Award Citation*; Natl. Lawyers Wives *Certificate of Merit*; State of Wis. *Dedicated Service Award*; Citation by the 1977 Wis. Legislature in recognition for service as a Waukesha Co. judge. In conjunction with AAA and Wis. Div. of Motor Vehicles, initiated the Group Dynamics Program, an education and rehabilitation program for drunk drivers. Also initiated "Volunteers in Probation" and "Victim-Offender Confrontation Program" for Waukesha Co., and a TV series on "Responsibliities under the Law". Asst. Waukesha city attorney 1948-52. Elected Waukesha City Attorney 1952-60; Waukesha Co. Court judge 1961-77.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1977; reelected April 1987.

Donald W. Steinmetz: Born Milwaukee, Sept. 19, 1924; married; 5 children. B.A. UW-Madison 1949; J.D. 1951; Natl. Coll. of State Judiciary 1966. Former practicing attorney; claims attorney and examiner 1951-58; teacher, Wis. Judicial Coll. 1974-78. WW II vet.; served in Air Force 1943-45. Member Amer., Wis. Bar and Milw. Bar Assns.; Amer. Judicature Society; Institute of Judicial Administration; Amer. Legion. Served on Wis. Coun. on Criminal Justice and State Court Reporters Compensation and Qualifications Com. 1979; State Admin. Com. on Courts 1976-79; Chief Judge Study Com. 1974-75; Judicial Election and Selection Com. 1967-68; Com. to Recommend Rules on Use of Sound Camera Equipment in the Courtroom 1969-70; Judicial Code Ethics Com. 1973-74; State Judicial Planning Com. 1977; Career Criminal Com. (chp. 1977); Criminal Jury Instructions Com.; Voluntary Assn. of Trial Judges (exec. bd. 1979-80); Bd. of Milw. Co. Judges, Civil Div. (chp. 1969); Court Admin. Com. 1968; Milw. Bd. of Judges (secy., exec. bd. 1967-70); Wis. Bd. of Co. Judges (secy., vice chp., chp. 1978); St. Bd. of Criminal Court Judges (program chp., secy., treas. 1977-78); Deputy Presiding Judge, Milw. Co. 1977-78. Author of "Disparity in Sentencing" in *Trial Judges' Journal*, January 1968; *Judges Bench Book-Paternity*. Milw. Co. Court judge 1966-78; Milw. Co. Circuit Court judge 1978-80; special assistant Wis. attorney general 1965; first assistant Milw. Co. district attorney 1960-65; assistant Milw. city attorney 1958-60.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1980.

Louis J. Ceci: Born New York City, Sept. 10, 1927; married; 6 children. Ph.B Marquette Univ. 1951; J.D. 1954; Natl. Judicial Coll. 1970; Amer. Acad. of Judicial Educ., Univ. of Miami 1981; Appellate Judges Inst. of Judicial Admin., N.Y. Univ. 1982. Former practicing attorney. WW II vet; served in Navy. Received PLAV *Wis. Civic Recognition Award* 1970; Pompeii Men's Club *Community Improvement Award* 1971, Milw. *Jaycees Good Government Award* 1973; *Wis. Outstanding Citizen Award* 1979; Eagles Club *Italian of the Year Award* 1979. Member Amer. Bar Assn. (Judicial Admin. Div.), Judicial Educ. Com.; St. Bar of Wis.; Dane Co. Bar Assn.; Amer. Justinian Soc. of Jurists; St. Thomas More Lawyers' Soc.; The Inst. of Judicial Admin., Inc.; Justinian Soc. of Lawyers (Wis. Chapter); Amer. Legion (past comdr.); V.F.W.; Am. Vets. Former member Ozaukee Co. and Milw. Bar Assn. and its Spec. Com. on Children's Court Survey 1963; Voluntary Assn. of State Judges (exec. bd.) 1977-82; Milw. Coun. Boy Scouts of Amer. (assist. dist. commr. 1962); State Admin. Com. of the Courts 1978-81; Wis. delegate, Nat. Conf. of State Trial Judges (1979-81) and its Exec. Com. on Judicial Educ.; Wis. Judicial Conf., Appellate Practice and Procedure Section (chp. 1984-85, sec. 1983-84, exec. com. mbr. 1982-83); Wis. Court System Personnel Review Board 1984; Com. to Draft Standards of Courtroom Decorum 1981; Ad Hoc Com. on Judicial Discipline 1978; Natl. Conference of Metropolitan Courts, Judicial Study Team to Review New York Civil Courts 1978; lecturer, Badger Boys State 1961 and 1982-84; lecturer, Wis. Supreme Court Judicial Confs. and Evidence Seminars 1970-79. Co-author, Amer. Bar Assn. *Standards of Judicial Educ. and Training*, adopted 1982. Milw. asst. city attorney 1958-63.

Elected to the Wisconsin Assembly 1964, representing Milwaukee 18th District.

Appointed Milw. Co. Court judge (Branch 3) 1968; elected 1969-73; served as secretary and vice chm., Milw. Co. Bd. of Judges 1970-73. Elected Milw. Co. Circuit Court, Branch 1, judge 1973-1982; Presiding Judge, Civil Div.-Milw. Co. 1980-82.

Appointed to Supreme Court 1982 to fill vacancy created by resignation of Justice John L. Coffey; elected to full term 1984.

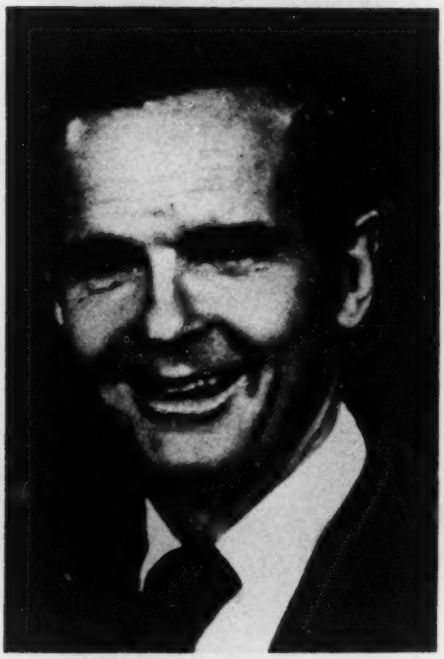
William A. Bablitch: Born Stevens Point, March 1, 1941; married. Graduate Pacelli High School; attended UW-Stevens Point; B.S. UW-Madison 1963; J.D. 1968. Former practicing attorney. Served in Peace Corps, 1963-65. Portage County District Attorney 1969-72.

Elected to the Wisconsin Senate 1972-1980, representing the 24th Senate District. President pro tempore 1983 (eff. 9/26/82); Majority Leader 1981 (resigned 5/26/82, also 1979, 1977); Asst. Maj. Ldr. 1975. Member of Legis. Leaders Foundation Bd. of Dir. Served on Natl. Conf. of St. Legislatures' Executive Bd. (1979) and Midwest Coun. of St. Govts.' Governing Bd. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Senate Organization (since 1975); Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Tourism; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Council (chp. 1979, mbr. since 1973). **1981** — Spec. Com. on Reapportionment (chp.); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (since 1975); Interstate Cooperation Comn. (chp., mbr. since 1975); Jt. Com. on Emp. Relations (since 1975); Educ. Communications Bd. (also 1979). **1979** — Legis. Council Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision, Legis. Oversight (also 1977), Municipal Collective Bargaining Process (also 1977), State Emp. Relations (also 1977). **1977** — Legis. Council Coms. on Court Reorganization and on Domestic Violence; Tax Reform Comn. **1975** — Jt. Finance; Interim Study Com. on Campus Funding and Faculty UW System (co-chp.). **1973** — Agric. and Rural Development; Judiciary and Insurance; Legis. Council Coms. on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment, on Insurance, and on Lobbying Laws.

Elected to Supreme Court April 1983.

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 100TH CONGRESS 1987-1988

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. SENATE



U.S. Senator
PROXMIRE

William Proxmire (Dem.)

Born Lake Forest, Ill.; married. B.A. Yale University 1938; M.B.A. Harvard University 1940; M.P.A. 1948. Former newspaperman and part-owner of printing business. Veteran of World War II; served in Army 1941-46.

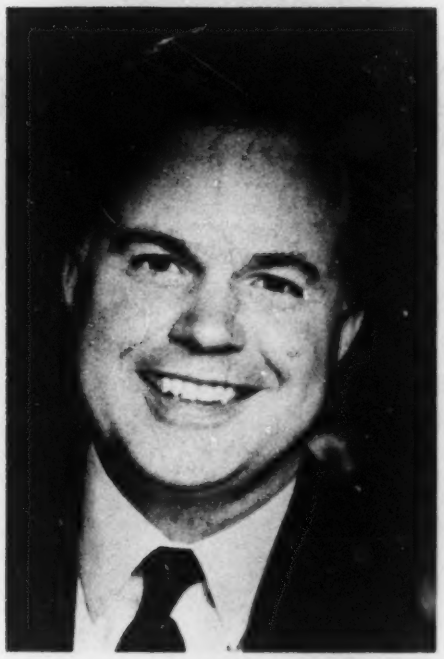
State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1950 for 1951-52 session.

Elected to U.S. Senate in special August 1957 election; reelected since 1958. Committee assignments: **100th Congress** — Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs (chairman) (also member 99th, 98th and 97th Congresses, chairman 96th Congress); Appropriations (also 99th, 98th, 97th and 96th Congresses); Joint Economic Committee (also 99th, 98th, 97th Congresses).

Washington office: (202) 224-5653; district offices: (414) 272-0388 (Milwaukee); (608) 264-5472 (Madison).

Voting address: 118 Bradford Lane, Madison 53714.

Mailing address: Washington office: SD-530 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; district offices: 344 Federal Courts Building, 517 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 53202; 131 W. Wilson Street, Madison 53703.



U.S. Senator
KASTEN

Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Rep.)

Born Milwaukee, June 19, 1942; married. B.A. in English, Univ. of Arizona 1964; M.B.A. in finance, Columbia Univ. Graduate School of Business 1966. Former vice president and director of shoe manufacturing company. Served in U.S. Air Force; Air National Guard. Member of Wisconsin Society to Prevent Blindness (past director); Milwaukee Coalition for Clean Water (past director); Mequon-Thiensville Jaycees (past director); and St. Luke's Hospital Association. Named *Jaycee of the Year* 1972; *Conservation Legislator of the Year* by National and Wisconsin Wildlife Federations 1973; *"Best Legislator" of Senate GOP Class of 1980* by the *National Journal in 1986; Conservationist of the Year* by the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, 1986. Recipient of National Taxpayer Union *1976 Fiscal Integrity Award* and National Federation of Independent Business 1976, 1978, 1982, 1984, *1986 Guardian of Small Business Award.* In 1982 was first Republican freshman senator appointed by the President to serve as a voting delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

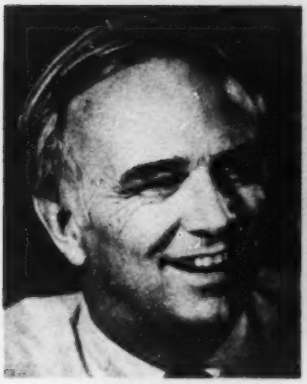
State legislative service: Elected to Senate 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1973** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Jt. Com. on Tax Exemptions (chp.).

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1974; reelected 1976. Elected to U.S. Senate 1980; reelected 1986. Committee assignments: **100th Congress** — Appropriations (also 99th, 98th Congresses); Budget (also 99th, 98th Congresses); Commerce, Science and Transportation (also 99th, 98th Congresses); Small Business (also 99th, 98th Congresses).

Washington office: (202) 224-5323; district offices: (414) 291-4160 (Milwaukee); (608) 264-5366 (Madison); (715) 842-3307 (Wausau).

Voting address: 2017 N. Terrace Avenue, Milwaukee 53202.

Mailing address: Washington office: SH-110 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510; district offices: 517 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202; 4601 Hammersley Rd., Madison 53711; Federal Building, Room 107, Wausau 54401.



U.S. Representative
ASPIN

U.S. Representative
KASTENMEIER

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Les Aspin (Dem.), 1st Congressional District

Born Milwaukee, July 21, 1938. Educated Shorewood High School; B.A. Yale University 1960; M.A. Oxford University 1962; Ph.D. Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1965. Formerly economist and professor of economics. Served in Army 1966-68. Served as staff assistant to Chairman of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors Walter Heller 1963; economic advisor to Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara 1966. Member American Legion, Wisconsin Phi Beta Kappa.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1970. Committee assignments: **100th Congress** — Armed Services (chairman, also 99th Congress; member since 93rd Congress); House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran.

Washington office: (202) 225-3031; district offices: (414) 632-4446 (Racine), (608) 752-9074 (Janesville).

Voting address: East Troy 53120.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2336 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district offices: 1661 Douglas Avenue, Racine 53404; 210 Dodge Street, Janesville 53545.

1st Congressional District: Green (part), Jefferson (part), Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Walworth Counties.

Robert W. Kastenmeier (Dem.), 2nd Congressional District

Born Beaver Dam, January 24, 1924; married. Educated Beaver Dam High School; attended UW-Madison 1941-43, 1948-52, LL.B. 1952. Practicing attorney 1952-58, branch office director in Philippines for U.S. War Department Claims Service 1946-48. World War II veteran; served in Army 1943-46. Served as justice of the peace 1955-58.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1958. Committee assignments: **100th Congress** — Judiciary (chairman of its Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice since 1969) and member of its Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights; House Select Committee on Intelligence.

Washington office: (202) 225-2906; district office: (608) 264-5206.

Voting address: 745 Pony Lane, Sun Prairie 53590.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2328 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: Suite 505, 119 Monona Avenue, Madison 53703.

2nd Congressional District: Adams (part), Columbia, Dane, Dodge (part), Grant (part), Green (part), Iowa, Juneau (part), Lafayette, Richland (part) and Sauk Counties.

U.S. Representative
GUNDERSON

U.S. Representative
KLECZKA

Steven Gunderson (Rep.), 3rd Congressional District

Born Eau Claire, May 10, 1951; single. Graduate Whitehall Memorial High School; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1973; Brown School of Broadcasting 1974. Former state legislator. Member Lions Club; Environmental and Energy Study Conference; Northeast-Midwest Coalition; National Republican Congressional Committee (vice chp.); Congressional Human Rights Caucus, 92 Group (co-chair); Congressional Rural Caucus; Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus; Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues; Coalition for Peace Through Strength; Coalition Against Reductions in Education; Convention II Founders Committee; Future Business Leaders of America-Phi Beta Lamda Congressional Advisory Committee.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1974-78. Biennial committee assignments: **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Social Services (also 1977, 1975 and its Subcoms. on Medical Assistance and Welfare Reform); Council on Child Labor (also 1977). **1977** — State Affairs; Legislative Council's Spec. Com. on Strengthening the Family. **1975** — Taxation.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1980. Committee assignments: **100th Congress** — Agriculture (also 99th, 98th and 97th Congresses); Education and Labor (also 99th, 98th and 97th Congresses).

Washington office: (202) 225-5506; district office: (715) 284-7431; (800) 472-6612 (toll-free).

Voting address: Route 2, Osseo 54758.

Mailing address: Washington office: 227 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: 438 N. Water Street, Black River Falls 54615.

3rd Congressional District: Barron, Buffalo, Clark (part), Crawford, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant (part), Jackson, La Crosse, Pepin, Pierce, Polk (part), Richland (part), St. Croix, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties.

Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.), 4th Congressional District

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 26, 1943; married. Grad. Don Bosco H.S.; attended UW-Milw. Former legislator. Medic in Wis. Air Natl. Guard 1963-69. Mbr. Holy Name Soc. (former pres., vice pres.); Wilson Park Advancement Assn.; Wilson Park July 4th Assn. (former pres., vice pres.); Milw. Soc. of Polish Natl. Alliance; Polish Assn. of Amer.; South Side Businessmen's Club; 19th Dist. Dem. Unit. Former mbr. AFL-CIO; Milw. Co. Dem. Council; delegate to Dem. Natl. Conv.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1968-72. Vice chp. Dem. Caucus 1969 and 1971. Elected to Senate 1974-82. Assistant Majority Leader 1977. Biennial committee assignments: **1983** — Joint Com. on Finance (co-chp., also 1981, 1979, vice chp. 1977, mbr. 1975).

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in April 1984 special election; reelected in November 1984 and 1986. Committee assignments: **100th Congress:** Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (also 99th, 98th Congresses) and its Subcommittees on: Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Housing and Community Development; and International Finance, Trade, and Monetary Policy; Government Operations (also 99th, 98th Congresses) and its Subcommittees on: Legislation and National Security; and Government Activities and Transportation.

Washington office: (202) 225-4572; district offices: (414) 291-1140 (Milwaukee), (414) 549-6360 (Waukesha).

Voting address: 3268 South 9th Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing address: Washington office: 226 Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district offices: 5032 West Forest Home Avenue, Milwaukee 53219 and 817 Clinton Street, Waukesha 53186.

4th Congressional District: That part of the county of Milwaukee consisting of the villages of Greendale, Hales Corners and West Milwaukee; and the cities of Cudahy, Franklin, Greenfield, Oak Creek, St. Francis, South Milwaukee and West Allis. That part of the city of Milwaukee lying south of a line commencing where the East-West Freeway (Highway I 94) intersects the western city limits; thence easterly on Highway I 94, downriver along the Menomonee River, upriver along the Milwaukee River, east on E. Juneau Avenue, south on N. Van Buren Street, east on E. State Street, south on N. Cass Street, and easterly on E. Kilbourn Avenue and E. Kilbourn Avenue extended to Lake Michigan. That part of the county of Waukesha consisting of the towns of Vernon and Waukesha; the village of Big Bend; the cities of Muskego and New Berlin; and that part of the city of Waukesha lying south of a line commencing where the right-of-way of the Soo Line Railroad intersects the northern city limits; thence southerly along the right-of-way of Soo Line Railroad, easterly on Moreland Boulevard, north on Murray Avenue, east on Catherine Street, north on Highland Avenue, easterly on Josephine Street, northerly on Cardinal Drive, east on Atlantic Drive, and northeasterly on Empire Drive and Wolf Road to the northern city limits.

U.S. Representative
MOODY

U.S. Representative
PETRI

Jim Moody (Dem.), 5th Congressional District

Born Sept. 2, 1935. B.A. Haverford College; M.P.A. Harvard Univ. JFK School; Ph.D. in economics, Univ. of Calif.-Berkeley. Former employment: railroad locomotive fireman; carpenter-home repairman; insurance co. executive; Care representative in Yugoslavia and Iran; Peace Corps representative in Pakistan; loan officer, Agency for International Development; economic analyst, U.S. Dept. of Transportation; asst. professor of economics, Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; visiting lecturer Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison; owner-manager family business. Member American Economics Assn.; National Tax Assn; Transportation Research Board; Common Cause; League of Women Voters.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1976 and to Senate 1978. Senate committee assignments: **1981** — State and Local Affairs and Taxation (chp.); Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions. **1979** — Education and Revenue and its Tax Reform Subcom. (chp.); Insurance and Utilities; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules. Assembly committee assignments: **1977** — Health and Social Services; Insurance and Banking; Local Affairs; Revenue.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1982. Committee assignments: **100th Congress** — Ways and Means. **99th Congress** — Public Works and Transportation (also 98th Congress); Interior and Insular Affairs (also 98th Congress).

Washington office: (202) 225-3571; district office: (414) 291-1331.

Voting address: 2413 North Fratney St., Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 1721 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: 135 W. Wells, Room 618, Milwaukee 53203.

5th Congressional District: That part of the county of Milwaukee consisting of the villages of Brown Deer and Shorewood and the cities of Glendale and Wauwatosa. That part of the city of Milwaukee, located in the county, lying north of a line commencing where the East-West Freeway (Highway I 94) intersects the western city limits; thence easterly on Highway I 94, downriver along the Menomonee River, upriver along the Milwaukee River, east on E. Juneau Avenue, south on N. Van Buren Street, east on E. State Street, south on N. Cass Street, and easterly on E. Kilbourn Avenue and E. Kilbourn Avenue extended to Lake Michigan. That part of the county of Washington consisting of that part of the city of Milwaukee located in that county.

Thomas E. Petri (Rep.), 6th Congressional District

Born Marinette, May 28, 1940; married. Grad. Goodrich H.S.; B.A. Harvard College 1962; J.D. 1965. Attorney. Former Peace Corps volunteer, White House aide. Member Fond du Lac County Bar Assn. (former treas.); Y.M.C.A. (former bd. mbr.); State Bar of Wis. Former chp. Fond du Lac County Cancer Crusade.

State legislative service: Elected to Senate 1972-76. Biennial committee assignments: **1979** — Human Services (also 1977); Jt. Com. on Audit; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1977). **1977** — Commerce; Governmental and Veterans Affairs (also 1973); Legis. Co. Spec. Com. on Solid Waste Mgt. (vice chp., mbr. 1975). **1975** — Audit; Education; Council on Drug Abuse (also 1971). **1973** — Industry, Labor, Taxation and Banking (vice chp.); Urban Affairs; Legis. Co. Spec. Com. on Wis. Guaranteed Higher Education Plan; Education Comn. of the States; Council on Emergency Govt.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in April 3, 1979 special election and reelected since 1980. Committee assignments: **100th Congress** — Education and Labor (also 99th, 98th, 97th and 96th Congresses); Ethics; Public Works and Transportation (also 99th, 98th Congresses).

Washington office: (202) 225-2476; district office: (414) 922-1180; (800) 242-4883 (toll-free).

Voting address: (Town of Empire) Rt. 3, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2443 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: 14 Western Avenue, Fond du Lac 54935.

6th Congressional District: Adams (part), Calumet, Fond du Lac (part), Green Lake, Juneau (part), Manitowoc, Marquette, Monroe, Sheboygan (part), Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago and Wood (part) Counties.

U.S. Representative
OBEY

U.S. Representative
ROTH

David R. Obey (Dem.), 7th Congressional District

Born Oct. 3, 1938; married. Educated St. James Grade School; Wausau High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1960, M.A. 1962. Former real estate broker.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1962-68. Asst. Minority Leader 1967 and 1969.

Elected to Congress in April 1, 1969 special election; reelected since 1970. Committee assignments: **100th Congress** — Joint Economic Committee; Appropriations (chairman of its Subcommittee on Foreign Operations) and member of its Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education.

Washington office: (202) 225-3365; district office: (715) 842-5606.

Voting address: 923 Ross Avenue, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2217 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; district office: Federal Building, Wausau 54401.

7th Congressional District: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark (part), Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida (part), Polk (part), Portage, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Washburn and Wood (part) Counties.

Toby Roth (Rep.), 8th Congressional District

Born October 10, 1938; married; 3 children. B.A. Marquette Univ. 1961. Realtor. Served in Army Reserve 1962-1969. Member American Legion; Optimists (honorary); Kiwanis (honorary). Former member Jaycees; Outagamie County Young Republicans; Fox Valley Board of Realtors; Northside Businessmen's Assn.; Wisconsin Exchange Club.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1972-76. Selected 1978 *Wisconsin Legislator of the Year* by Wisconsin Towns Assn.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1978. Committee Assignments: **100th Congress** — Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and its Subcommittees on: Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Economic Stabilization; and Housing and Community Development; Foreign Affairs (also 98th and 97th Cong.); and its Subcommittees on: International Economic Policy and Trade (also 98th Cong.); Asian and Pacific Affairs; U.S. Travel and Tourism Caucus (vice-chairman). **98th Congress** — Small Business (also 96th Cong.); its Subcommittee on Export Opportunities and Special Small Business Problems; its Subcommittee on Energy, Environment, and Safety Issues Affecting Small Business. **96th Congress** — Science and Technology. Member Congressional Rural Caucus and Environmental Study Conference; U.S. Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus Steering Com.

Washington office: (202) 225-5665; district offices: (414) 739-4167 (Appleton); (414) 433-3931 (Green Bay).

Voting address: 419 E. Longview, Appleton 54911.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2352 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington D.C. 20515; district offices: 126 N. Oneida St., Appleton 54911; Room 505, 333 Main Street, Green Bay 54301.

8th Congressional District: Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida (part), Outagamie, Shawano and Vilas Counties.

U.S. Representative
SENSENBRENNER

F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. **(Rep.), 9th Congressional District**

Born Chicago, June 14, 1943; married; 2 children. Graduate Milwaukee County Day School 1961; A.B. Stanford Univ. 1965; J.D. UW-Madison Law School 1968. Attorney. Former assistant to ex-state Sen. Maj. Ldr. Leonard and to the late Cong. Arthur Younger. Member State Bar of Wis.; Friends of Museum; Riveredge Nature Center; American Philatelic Society; Waukesha County Republican Party. Former mbr. Whitefish Bay Jaycees; Shorewood Men's Club.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1968-74; elected to Senate in April 1975 special election; reelected 1976. Assistant Minority Leader 1977. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1977** — Review of Administrative Rules; Education and Revenue; Senate Organization; Urban Affairs (also 1975); Special Committee on Personnel Board; Bicycle Coordinating Council. **1975** — Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Legis. Council's Special Com. on Recycled Paper. Assembly committee assignments: **1975** — Elections (also 1973, 1971; chp. 1969); Judiciary (also 1973 and Jt. Interim Com., 1969 and Jt. Interim Com.). **1973** — Special Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities; Council on Child Labor. **1971** — Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp. 1969); Taxation; Legis. Council's Adv. Com. on the Milw. Public School System. **1969** — Legis. Council's Age of Majority Study Com. (co-chp.).

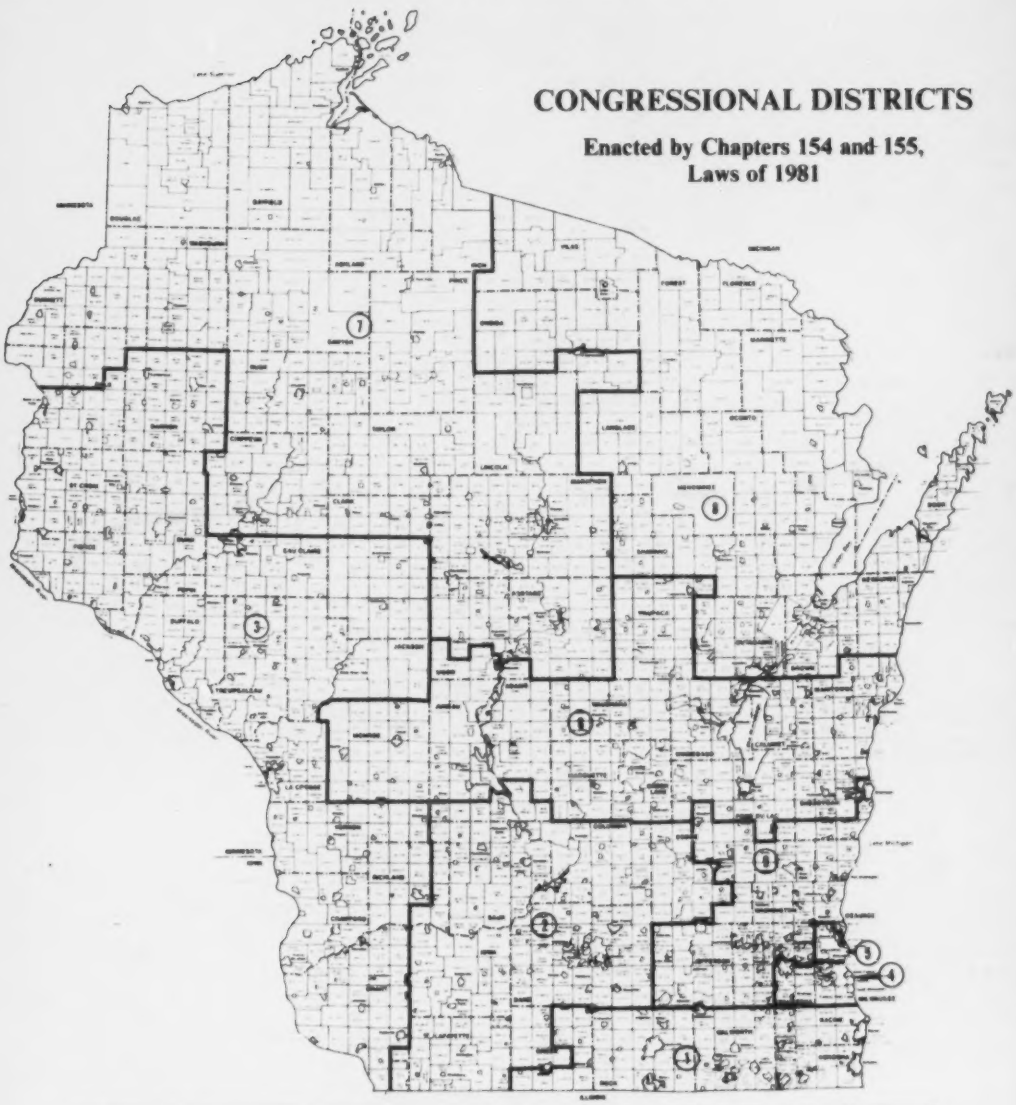
Elected to U.S. House of Representatives since 1978. Committee assignments: **100th Congress** — Judiciary (also 99th, 98th, 97th and 96th Congresses); Science, Space and Technology (also 99th, 98th and 97th Congresses); House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. **96th Congress** — Standards of Official Conduct.

Washington office: (202) 225-5101; district office: (414) 784-1111.

Voting address: N76 W14726 North Point Drive, P.O. Box 186, Menomonee Falls 53051-0186.

Mailing address: Washington office: 2444 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4909; district office: 120 Bishops Way, Brookfield 53005-6294.

9th Congressional District: Dodge (part), Fond du Lac (part), Jefferson (part), Milwaukee (part), Ozaukee, Sheboygan (part), Washington (part) and Waukesha (part) Counties.

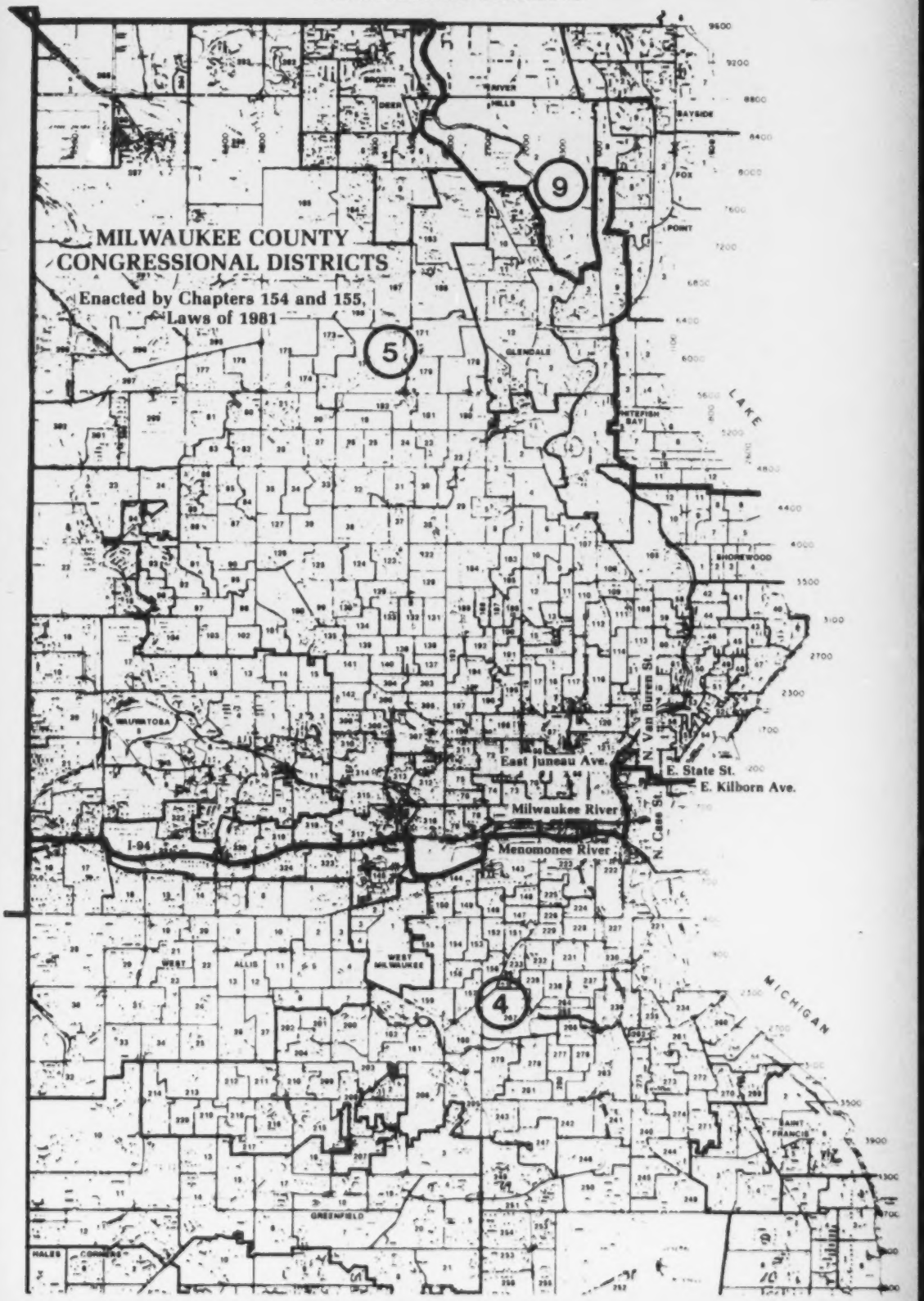


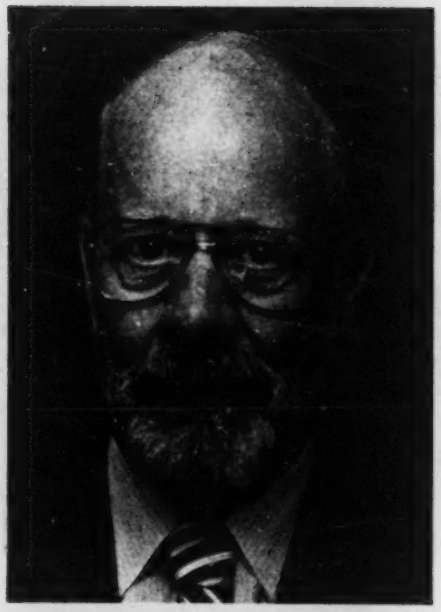
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Enacted by Chapters 154 and 155, Laws of 1981

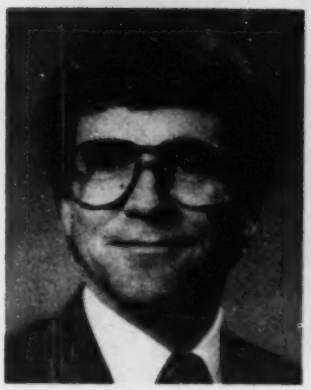
Congressional District	1980 Population		
	Population*	Deviation	Percent
State	4,705,521		
CD-1	522,838	+ 2	+ 0.00
CD-2	523,011	+ 175	+ 0.03
CD-3	522,909	+ 73	+ 0.01
CD-4	522,880	+ 44	+ 0.01
CD-5	522,854	+ 18	+ 0.00
CD-6	522,546	− 290	− 0.06
CD-7	522,623	− 213	− 0.04
CD-8	522,156	− 320	+ 0.06
CD-9	522,704	− 132	− 0.03
Total Misrepresentation		±1,267	
Average District	522,836	± 141	±0.03

*Wisconsin's congressional districts based on the results of the 1980 Census of Population are established by Chapter 154, Laws of 1981, as affected by Chapter 155, Laws of 1981. A correction note in U.S. Census publication, *PC80-1-B51* (p. 6; published August 1982), shows a 1980 Wisconsin population of "4,705,642". However, all redistricting is based on information furnished to the states under federal P.L. 94-171. For Wisconsin, the tape received on 3/23/81 showed a statewide population of "4,705,335". On 11/16/81, the Census Bureau certified corrections bringing the total to "4,705,767"; on 5/24/82, to "4,705,521". Since that is the final corrected figure *certified* by the Census Bureau to the Wisconsin Secretary of State, all redistricting, including the legislative districts promulgated on 6/17/82 by the U.S. Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, is based on a *statewide* total of "*4,705,521*".


MILWAUKEE COUNTY
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
Enacted by Chapters 154 and 155,
Laws of 1981
9
5
4
LAKE
MICHIGAN
East Juneau Ave.
E. State St.
E. Kilborn Ave.
N. Van Buren St.
N. Case St.
Milwaukee River
Menomonee River
I-94
WEST MILWAUKEE
GREENFIELD
GLENDALE
SHOREWOOD
WHITEFISH BAY
BAYSIDE
FOX POINT
RIVER HILLS
DEER
WILLIAMSBURG
WEST ALLIS
SAINT FRANCIS



President
RISSER



Majority Leader
STROHL

Assistant Majority Leader
NORQUIST

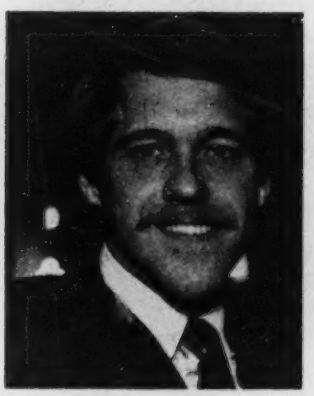
Minority Leader
ENGELEITER

Assistant Minority Leader
ELLIS

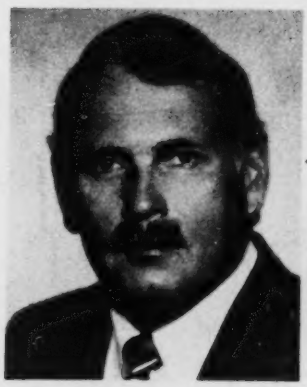
Chief Clerk
SCHNEIDER

Sergeant at Arms
FIELDS

Speaker
LOFTUS



Speaker pro tempore
CLARENBACH

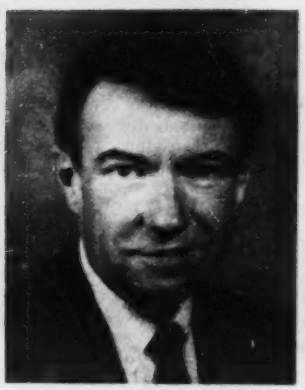


Majority Leader
HAUKE

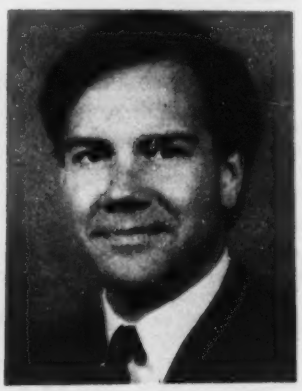
Assistant Majority Leader
MEDINGER

Minority Leader
NELSEN

Assistant Minority Leader
TREGONING

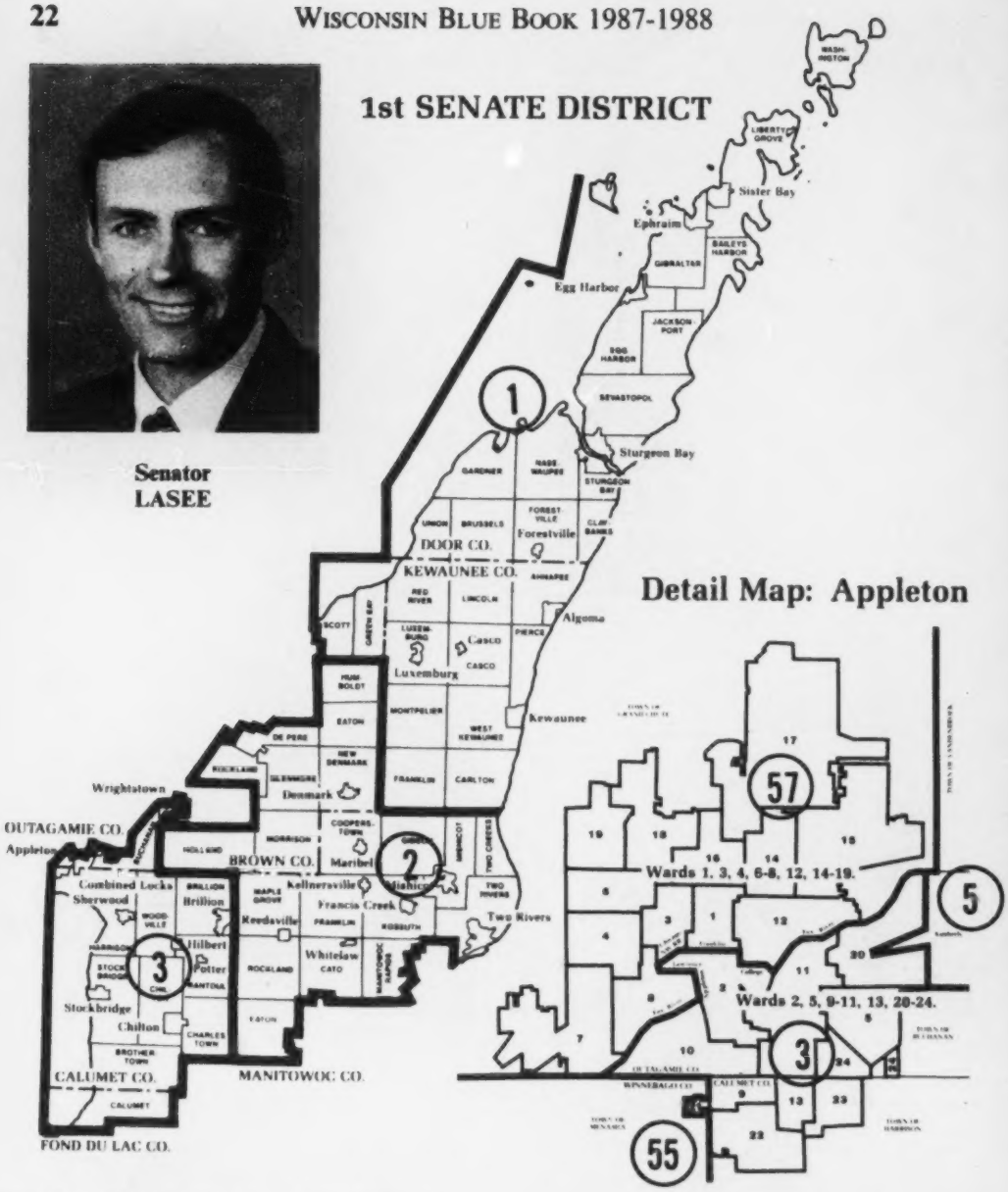


Chief Clerk
MELVIN



Sergeant at Arms
ESSIE

Senator
LASEE



Alan J. Lasee (Rep.), 1st Senate District

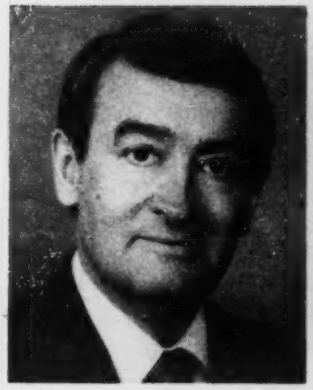
Born Town of Rockland, Brown County, July 30, 1937; married; 7 children. Attended St. Norbert High School. Farmer. Member Brown Co. Farm Bureau (bd. of dir. 1972-1975); Way-Mor Lions (dir. 1976); Brown County Republican Party; Wisconsin Towns Assn. Former Brown Co. 4-H leader (licensed gun safety instructor). Town supervisor (1971-73); town chairman (1973-82, since 1985); De Pere school district fiscal control bd. mbr. (1973-82).

Elected to Assembly 1974. Elected to Senate in May 3, 1977 special election; reelected since 1978. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1987, 1981 and 1979. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Audit (mbr. since 1981); Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (mbr. since 1983); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1985); Transportation Projects Comn. **1985** — Urban Affairs; Utilities and Elections; Leg. Council's Com. on Primary Prevention. **1983** — Leg. Council's Com. on American Indian Study. **1981** — State and Local Affairs and Taxation; Council on Child Labor (also 1979 and 1977); Leg. Council's Com. on Revision of Town Laws. **1979** — Governmental and Veteran's Affairs (also 1977); Leg. Council's Coms. on Education, on Hearing Examiner System, and on Law Revision.

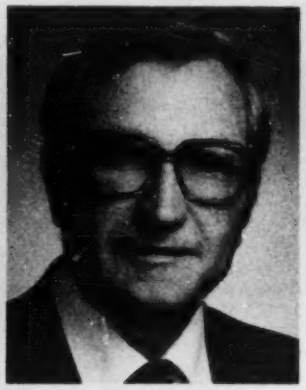
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3512; District: (414) 336-8830.

Voting address: (Town of Rockland) Rt. 2, De Pere 54115.

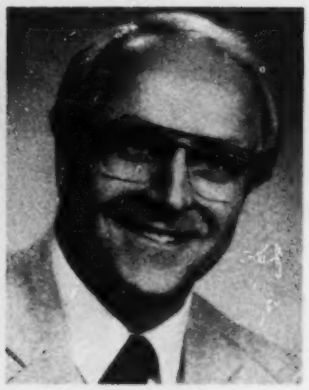
Mailing address: (office) Room 419 Southwest, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
SWOBODA



Representative
BOLLE



Representative
OTT

Lary J. Swoboda (Dem.), 1st Assembly District

Born Luxemburg, May 28, 1939; married. B.S. in speech and education, UW-Milw. 1963; M.S. in political science 1968. Full-time legislator. Member Phi Kappa Phi Natl. Honor Soc.; Kappa Delta Phi Natl. Honor Soc. in education; Phi Eta Sigma Natl. Freshman Honor Soc; Luxemburg-Casco Jaycees; Casco Community Club; St. Mary's Holy Name Soc.; K. of C. Council 5844; K. of C. Marquette Assembly; Kewaunee County Dem. Party; Luxemburg Chamber of Commerce; NCSL's Agriculture and Food Policy Com.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (chp., mbr. 1985); Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp., mbr. 1981-1985, 1977, 1975); Agriculture (chp. 1985, 1983, vice chp. 1979, mbr. 1971-1977); Education; Education Comn. of the States; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1985, co-chp. 1979). **1985** — Rural Development (vice chp.); Leg. Council's Coms. on International Trade, on Property Tax Collection. **1983** — Tourism and Recreation (also 1981). **1981** — Highways (vice chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (Assembly vice chp.); Agriculture and Nutrition; Building Commission; Legis. Coun. Spec. Com. on Alien Land Ownership. **1979** — Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development (vice chp. 1977, mbr. 1975); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Educ. **1977** — Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp.). **1975** — Enrolled Bills (vice chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5350; District: (414) 845-2295.

Voting address: (Town of Luxemburg) Rt. 1, Box 268, Luxemburg 54217.

Mailing address: (office) Room 13 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953 Madison 53708.

Dale J. Bolle (Dem.), 2nd Assembly District

Born Manitowoc County, June 12, 1923; married; 2 children. Grad. Manitowoc Lincoln H.S. Full-time legislator. Former president and owner of trucking company. World War II and Korean Conflict veteran; Army (member of U.S. Army Reserve for 23 years, retired from reserve with rank of captain). Member Two Rivers Elks; Disabled American Vets.; Master Builders. Former member Wis. County Boards Assn. (dir.); Chamber of Commerce; Wis. Counties Utility Tax Assn. (chm.). Former member Bay-Lake Regional Planning Comn.; Manitowoc Co. Bd. mbr. 1970-1980 (chm. 1976-1978).

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Veterans and Military Affairs (chp., vice chp. 1985, 1983); Highways (also 1985, 1983); Judiciary; Urban and Local Affairs (also 1985). **1985** — Aging (chp.); **1983** — Economic Development; Local Affairs; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9870; District (home): (414) 732-3133 or (414) 682-4284.

Voting address: 10018 Reif Mills Road, Whitelaw 54247.

Mailing address: (office) Room 107 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Alvin R. Ott (Rep.), 3rd Assembly District

Born Green Bay, June 19, 1949; married; 3 children. Grad. Brillion H.S.; Grad. UW-Madison Farm and Industry Short Course, 1968; Grad. of 1st Class of Participants in Wis. Rural Leadership Program, 1986. Agri-business salesman. Former owner/operator of independent agri-business, tenant dairy farmer and cash crop farmer. Member Forest Junction Volunteer Fire Dept.; Forest-Ever Ready 4-H Club (adult leader); Calumet Co. Republican Party; Republican Party of Wis.; Calumet Co. Agricultural Assn.; Wis. Counties Assn.; National Rifle Assn.; Calumet Co. Holstein Breeders Assn. Former member Brillion F.F.A. Alumni Assn.; Brillion Public Library Adv. Bd. (chp.). Member Calumet Co. Bd. 1973-present (vice chp.), chp. of its Ag/Extension Educ. Com. and vice chp. of its Land Conservation and Planning/Zoning Coms.; Wis. Land Conservation Bd. 1984-present (sec.); East Central Wis. Regional Plan. Comn. Former member Calumet Co. Comn. on Aging (vice chp.); Calumet Co. Solid Waste Mgt. Bd. (sec.); Protection of Persons and Property Com.

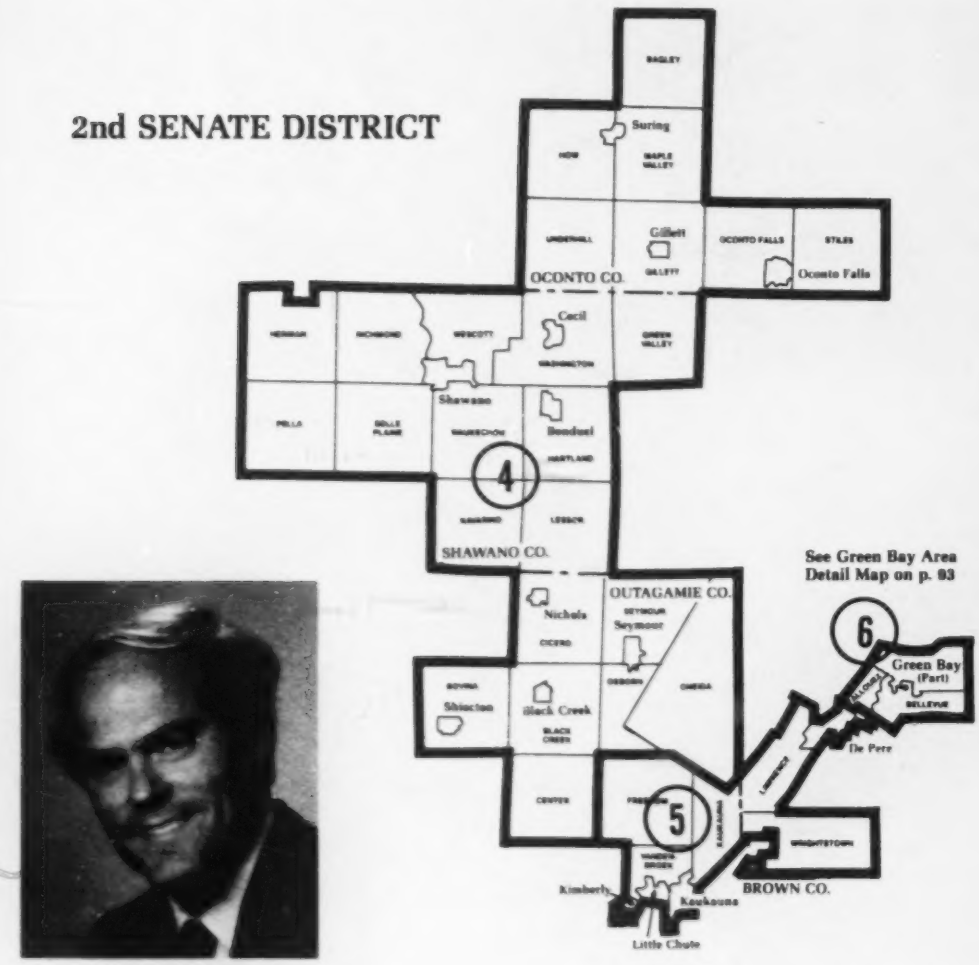
Elected to Assembly 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Agriculture; Natural Resources; Transportation; Council on Highway Safety.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5831; District: (414) 989-1240.

Voting address: Town of Brillion (N8855 Church Street, Forest Junction).

Mailing address: (office) Room 411 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) P.O. Box 112, N8855 Church Street, Forest Junction 54123.

2nd SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
COWLES

Robert L. Cowles (Rep.), 2nd Senate District

Born Green Bay, July 31, 1950; single. B.S. UW-Green Bay 1975; graduate work UW-Green Bay. Former director of an alternative energy division for a communications construction company. Member Allouez Kiwanis; Brown Co. Taxpayers Alliance; Trout Unlimited. Former member Forward Wisconsin; Air Pollution Control Council.

Elected to Assembly 1982-1986 (resigned 4/21/87); elected to Senate in April 1987 special election. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules. Assembly committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (mbr. since 1983); Trade, Industry and Small Business. **1985** — Jt. Com. on Debt Management; Energy; Legis. Coun. Com. on Environmental Resource Management. **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Economic Development (eff. 10/25/83); Family and Economic Assistance; Revenue.

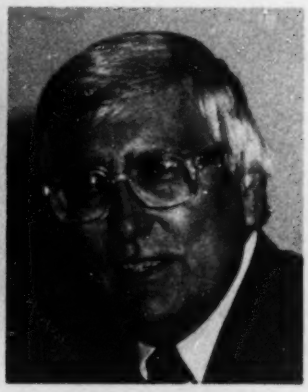
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0484; District: (414) 468-4228.

Voting address: 1586 Amy Street, Green Bay 54302.

Mailing address: (office) Room 410 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative ZEUSKE

Representative SCHMIDT



Representative CHARNESKI

Cathy S. Zeuske (Rep.), 4th Assembly District

Born Clintonville, December 4, 1958; married; 1 daughter. Graduated Shawano High School; attended McGill University; B.A. UW-Madison 1981. Legislator and insurance agent. Member Shawano County League of Women Voters; Shawano County Republican Party; Shawano Business and Professional Women's Club; Shawano Gun Club; American Legion Auxiliary; American Assn. of University Women; Wis. Trust for Historic Preservation.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Government Operations and Aging (ranking minority mbr.); Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (also 1985); Trade, Industry and Small Business; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (eff. 4/28/87). **1985** — Economic Development; State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study (also 1983), on Mentally Ill Inmates; Historic Preservation Task Force. **1983** — Children and Human Development; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3097; District: (715) 524-2100.

Voting address: 132 South Bartlett, Shawano 54166.

Mailing address: (office) Room 304 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Gary J. Schmidt (Rep.), 5th Assembly District

Born Kaukauna, January 26, 1947; married; 3 children. Graduate Sacred Heart Seminary High School (Oneida) 1965; B.A. St. Paul Seminary (Minn.) 1969; J.D. William Mitchell College of Law (St. Paul) 1975; attended Mankato St. Univ. 1977-79. Full-time legislator. Former business manager, insurance claims examiner and assistant county attorney. Vietnam veteran; U.S. Marines 1969-71. Member Heart of Valley Chamber of Commerce; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; American and Wisconsin State Bar Assns. Member Kaukauna Area School Board 1984 to present.

Elected to Assembly 1984 and 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; (also 1985); Health; Housing and Securities; Judiciary (also 1985); Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling. **1985** — Labor; Legis. Coun. Com. on Crimes Against Children.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2418; District: (414) 766-7796.

Voting address: 1424 Hillcrest Drive, Kaukauna 54130.

Mailing address: (office) Room 325 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

James R. Charneski (Rep.), 6th Assembly District

Born Green Bay, July 1, 1935; married; 4 children. Graduate Green Bay Central Catholic H.S.; attended UW-Green Bay, UW-Platteville, UW-Madison and UW-Whitewater. Full-time legislator. Former Brown County Sheriff Dept. officer. Veteran; served in U.S. Coast Guard 1954-1958. Member Heritage Hill Corp. (pres., former treas.); Assn. of Retarded Citizens; Brown Co. Historical Soc.; League of Municipalities; Brown Co. Republican Party; Allouez Business and Prof. Assn.; Wis. County Police Assn.; Wis. Sheriff and Deputy Assn.; Brown Co. Taxpayers Assn.; Brown Co. Affirmative Action; ADVANCE-Green Bay Chamber of Commerce. Former member United Way Priority Study Com.; Brown Co. Ag. and Fair Assn.; Brown Co. Emergency Medical Assn. (chp.); Wis. State Emergency Telephone Number (911) System Bd. (vice chp.). Allouez Town Supervisor 1979-83, chairperson 1983-86; Allouez Village President 1986-present.

Elected to Assembly in June 1987 special election. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Judiciary.

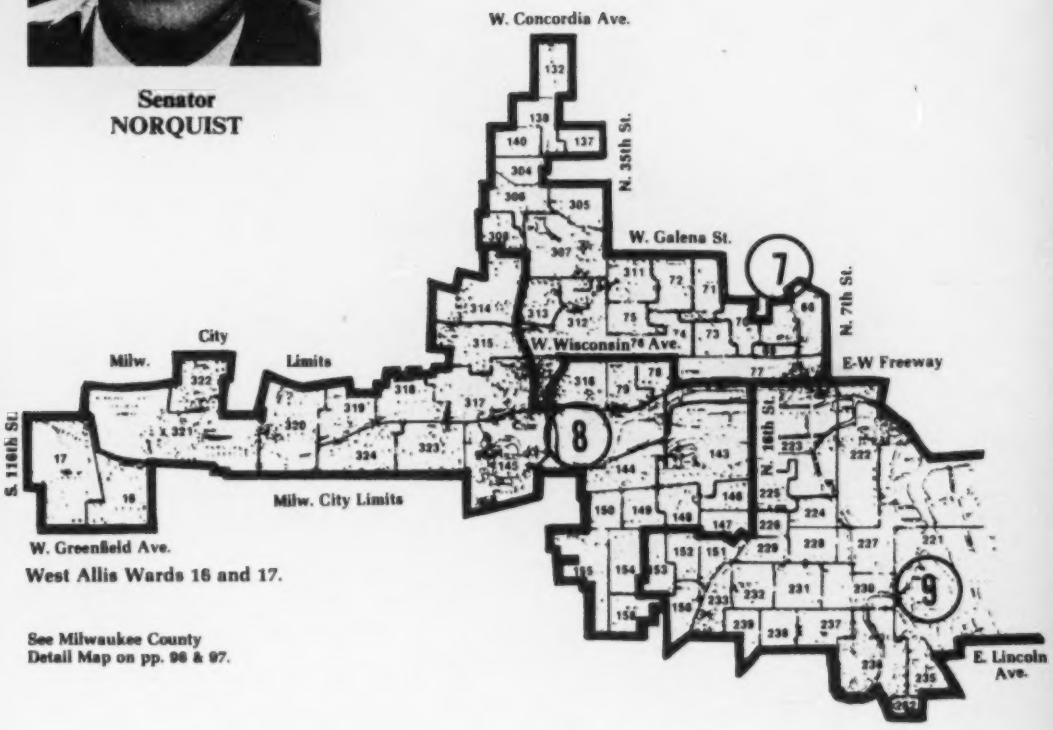
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0485; District: (414) 336-2880.

Voting address: 2921 Grande Rue, Allouez.

Mailing address: (office) Room 325 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) 2921 Grande Rue, Green Bay 54301.

Senator
NORQUIST

3rd SENATE DISTRICT



West Allis Wards 16 and 17.

See Milwaukee County
Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

John O. Norquist (Dem.), 3rd Senate District

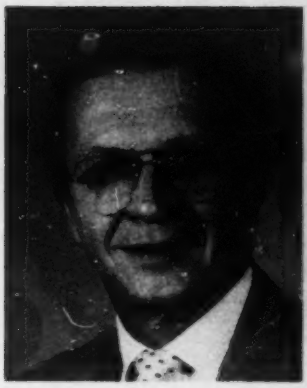
Born October 22, 1949; married. Attended Augustana Coll. (Ill.) 1967-69; B.A. in political science, U.W. 1971. Legislator. Former lathe operator, community worker. Served in Army Reserves. Member Natl. Ave. Advancement Assn.; Dem. Party of Wisconsin (State Administrative Committee); Westside Dem. Party; Co-operation Westside Assn.

Elected to Assembly 1974-80; elected to Senate 1982 and 1986. Assistant Majority Leader 1987 (also 1985 and 1984). Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Joint Com. on Finance (also 1985 and 1983, Assem. co-chp. 1981, 1980, mbr. 1977); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1985); Senate Organization (also 1985, 1984 eff. 1/11/84); Senate Rules;Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections. **1985** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1983); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1983); Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Energy and Environmental Resources; Women's Council; Legislative Council and its Coms. on Environmental Resource Management, on Long-Term Health Care Insurance, on Private Sewage Systems.

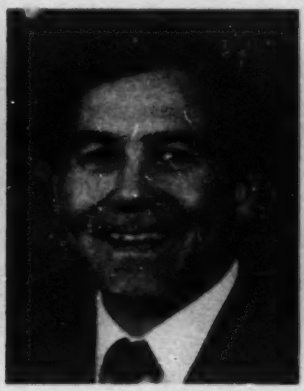
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8535; District: (414) 383-0608.

Voting address: 736 South 32nd Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing address: (office) Room 11 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative BECKER



Representative BOCK

Representative KUNICKI

Dismas Becker (Dem.), 7th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 16, 1936; married; 4 stepchildren. Graduate St. Francis Seminary; B.A. in philosophy, Carmelite Seminary 1960, B.A. and M.A. in religious education 1962 and 1964; M.A. in sociology, Marquette Univ. 1968. Full-time legislator. Former research and program director, Council on Urban Life; community college research director; executive director of redevelopment project.

Elected to Assembly in October 1977 special election; reelected since 1978. Majority Leader 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Housing and Securities (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (mbr. 1981, 1977, chp. eff. 4/17/80, vice chp. 1979); Elections; Employment and Training; Community Development Finance Authority (also 1985); Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling (chp.). **1985** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Rules (chp.); Assembly Organization (vice chp.); Select Com. on the Future of the University System; Select Com. on Work Incentives (eff.12/2/85); Legislative Council and its Spec. Coms. on Pregnancy Options, on Mentally Ill Inmates, and on Community Corrections Issues (chp.). **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance. **1981** — Health and Human Services (chp.); Children and Human Development; Urban Affairs and Housing; Leg. Council Coms. on Public Health Needs and on Sexual Assault and Abuse (also 1979). **1979** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (Assem. vice chp.); Education (also 1977); State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Determinate Sentencing (also 1977), on Community Correctional Programs, on Education. **1977** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Strengthening the Family, on Eminent Domain.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0645; District: (414) 933-6133.

Voting address: 1533 North 23rd Street, Milwaukee 53205.

Mailing address: (office) Room 4 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Peter E. Bock (Dem.), 8th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, December 12, 1948; single. Graduate Marquette High School (Milwaukee); attended University of Notre Dame; B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1977; graduate work UW-Milwaukee 1981. Full-time legislator. Former parcel company employe and laborer. Member Democratic Party of Wisconsin (former Milwaukee County chp. and member of its Administrative Committee). Former member Westside News (board member).

Elected to Assembly 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Health (vice chp., and chp. of its Subcom. on Health Insurance for the Uninsured); Children and Human Services; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Education; Labor; Council on Migrant Labor (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8580; District: (414) 476-2625.

Voting address: 5323 West Vliet Street, Milwaukee 53208.

Mailing address: (office) 109 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Walter J. Kunicki (Dem.), 9th Assembly District

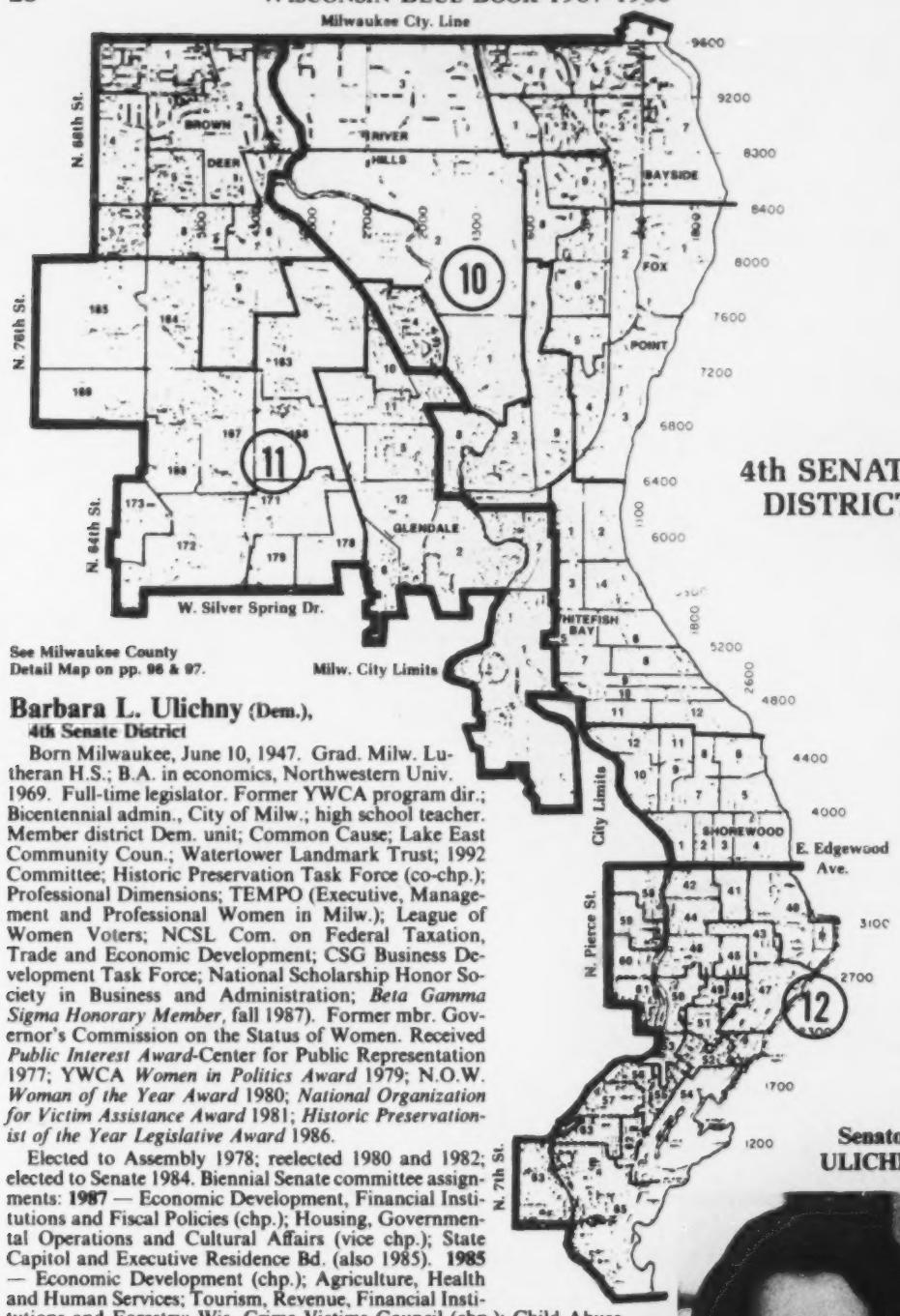
Born Milwaukee, June 9, 1958; single. Grad. Milwaukee Technical High School; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1980. Full-time legislator. Former occupational health nurse. Member Amer. Nurses Assn.; Holy Name Society; Milwaukee Society; Wisconsin Democratic Party; UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn.; South Side Businessmen's Assn.; Milwaukee Tech Alumni Assn.

Elected to the Assembly since 1980. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1985); Ways and Means (also 1985). **1985** — Council on Migrant Labor; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Bioethics (chp., also 1983), on Regulation of Financial Institutions (chp.). **1983** — Health and Human Services (chp., mbr. 1981); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1981); Family and Economic Assistance; Rules; Leg. Council Com. on Health Care Provider Systems; Transportation Projects Commission (1984). **1981** — Children and Human Development (vice chp.); Energy (vice chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-7669; District: (414) 383-6798.

Voting address: 1550 South 4th Street, Milwaukee 53204.

Mailing address: (office) 232 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

Barbara L. Ulichny (Dem.),
4th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, June 10, 1947. Grad. Milw. Lutheran H.S.; B.A. in economics, Northwestern Univ. 1969. Full-time legislator. Former YWCA program dir.; Bicentennial admin., City of Milw.; high school teacher. Member district Dem. unit; Common Cause; Lake East Community Coun.; Watertower Landmark Trust; 1992 Committee; Historic Preservation Task Force (co-chp.); Professional Dimensions; TEMPO (Executive, Management and Professional Women in Milw.); League of Women Voters; NCSL Com. on Federal Taxation, Trade and Economic Development; CSG Business Development Task Force; National Scholarship Honor Society in Business and Administration; *Beta Gamma Sigma Honorary Member*, fall 1987). Former mbr. Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. Received *Public Interest Award*-Center for Public Representation 1977; YWCA *Women in Politics Award* 1979; N.O.W. *Woman of the Year Award* 1980; *National Organization for Victim Assistance Award* 1981; *Historic Preservationist of the Year Legislative Award* 1986.

Elected to Assembly 1978; reelected 1980 and 1982; elected to Senate 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (chp.); Housing, Governmental Operations and Cultural Affairs (vice chp.); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1985). **1985** — Economic Development (chp.); Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Wis. Crime Victims Council (chp.); Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Crimes Against Children (chp.), on International Trade, on Venture Capital. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Economic Development (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Elections; Transportation (also 1981 and 1979). **1981** — Jt. Audit Com. (co-chp.); Revenue (vice chp. 1979 and chp. its Subcom. on Tax Reform); Urban Affairs and Housing; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Sexual Assault and Abuse (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5830; District: (414) 962-2864.

Voting address: 3063 North Murray Avenue, Milwaukee 53211.

Mailing address: (office) Room 34 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative NELSEN

Representative FORTIS

Representative NOTESTEIN

Betty Jo Nelsen (Rep.), 10th Assembly District

Born Boston, Mass., Oct. 11, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Dedham (Mass.) High School 1953; B.S.E. Mass. State College 1957. Legislator. Member Wisconsin Bicentennial Committee on the Constitution.

Elected to Assembly in July 10, 1979 special election; reelected since 1980. Minority Leader 1987. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Assembly Organization; Rules; Disability Board; Legislative Council (also 1985). **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1983); Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Com. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law (also 1983). **1983** — Environmental Resources; Judiciary; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Community Development Finance Authority. **1981** — Local Affairs (also 1979); Urban Affairs and Housing; Jt. Audit; Legis. Coun. Com. on Elderly Abuse. **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Unfair Sales Act.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7671; District: (414) 964-1842.

Voting address: 2640 E. Newton Avenue, Shorewood 53211.

Mailing address: (office) Room 205 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Louis G. Fortis (Dem.), 11th Assembly District

Born Chicago, April 5, 1947. B.A. UW-Stevens Point 1969; M.A. and Ph.D. in economics, Univ. of Massachusetts. Legislator and adjunct professor of economic development, UW-Milwaukee. Former executive director, Wis. Community Development Finance Authority; president, Wis. Community Capital; economics professor, high school teacher and VISTA Volunteer. Member State Job Training Coordinating Council; Wis. Partnership for Housing Development (mbr. exec. com.); Wis. Cooperative Development Council (mbr. exec. com.); Friends of Havenwood; Sierra Club; Jobs with Peace. Founding member ESHAC, Inc.

Elected to Assembly 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Environmental Resources and Utilities (vice chp.); Children and Human Services; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Housing and Securities; Trade, Industry and Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0486; District: (414) 351-6842.

Voting address: 2123 West Kendall Avenue, Glendale 53209.

Mailing address: (office) Room 111 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Barbara Notestein (Dem.), 12th Assembly District

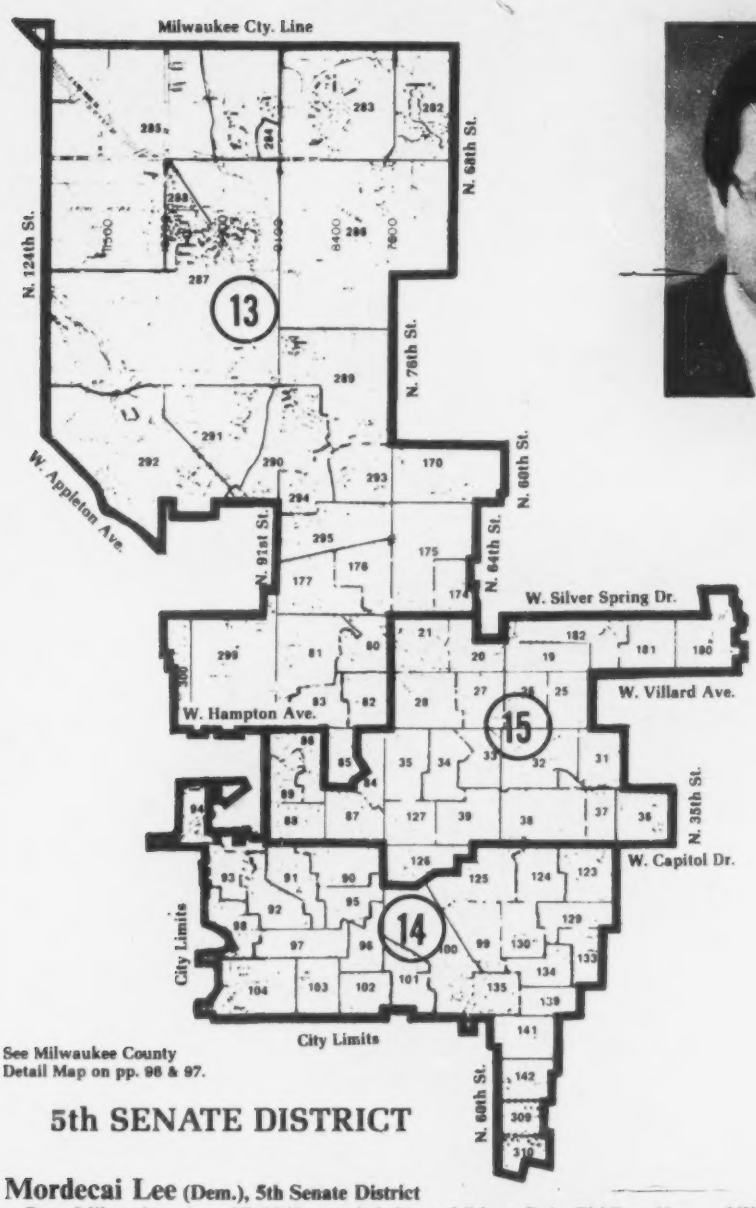
Born Madison, April 14, 1949. Graduate Whitefish Bay H.S.; B.A. Beloit College 1971; M.S.W. University of Michigan 1975. Full-time legislator. Former VISTA volunteer, social worker and executive director of the Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee. Member National Women's Political Caucus of Milwaukee (former pres.); Landmark Water Tower Trust; 12th District Democratic Party Unit; ESHAC; Jobs with Peace; Lower Eastside Neighbors; Italian Community Center; Wisconsin Heritages. Former member Goals 2000, Public Safety Committee; Future Milwaukee; Wis. Anti-Hunger Coalition (pres.); Wis. Women's Council (1983-84).

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Children and Human Services (vice chp., mbr. 1985); State Affairs (vice chp.); Colleges and Universities; Education; Natural Resources; Women's Council; VTAE Bd. Advisory Com. on Displaced Homemakers. **1985** — Government Operations (vice chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Education; Joint Committee on Audit; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mental Health Issues.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0650; District (414) 963-2188.

Voting address: 3459 North Bremen Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing address: (office) Room 126 West, State Capitol, Madison, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 98 & 97.

5th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
LEE

Mordecai Lee (Dem.), 5th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Aug. 27, 1948; married; 3 stepchildren. B.A., Phi Beta Kappa, UW-Madison; M.P.A. and Ph.D. in public administration, Syracuse Univ. Legislator and adjunct professor of governmental affairs, Div. of Outreach and Continuing Education, UW-Milwaukee. Former assistant professor of political science, UW-Parkside; legislative assistant to Congressman Henry Reuss; Guest Scholar, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C.

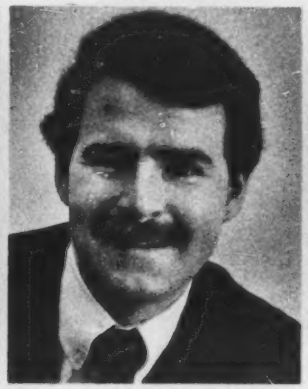
Elected to Assembly 1976-1980; elected to Senate since 1982. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp., Sen. vice chp. 1985, 1983, Assem. vice chp. 1979); Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections (chp.); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Legislative Council (also 1985, 1983, 1979). **1985** — Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections (chp.); Energy and Environmental Resources (vice chp., also 1983); Legislative Council Coms. on Lobby Law Review, on Telecommunications. **1983** — Urban Affairs and Government Operations (chp.). Assembly committee assignments: **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing (chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Government Operations; Local Affairs (also 1979); Legislative Council Com. on Courts. **1979** — State Affairs (vice chp., also 1977); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977). **1977** — Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2512; District: (414) 258-6820.

Voting address: (residence) 2732 N. Menomonee River Parkway, Milwaukee 53222-4543.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative SEERY



Representative BARRETT

Representative KRUG

Thomas Seery (Dem.), 13th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, February 19, 1945; single. Graduate Quigley Seminary H.S.; B.D. St. Francis Seminary 1971. Legislator. Former field director Citizens Utility Board; senior citizen advocate, Family Service Assn. Member National Center for Employee Ownership and chp. of the Wisconsin Employe Ownership Bd.

Elected to Assembly 1982; reelected 1984 and 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Environmental Resources and Utilities (chp.); Financial Institutions and Insurance; Housing and Securities; Natural Resources; Transportation (also 1985). **1985** — Energy (chp.); Economic Development (also 1983); Environmental Resources (vice chp. 1983); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Liability Law and Insurance, on Private Sewage Systems (also 1983) and on Telecommunications (also 1983). **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Jt. Committee for Review of Administrative Rules.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-7990; District: (414) 461-9347.

Voting address: 6300 North 101st Street, Milwaukee 53225.

Mailing address: (office) Room 23 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Thomas M. Barrett (Dem.), 14th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, December 8, 1953; single. Graduate Marquette Univ. H.S. 1972; B.A. in Economics, Phi Beta Kappa, UW-Madison 1976; J.D. with honors UW-Madison 1980. Attorney. Former law clerk for federal district court Judge Robert Warren and assistant bank examiner for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Member State Bar of Wisconsin; Citizens Utility Board; Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

Elected to Assembly in April 3, 1984 special election (oath administered 4/5/84); reelected November 1984 and 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Elections (chp., mbr. 1985); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1985, 1983 eff. 4/18/84); Health (vice chp. 1985); Ways and Means; Comn. on Uniform Laws; Legis. Coun. Com. on Law Revision (co-chp., eff. 2/3/87). **1985** — Aging; Energy; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Crimes Against Children, on Juvenile Offender Disposition (also 1983), on Liability Law and Insurance, on Long-Term Health Care Insurance (chp.). **1983** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (eff. 4/18/84); Health and Human Services (eff. 4/18/84); Judiciary (eff. 4/18/84); Legislative Council Coms. on Uniform Trade Secrets Act, on Condominium Issues.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-9836; District: (414) 444-3535.

Voting address: 2845 North 49th Street, Milwaukee 53210.

Mailing address: (office) Room 9 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Shirley Krug (Dem.), 15th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, January 29, 1958; single. Graduate John Marshall H.S. 1975; B.S. in psychology, anthropology and economics UW-Milwaukee 1981; M.A. in economics UW-Milwaukee 1983; Ph.D. work in economics UW-Milwaukee 1983-84. Full-time legislator. Former adjunct professor of economics, UW-Parkside; teaching assistant, UW-Milwaukee; economics lecturer, Lakeland College; staff dir., state Senate office; personnel staffing specialist, U.S. Civil Service Commission. Member Friends of Havenwoods (bd. of dir.); German-American National Congress (bd. of dir.); McGovern Park Community Org.; Jobs with Peace (past vice pres.); Democratic Party of Wis. (past platform com. chp. and 15th-31st unit chp.); Citizens Uulity Bd.; UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn.; Wis. Women's Network. Former member UW-Milwaukee Student Assn. (executive sec.).

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1985); Elections; Trade, Industry and Small Business. **1985** — Economic Development (vice chp.); Energy; Transportation; Legis. Coun. Com. on International Trade.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5813; District: (414) 461-2223.

Voting address: 6105 West Hope Avenue, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: (office) Room 108 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

6th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
GEORGE

Gary R. George (Dem.), 6th Senate District

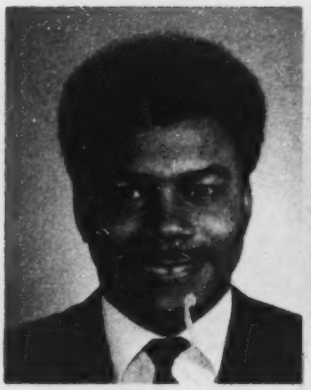
Born Milwaukee, March 8, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate Marquette University High School 1972; B.B.A. in accounting, UW-Madison 1976; J.D. University of Michigan 1979. Attorney. Former tax attorney in C.P.A. firm. Member Wisconsin State Bar; NAACP; Democratic Party of Wisconsin; Wisconsin Special Olympics. Milwaukee Zoological Gardens Board of Trustees.

Elected to Senate 1980; reelected 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., also 1985, 1983 eff. 12/12/84); Jt. Committee on Audit (also 1985, eff. 7/20/85, co-chp. 1983, 1981); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1985); Claims Bd. (also 1985, 1983 eff. 12/12/84); Community Development Finance Authority (also 1985, 1983); Educational Communications Bd. (also 1985, 1983, 1981); Commission on Uniform State Laws (also 1985, 1983, 1981); Leg. Council (also 1985, eff. 7/20/85). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Offender Disposition (also 1983), on Venture Capital, on Law Revision (also 1983). **1983** — Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com.; Legislative Council Com. on Uniform Trade Secrets Act (chp.). **1981** — Education and State Institutions; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Legislative Coun. Coms. on Investment Policies and Procedures (vice chp.), on Public Health Needs, on Sexual Assault and Abuse (vice chp., also 1979, eff. 11/20/80).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2500; District: (414) 445-9565.

Voting address: 3874 N. 42nd Street, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: (office) Room 115 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
G. S. COGGS

Representative
WILLIAMS

Representative
M. COGGS

G. Spencer Coggs (Dem.), 16th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 6, 1949; married; 2 children. Graduate Riverside H.S.; A.A. Milw. Area Technical College 1975; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1976. Full-time legislator. Former City of Milwaukee health officer, postal worker and industrial printer. Member Isaac Coggs Community Health Center Advisory Bd.; Milwaukee Urban League; NAACP; State Job Training Coordinating Council (executive and coordination coms.); NCSL's Com. on Education. Former member Legislative Action Committee, local AFSCME (chm.); Federation of Black City Employes (pres.).

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Urban and Local Affairs (chp., also 1985); Children and Human Services; Colleges and Universities; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Employment and Training; Rules (also 1985). **1985** — Economic Development (also 1983 and chp. of its Subcom. on Franchise Law); Franchise and Business Opportunity Regulation Adv. Com.; Elections; State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study, on Community Corrections Issues. **1983** — Local Affairs (vice chp.); Children and Human Development; Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Leg. Coun. Special Com. on Peace Officer Study (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5580; District: (414) 442-0739.

Voting address: 3732 North 40th Street, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: (office) Room 15 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Annette P. Williams (Dem.), 17th Assembly District

Born Belzoni, Miss., Jan. 10, 1937; 4 children. Grad. Milw. North Div. H.S.; attended Milw. Area Tech. College 1971-73; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1975. Full-time legislator. Former mental health assistant, counselor, cashier/clerk, keypunch operator, typist. Member Natl. Rainbow Coalition (bd. of dir.); Jesse Jackson for Pres. 1984 (Wis. chp.); Urban Day School (bd. of dir.); Natl. Black Caucus of State Legislators (bd. of dir.); Wis. Black Women's Network (bd. of dir.); Black Women on the Move (consultant/advisor); Fabulous 50's Civic Org. (co-chp.); Central City Bicycle Safety Program (coordinator); Commando Academy (bd. of trustees); Midwestern Conf. Business Development Task Force; North Central Y.M.C.A.; Dem. Party of Wis. (adm. and exec. coms.). Delegate to the 1984 Democratic Convention and member of the National Dem. Party platform com.

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (chp., also 1985, mbr. 1983, vice chp. 1981); Ways and Means (vice chp.); Education (also 1985, 1981); Housing and Securities. **1985** — Aging; Government Operations. **1983** — Small Business (chp.); Primary and Secondary Education; State Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0960; District: (414) 374-7474.

Voting address: 3237 North 14th Street, Milwaukee 53206.

Mailing address: (office) Room 18 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Marcia P. Coggs (Dem.), 18th Assembly District

Born Kansas City, Kan., April 5, 1928; widow; 4 children. B.S. UW-Milw. Full-time legislator. Mbr. Harambee Revit. Proj.; Milw. United Sch. Integ. Com.; Metro. Integ. Research Ctr.; Inner City Arts Coun.; Natl. Assn. of Black Women Legis.; Milw. Fair Housing Coun.; Natl. Caucus of Black State Legis.(bd. of dir.); NCSL State-Fed. Assembly - Health and Human Resource Com.; Wis. Dem. Party; NAACP; Operation PUSH; State Day Care/Child Development Adv. Com.

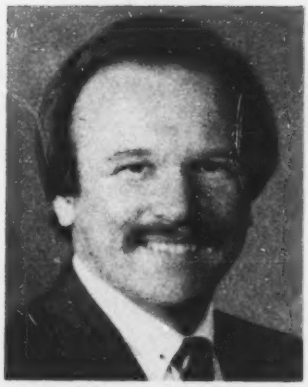
Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance. **1985** — Children and Human Services (chp.); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1983, 1981); Health; Council on Child Labor; Transportation Projects Comn.; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legislative Council and its Com. on Employment Disincentives; Women's Council. **1983** — Family and Economic Assistance (chp.); Elections (also 1981); Health and Human Services (vice chp., mbr. since 1977 and its 1979 Subcom. on Welfare Reform); Legis. Coun. Com. on Primary Prevention (vice chp.). **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities (chp.); Reapportionment; Urban Affairs and Housing. **1979** — Education (vice chp., mbr. 1977); Small Business (also 1977); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1977).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3786; District: (414) 374-6528.

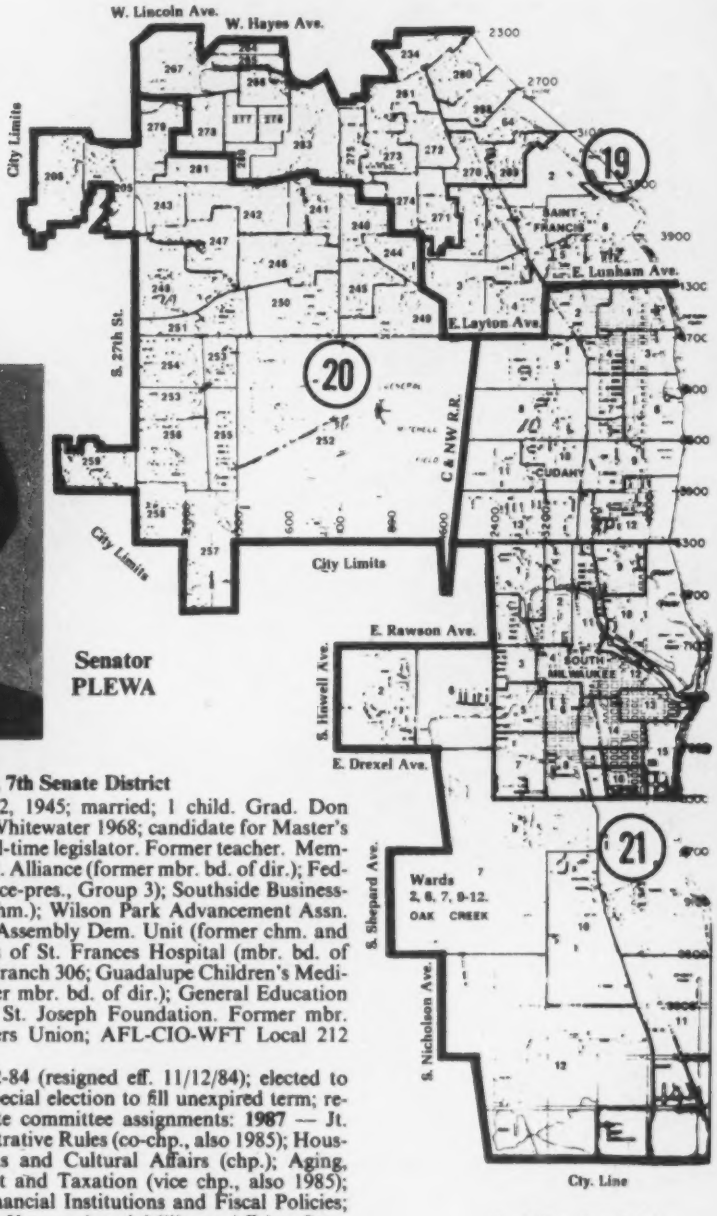
Voting address: 2351 North Richards Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Mailing address: (office) Room 331 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

7th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
PLEWA



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 96 & 97.

John R. Plewa (Dem.), 7th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 22, 1945; married; 1 child. Grad. Don Bosco H.S. 1963; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1968; candidate for Master's degree UW-Whitewater. Full-time legislator. Former teacher. Member Milw. Society Polish Natl. Alliance (former mbr. bd. of dir.); Federation Life Assn. (former vice-pres., Group 3); Southside Businessmen's Assn. (Civic Affairs chm.); Wilson Park Advancement Assn. and 4th of July Assn.; 20th Assembly Dem. Unit (former chm. and vice chm.); Eleemosynarians of St. Frances Hospital (mbr. bd. of dir.); Catholic Knights Ins.-Branch 306; Guadalupe Children's Medical and Dental Clinic (former mbr. bd. of dir.); General Education Advisory Com. — MATC; St. Joseph Foundation. Former mbr. Cudahy Jaycees; Steelworkers Union; AFL-CIO-WFT Local 212 (leg. chp.).

Elected to Assembly 1972-84 (resigned eff. 11/12/84); elected to Senate in November 1984 special election to fill unexpired term; re-elected 1986. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp., also 1985); Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (chp.); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (vice chp., also 1985); Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans' and Military Affairs; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1985); Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1985); Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling. **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans' Affairs and Insurance; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Regulation of Financial Institutions, on Venture Capital. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — State Affairs (chp. since 1977, mbr. 1975, 1973); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Governmental Operations; State Building Comn. (also 1981); State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; State-Federal Relations (also 1979); Legis. Coun. Com. on Economic Development. **1979** — Revenue (also 1977); Rules; Legis. Council (also 1977, 1975) and its Com. on Hearing Examiner System. **1977** — Tourism and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (chp.). **1975** — Education (vice chp., mbr. 1973, and Jt. Interim Com.); Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (Assem. chp.). **1973** — Tourism.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7505; District: (414) 282-2659.

Voting address: 5269 South 20th Street, Milwaukee 53221.

Mailing address: (office) Room 35 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
TESMER

Representative
CARPENTER

Representative
GROBSCHMIDT

Louise M. Tesmer (Dem.), 19th Assembly District

Single. Grad. Bay View High Sch.; B.A. UW-Milw. 1964; J.D. UW-Madison 1967. Attorney. Former assist. dist. atty. Milw. Co. Member State Bar; Dem. Party; Natl. Order of Women Legislators; Natl. and Milw. Women's Political Caucus; Kappa Beta Pi (internatl. legal assn.); Municipal Justice Assn. (honorary mbr.); AFL-CIO; Amer. Co. for Young Political Leaders (1974 del. to Soviet Union); Sigma Tau Delta (honorary English frat.); NCSL's Arts, Tourism and Cultural Resources Com. Former mbr. NCSL's Criminal Justice and Consumer Affairs Com. and State-Federal Law and Justice Com.; Milw. Bd. YWCA; Skylight Comic Opera Advisory Bd.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Deputy Speaker 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (chp., mbr. 1985, 1983); Judiciary (also 1985, 1983, vice chp. 1979; mbr. since 1973); Veterans and Military Affairs; Building Comn. (also 1985); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1985, 1983). **1985** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp., mbr. 1981, 1979, vice chp. 1977); Legislative Council (also 1981) and its Com. on Community Corrections Issues. **1983** — Commercial and Consumer Credit (chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Medical Malpractice, on State Deposit Guarantee Fund; Governor's Task Force on Comparable Worth. **1981** — Assembly Organization; Aging, Women and Minorities; Reapportionment; Rules; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Elderly Abuse (chp.), on Prosecutorial System.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8588; District: (414) 482-3655.

Voting address: Milwaukee 53207.

Mailing address: (office) Room 102 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Timothy W. Carpenter (Dem.), 20th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, February 24, 1960. Graduate Pulaski High School 1978; attended Marquette U. 1978; B.A. UW-Milwaukee 1982; graduate work UW-Milwaukee 1983; UW-Milwaukee seminar trips to U.S.S.R. and China. Full-time legislator. Former delivery service courier. Member Democratic Party of Wisconsin (former 4th Congressional District chp.); Citizens Utility Board; Common Cause; Sierra Club; Eleemosynarians of St. Francis Hospital; Wilson Park Advancement Assn. Former member Committee of 100-Milwaukee Public Schools. Attended the 1978 interim Democratic National Convention and served as alternate to the 1980 Democratic National Convention.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Elections (vice chp., also 1985); Financial Institutions and Insurance (vice chp. 1985); Health; Housing and Securities; Labor (also 1985). **1985** — Economic Development; Transportation; Urban and Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Environmental Resource Management, on Regulation of Financial Institutions.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1707; District: (414) 282-2187.

Voting address: 3660 South 20th Place, Milwaukee 53221.

Mailing address: (office) Room 106 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Richard A. Grobschmidt (Dem.), 21st Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, May 3, 1948; married; one child. Graduate South Milwaukee High School 1966; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1972; M.S. UW-Milwaukee 1979. Full-time legislator. Former high school political science teacher. Member South Milwaukee Historical Society; Southeast Suburban Democratic Unit; Wis. North Central Regional Laboratory State Adv. Council; Utility Regulation Task Force of the Midwest Legis. Conf. of the Council of State Governments. Former member South Milwaukee Bicentennial Committee (chp.); Wisconsin Education Association Council.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Education (vice chp., mbr. 1985); Government Operations and Aging (vice chp.); Colleges and Universities; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1985 and co-chp. of its Subcom. on the Department of Justice Investigative Capabilities); State Affairs (vice chp. 1985); Educational Communications Bd; Governor's VTAE Study Comn. **1985** — Aging (vice chairperson); Government Operations; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Long-term Health Care Insurance and on Venture Capital.

Telephone: (608) 266-0610; District: (414) 762-8460.

Voting address: 1513 Mackinac Avenue, South Milwaukee 53172.

Mailing address: (office) Room 103 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

8th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
CZARNEZKI

Joseph J. Czarnezki (Dem.), 8th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Sept. 27, 1954; married; 2 children. Grad. Milw. Marshall H.S.; B.A. in economics, UW-Milwaukee 1975; M.A. in public administration, U.W.-Milwaukee 1977. Full-time legislator. Member Democratic Party; Amer. Soc. for Public Admin.; Milw. Area Soc. for Public Admin.; UW-M Alumni Assn.; Citizens Utility Board; League of Women Voters. Delegate to 1980 Dem. Natl. Convention.

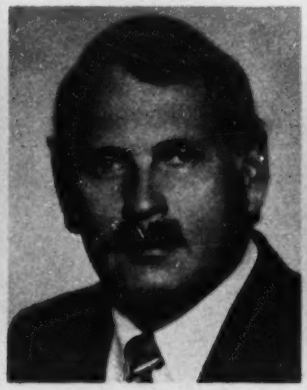
Elected to Assembly 1980-82 (resigned eff. 4/13/83); elected to Senate in April 1983 special election (oath administered 4/13/83); reelected 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Education (chp.); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (also 1985); Jt. Com. For Review of Administrative Rules (also 1983); Jt. Com. on Audit; Legislative Council (eff. 4/28/87); Education Comn. of the States (also 1985). **1985** — Jt. Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Education and Government Operations (chp.); Economic Development (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Condominium Issues (chp., also 1983), on Regulation of Financial Institutions, on Time-Share Property. **1983** — Higher Education and Economic Development (chp.); Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions; Legis. Coun. Com. on Interstate Banking; Governor's Task Force on Comparable Worth. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Governmental Operations (vice chp.); Primary and Secondary Education (vice chp.); Higher and Vocational Education. **1981** — Revenue (vice chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; Health and Social Services; Job Creation and International Marketing Development Com. (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Taxation of Interstate Corporations.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5810; District (414) 545-5009.

Voting address: 7004 West Van Beck Avenue, Milwaukee 53220.

Mailing address: (office) Room 12 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative BELL



Representative HAUKE

Representative KRUSICK

Jeannette Bell (Dem.), 22nd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, September 2, 1941; married; 3 children. Graduate Rufus King H.S.; attended UW-Milwaukee majoring in law studies. Full-time legislator. Former nursing home activities coordinator and supervisor of a youth employment program. Author and sponsor of the Children's Trust Fund — an innovative approach to decreasing child abuse through prevention programs. Member League of Women Voters (former bd. mbr.); Dem. Party West Allis-West Milwaukee Unit. Former member Community Services Block Grant Com.; Wis. Environmental Network (vice chp.); Milw. Harbor Adv. Estuary Com. to S.E. Reg. Planning Comn.; Neighborhood Centers Council (secy.); Citizen's Environmental Assessment Com. (C.E.A.C.) for Milw. Sewerage District.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. (also 1985). **1985** — Environmental Resources (chp.,mbr. 1983); Children and Human Services; Energy; Health; Legislative Council and its Coms. on Acid Rain (eff. 3/5/85), on Crimes Against Children, on Custody Arrangements (also 1983), on Environmental Resource Management, on Primary Prevention (also 1983), on Well Contamination (chp.); Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0620; District: (414) 771-7170.

Voting address: 1415 South 60th Street, West Allis 53214.

Mailing address: (office) 11 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Thomas A. Hauke (Dem.), 23rd Assembly District

Born Detroit, May 4, 1938; married; 2 children. Grad. Pulaski H.S.; B.S. Marquette U. 1960; J.D. 1967; M.S. Milw. School of Engineering 1971. Attorney. Former electrical engineer. Mbr. State Bar of Wis.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Majority Leader 1987. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Rules (chp.); Assembly Organization (vice chp.); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling; Legis. Council. **1985** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (chp., also 1983); Labor (also 1983). **1983** — Consumer and Commercial Credit (eff. 10/25/83, also 1981); Legis. Coun. Coms. on State Deposit Guarantee Fund (chp.), on Courts, on Interstate Banking. **1981** — Reapportionment (co-chp.); Judiciary (vice chp., also 1979, 1977, mbr. 1975, 1973); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1977); Legislative Coun. Coms. on Courts (also 1979, 1977), on Contractual Services, on Prosecutorial System. **1979** — Financial Institutions (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Interest Rate Practices and its Subcom. on Mortgage Loans (chp.). **1977** — Elections (chp.); Insurance and Banking (vice chp. 1975, mbr. 1973); Rules; Legis. Coun. Com. on Ins. Laws Revision (also 1975). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Criminal Penalties (also 1973), on Judiciary (also 1973). **1973** — Nat. Res.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Nat. Res.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2401; District: (414) 476-6449.

Voting address: 1133 South 122nd Street, West Allis 53214.

Mailing address: (office) Room 220 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Margaret Ann Krusick (Dem.), 24th Assembly District

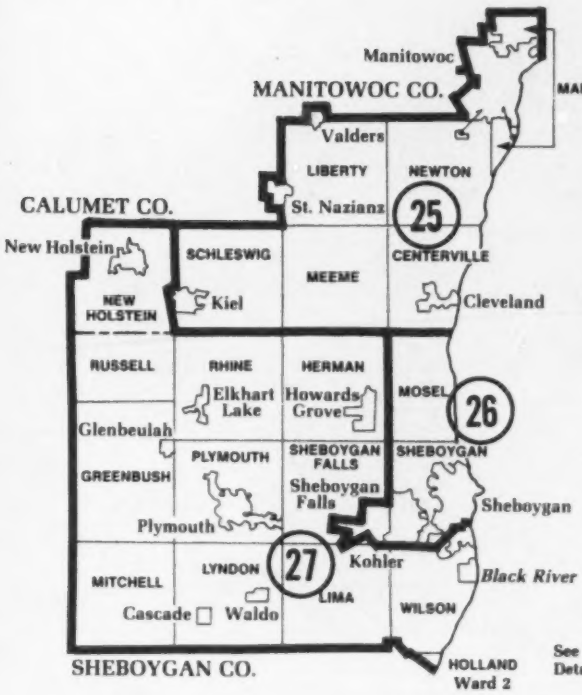
Born Milwaukee, Oct. 26, 1956; single. Grad. Milw. Hamilton H.S. 1974; B.A. in political science with honors, certificate in law studies, UW-Milwaukee 1978; masters study in public administration, UW-Madison 1979-82. Full-time legislator. Former Assembly legislative aide; admin. asst. Higher Educ. Aids Bd.; staff mbr. Gov.'s Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled; teaching asst. UW Milw; legal asst. Milw. law office. Author of Wis. Youth Suicide Prevention Act and chp. of Wis. Youth Suicide Prevention Council. Recipient *Wis. School Counselors' Legislator of the Year Award*, 1986; *Wis. School Psychologists Award*, 1986; *"Clean 16" Environmental Award*, 1986; *Outstanding Young Woman of America Award*, 1986; *Wis. Chiefs of Police Statesman for Law Enforcement Award*, 1985-86; *Milwaukee Police Retirees Award*, 1985. Mbr. Citizens Utility Bd.; Alzheimer's Disease Assn. (bd. of dir.); Phi Eta Sigma Honor Soc.; UW-Milw. Alumni Assn. (bd. of trustees); Jackson Park Assn.; St. Gregory the Great Fall Festival volunteer.

Elected to Assembly in June 1983 special election; reelected in 1984, 1986. Majority Caucus Secretary 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Debt Management; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice chp. since 1983); Children and Human Services (also 1985, 1983); Education (also 1985,1983).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1733; District: (414) 543-0017.

Voting address: 6832 West Morgan Avenue, Milwaukee 53220.

Mailing address: (office) Room 5 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



See Town of Holland Detail Map on p. 60

Senator
TE WINKLE

9th SENATE DISTRICT

William P. Te Winkle (Dem.), 9th Senate District

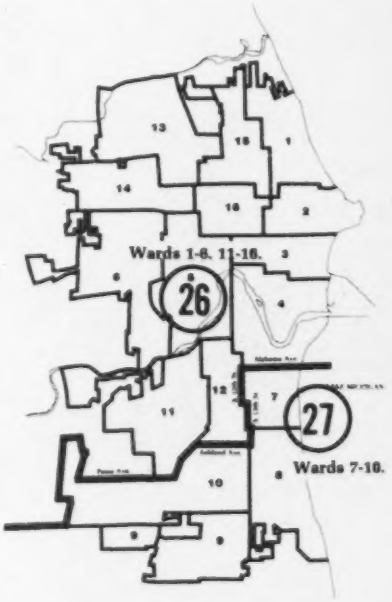
Born Sheboygan, June 30, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduated Sheboygan North H.S.; B.A., *magna cum laude*, Hope College (Michigan) 1976; J.D. UW-Madison 1979. Legislator and attorney. Former part-time instructor at Lakeshore Technical Institute. Member Dem. Party of Wisconsin and Sheboygan County (exec. bd. mbr. and former county chp.); Wisconsin and Sheboygan County Bar Associations; Phi Beta Kappa; Pi Sigma Alpha; Chamber of Commerce. Former member Sheboygan County Mental Health Association (vice pres.); Sheboygan County American Cancer Society (dir.); Boy Scouts/Explorers leader; Community Players (dir.). Former member of Sheboygan City-County Health Service Study Com. and Sheboygan Area School Dist. Needs Assessment Com.

Elected to Senate 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (vice chp.); Agriculture, Health and Human Services; Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans' and Military Affairs; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board; Legislative Council Com. on Liability Law and Insurance.

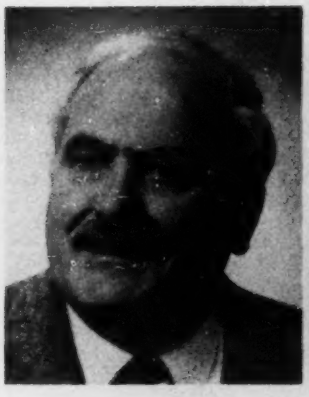
Telephone: Capitol (608) 266-2056; District: (414) 458-5501 (office); (414) 457-0970 (home).

Voting address: (Town of Wilson) 4165 South 14th Street, Sheboygan 53081.

Mailing address: (office) Room 136 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Detail Map: Sheboygan



Representative
HOLSCHBACH

Representative
POTTER

Representative
TURBA

Vernon W. Holschbach (Dem.), 25th Assembly District

Born Manitowoc, Oct. 17, 1926; married; 11 children. Grad. Manitowoc Lincoln High School; attended Lakeshore Tech. Institute. Full-time legislator. Former bricklayer and mason. Member of Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen International Union of America (local past president); National Conference of State Legislatures' Committee on Government Operations and Regulation. Manitowoc Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1968-1980; Manitowoc Co. Community Bd. (past chp.).

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Government Operations and Aging (chp.); Labor (vice chp., also 1985, 1983, mbr. 1981); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Excise and Fees (also 1985); State Affairs (also 1985); Transportation Projects Comn. **1985** — Government Operations (chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (vice chp.); Council on Child Labor (also 1983, 1981); Legis. Coun. Com. on Time-Share Property. **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp.); Highways (also 1981); Local Affairs (also 1981). **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Elderly Abuse and on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning (vice chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0315; District: (414) 684-6458.

Voting address: 1313 South 11th Street, Manitowoc 54220.

Mailing address (office): Room 36 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Calvin Potter (Dem.), 26th Assembly District

Born Sheboygan, Nov. 3, 1945; married. Graduate Sheboygan North High School; attended UW-Sheboygan; B.A. Lakeland College 1968; graduate work U.W. Full-time legislator. Former teacher. Member Sheboygan County Democratic Party (exec. bd., former chp.); Sheboygan County Historical Society; Board of Mental Health Assn.in Sheboygan County; State Superintendent's Adv. Council for Japanese Language and Culture; Eagles; Izaak Walton League. Former member Plymouth Educators Politically Active and Concerned (chp.); Plymouth Education Assn. (exec. bd. and treas.); Wis. and Natl. Education Assns.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Education (chp., also 1985, vice chp. 1977, mbr. 1981, 1979, 1975); Elections (also 1985, chp. 1979); Government Operations and Aging; Labor (also 1985, 1983, 1975-79). **1985** — Government Operations; Education Commission of the States (also 1983, 1981). **1983** — Primary and Secondary Education (chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit; Higher and Vocational Education; Legis. Coun. Com. on Graduate Medical Education. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management (chp.); Reapportionment. **1979** — Small Business (also 1977); Legis. Council Education Com. (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Legis. Council Coms. on Library Laws (chp.) and on Eminent Domain.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0656; District: (414) 452-6875.

Voting address: 808 Green Tree Road, Kohler 53044.

Mailing address: (office) Room 11 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Wilfrid J. Turba (Rep.), 27th Assembly District

Born town of Russell, Sheboygan County, January 18, 1928; married; 9 children. Educated St. Anna Parochial Elem.; grad. valedictorian New Holstein H.S.; grad. UW-Madison Agriculture Short Course 1946. Dairy and seed grain farmer. Member Wisconsin Farm Bureau (former state dir.); Sheboygan Co. 4-H Leaders Assn. (past pres.); 4-H Club (past general leader); North Central Seed Producers Assn. (secy.); National Commission on Dairy Policy; Sheboygan Co. Republican Party (past mbr. executive com.); Wis. Citizens Concerned for Life; church lector and eucharistic minister. Former member Gov. Dreyfus' Study Com. on Evaluation of DNR (Sheboygan Co.); Congressman Steiger's Commission for Appointments to Military Academies. Town of Russell Republican Party Ward Committeeman (1970-80); Wis. Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service (state chairman 1981-82); New Holstein School Bd. mbr. since 1977 (pres. since 1979).

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Agriculture (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1985, 1983); Education (also 1985); Elections. **1985** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Acid Rain (eff. 3/5/85), on Liability Law and Insurance (eff. 8/4/86), on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law. **1983** — Health and Human Services; Primary and Secondary Education; Legislative Council Com. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8530; District: (414) 894-2855.

Voting address: (Town of Russell) Route 2, Box 106, Elkhart Lake 53020.

Mailing address: (office) Room 9 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

10th SENATE DISTRICT

James E. Harsdorf (Rep.), 10th Senate District

Born St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 7, 1950; married; 4 children. Graduate Stillwater High School; B.S. in animal science, Univ. of Minn. 1973. Legislator and dairy farmer. Former teacher UW-River Falls. Member Eagle Foundation Advisory Bd.; Wis. Holstein Friesan Assn. (legislative com.); Citizens for a Clean Mississippi; Pierce Co. Rep. Party. Former Pierce Co. 4-H dairy coach; Jaycees *Outstanding Young Farmer*.

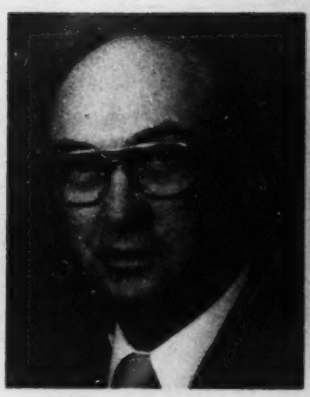
Elected to Assembly in October 1977 special election; reelected 1978; elected to the Senate since 1980. Senate Minority Leader 1983; Senate Minority Caucus Secretary 1981. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Agriculture, Health and Human Services (also 1985); Education; Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections; Legis. Advisory Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (mbr. since 1979); Education Communications Bd. (also 1985); Legislative Council (also 1985, 1983); Select Committee on the Regulation of Gambling. **1985** — Education and Government Operations; Legislative Council Coms. on Acid Rain, on American Indian Study, on Liability Law and Insurance, on Private Sewage Systems and on Well Contamination. **1983** — Senate Organization; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Disability Bd.; Interstate Cooperation Comn.; Low Level Radioactive Waste Council; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Acid Rain and on Private Sewage Systems (also 1981). **1981** — Education and State Institutions; Traffic Law Enforcement Council. Assembly committee assignments: **1979** — Agriculture; Engrossed Bills; Transportation. **1977** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Small Business; Legis. Council Committee on Changing Enrollments.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-9693; District: (715) 425-2138.

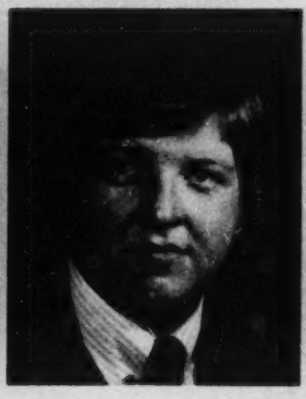
Voting address: (Town of River Falls) Rural Route 1, Beldenville 54003.

Mailing address: (office) Room 314 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

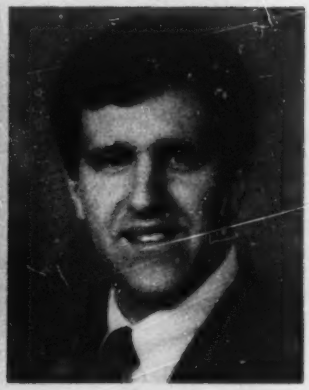
Senator HARSDORF



Representative PAULSON



Representative SHOEMAKER



Representative BERNDT

David E. Paulson (Rep.), 28th Assembly District

Born Polk County, September 13, 1931; married; 2 children. Graduate Osceola High School. Dairy farmer and legislator. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Navy. Member Amery Area Ambulance Board; American Legion; V.F.W. (post commander); Farm Bureau (director); Farmers Union; National Rifle Assn.; Natl. Fed. of Independent Businesses; Lions Club (charter mbr.); church bd. mbr. Chairman town of Black Brook 1967-79; Polk County Bd. of Supervisors 1968-72.

Elected to Assembly 1978, 1980; reelected since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Children and Human Services (resigned 4/28/87); Education (eff. 4/28/87); Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Transportation (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1981, 1979); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (also 1985). **1985** — Agriculture (also 1979); Rural Development; Urban and Local Affairs. **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition; Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1979); Legislative Council's Com. on Child Care and Early Education. **1979** — Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-2365; District: (715) 268-2488.

Voting address: (Town of Black Brook) Route 4, Box 75, Amery 54001.

Mailing address: Room 305 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Richard A. Shoemaker (Dem.), 29th Assembly District

Born Beloit, June 11, 1951; married; 2 children. Graduate Menomonie High School; B.S. UW-Stout 1975. Full-time legislator. Former congressional aide, menswear retailer. Member Menomonie Chamber of Commerce; Menomonie Jaycees; Moose lodge; Masonic lodge; Farmers Union; Menomonie Lions Club; Dunn Co. Historical Society; Dunn Co. Democratic Party; NCSL's International Trade Com. Dunn County Board supervisor 1976-77.

Elected to Assembly since 1978; Assistant Majority Leader 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — State Affairs (chp. 1985, mbr. 1981, 1979); Elections (also 1981); Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1983); Trade, Industry and Small Business; Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling; Building Comn. (also 1985); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (co-chp. 1985, 1983, 1981, vice chp. 1979); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Liability Law and Insurance (chp.), on Regulation of Financial Institutions, on Telecommunications (also 1983). **1985** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Ways and Means; **1983** — Agriculture; Assembly Organization; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Local Affairs (also 1981); Rules; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; State Capitol and Executive Residence Board; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Interstate Banking, on Revision of Town Laws (chp. 1981). **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition (vice chp.); Small Business and Economic Development (vice chp.); Reapportionment; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning. **1979** — Small Business (vice chp.); Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice chp.); Agriculture; Revenue; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Unfair Sales Act (vice chp.) and on Interest Rate Practices.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7745; District: (715) 235-0267.

Voting address: 2805 Crestview Road, West, Menomonie 54751.

Mailing address (office): Room 112 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

William F. Berndt (Rep.), 30th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 18, 1956; married. Grad. River Falls High School 1974; attended UW-River Falls 1974-76; B.A. University of Minnesota 1982. Full-time legislator. Member River Falls Chamber of Commerce; Pierce County Republican Party.

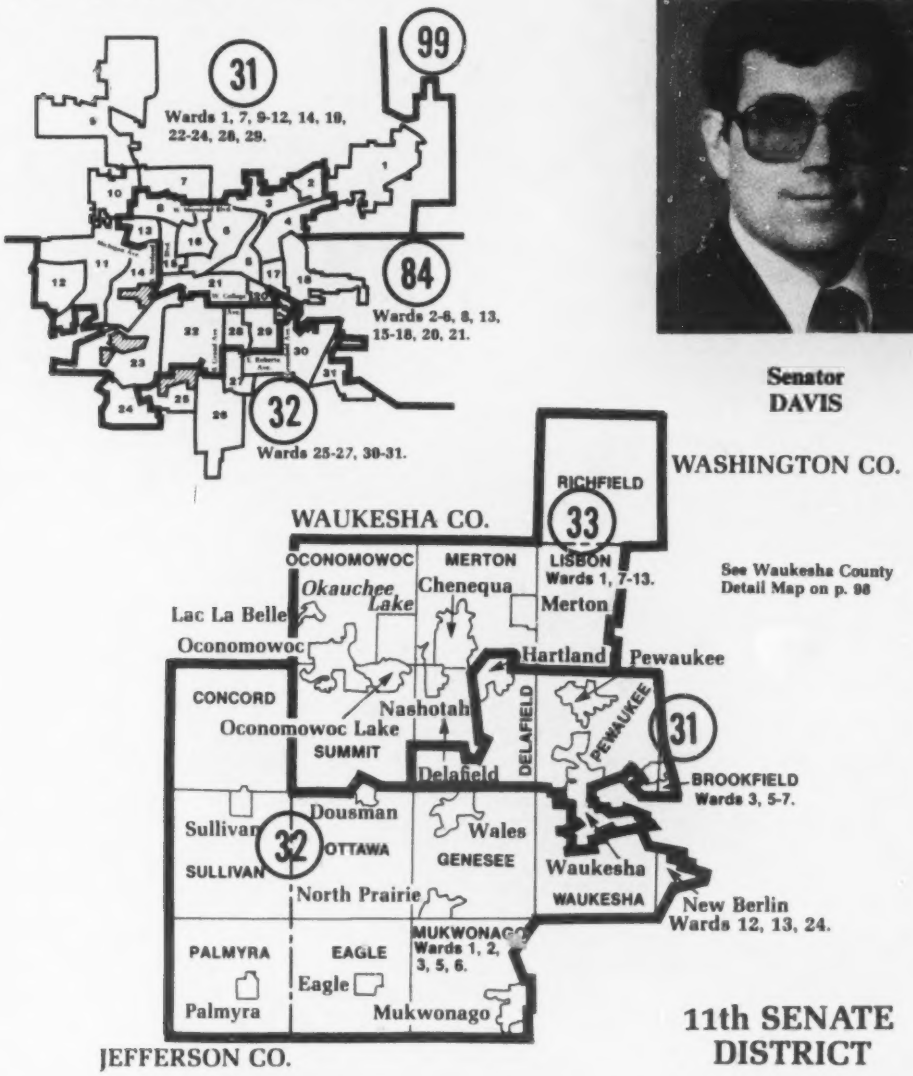
Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Colleges and Universities; Education; Housing and Securities; Natural Resources (ranking minority mbr.); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. (also 1985). **1985** — Economic Development; Rural Development.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1526; District: (715) 425-0095.

Voting address: (Town of River Falls) Route 1, Box 301, River Falls 54022.

Mailing address: Room 326 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Detail Map: Waukesha



Senator DAVIS

J. Mac Davis (Rep.), 11th Senate District

Born April 5, 1952; married; 2 children. B.A. UW-Madison (honors) 1973; J.D. U. Michigan *cum laude* 1976. Legislator and attorney. Member Waukesha Kiwanis (past president); Mental Health Association in Waukesha Co. (past president); Waukesha Co. Republican Party (past mbr. executive committee); Waukesha Chamber of Commerce; Glenn Davis Charitable Foundation (director); Wisconsin and Waukesha County Bar Associations. Waukesha Co. Sheriff's Grievance Com. (chm.) 1979-present.

Elected to Senate 1982; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (ranking Senate minority mbr., also 1985); Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (resigned 4/21/87); Uniform State Laws (also 1985, 1983); Legislative Council (also 1985). **1985** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education and Government Operations; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Joint Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com.; Legislative Council Coms. on Pregnancy Options, on Custody Arrangements (also 1983), on Employment Disincentives, on Time-Share Property. **1983** — Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; Urban Affairs and Government Operations; Education Block Grant Advisory Committee; Mental Health Block Grant Advisory Committee; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Provider Systems, on Uniform Trade Secrets Act.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2635; District: (414) 542-0366.

Voting address: 916 Maitland Drive, Waukesha 53188.

Mailing address: (office) Room 315 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 358 West Main Street, Waukesha 53186.

Representative
HUELSMAN

Representative
WIMMER

Representative
FOTI

Joanne B. Huelsman (Rep.), 31st Assembly District

Born Harvey, Illinois, March 21, 1938; married; 2 children. Graduate Northwood H.S.; B.S. UW-Madison 1959; J.D. Marquette U. Law School 1980. Legislator, attorney, realtor and owner of small business. Former teacher. Member American, Wis. and Waukesha Co. Bar Assns.; Waukesha Chamber of Commerce; United Way of Waukesha Co. (bd. of dir.); Waukesha Symphony, Inc. (bd. of dir.); Altrusa; Waukesha Co. Home Econ. Grad Club (past pres.); Waukesha County Republican Party. Former member Governor's Task Force on Problems of Sole Proprietors; Waukesha Training Center Board; American Assn. of University Women; 4-H Club (assist. ldr. and project ldr.). Waukesha Board of Education 1966-72; Waukesha Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1965-66.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (ranking minority mbr., also 1985, mbr. 1983); Judiciary (also 1985); Trade, Industry and Small Business; Council on Domestic Abuse (also 1985). **1985** — Economic Development; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1983); Law Revision Com. (also 1983); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Liability Law and Insurance, and on Marital Property Implementation (also 1983). **1983** — Higher and Vocational Education; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5719; District: (414) 797-9507.

Voting address: Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) 600 Larry Court, Waukesha 53186.

Joseph E. Wimmer (Rep.), 32nd Assembly District

Born Watertown, July 21, 1934; married; 4 children. Graduate Watertown H.S.; B.B.A. in accounting, UW-Madison 1959; LL.B. 1961 (J.D. degree). Legislator and attorney. Veteran; served in Army 1954-56. Member Waukesha County Republican Party; International Assn. of Lions Clubs (former international dir. and dist. governor); Waukesha Noon Lions Club (dir., former president); Waukesha Elks Club, B.P.O.E. No. 400; State Bar of Wisconsin; Waukesha County Bar Association; Waukesha, Wis.-Granada, Nicaragua Partners of America Program (dir., former treasurer and organizer); Let's Dance, Inc. (president, former director). Former member Waukesha County Junior Bar Assn. (past president); March of Dimes; Waukesha County Anti-Poverty Committee. Muskego assistant city attorney 1968-73; Waukesha Co. assistant district attorney 1964-67.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Elections (also 1985); Judiciary (also 1985, 1983); Ways and Means (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1985). **1985** — State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee (also 1983); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Liability Law and Insurance and chp. of its Subcom. on General Tort Law, on Medical Malpractice (also 1983). **1983** — Children and Human Development; Consumer and Commercial Credit.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9650; District: (414) 542-8519 (home), (414) 542-4217 (office).

Voting address: 1020 Downing Drive, Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335D North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Steven M. Foti (Rep.), 33rd Assembly District

Born Oconomowoc, December 3, 1958; married; twin sons. Graduate Oconomowoc High School; attended UW-Whitewater 1978-81. Legislator and salesman. Member Jaycees; Waukesha County Republican Party; Lions Club; St. Jerome Holy Name Society.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1983); State Affairs (also 1985, 1983); Trade, Industry and Small Business (ranking minority mbr.). **1985** — Economic Development; Transportation; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on International Trade. **1983** — Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8551; District: (414) 567-4581.

Voting address: 842 Dante Drive, Oconomowoc 53066.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Lloyd H. Kincaid (Dem.), 12th Senate District

Born Sault St. Marie, Mich., May 8, 1925; married; 4 children. Educated in Crandon elementary and high schools. Full-time legislator. Former cabinetmaker, meat retailer and grocery businessman. World War II vet.; Army 1943-45. Member church council; Amer. Legion; Lions; Bd. of Dir. Nicolet College and Technical Institute 1970-73; alderman 1970-73; county board supervisor 1970-73.

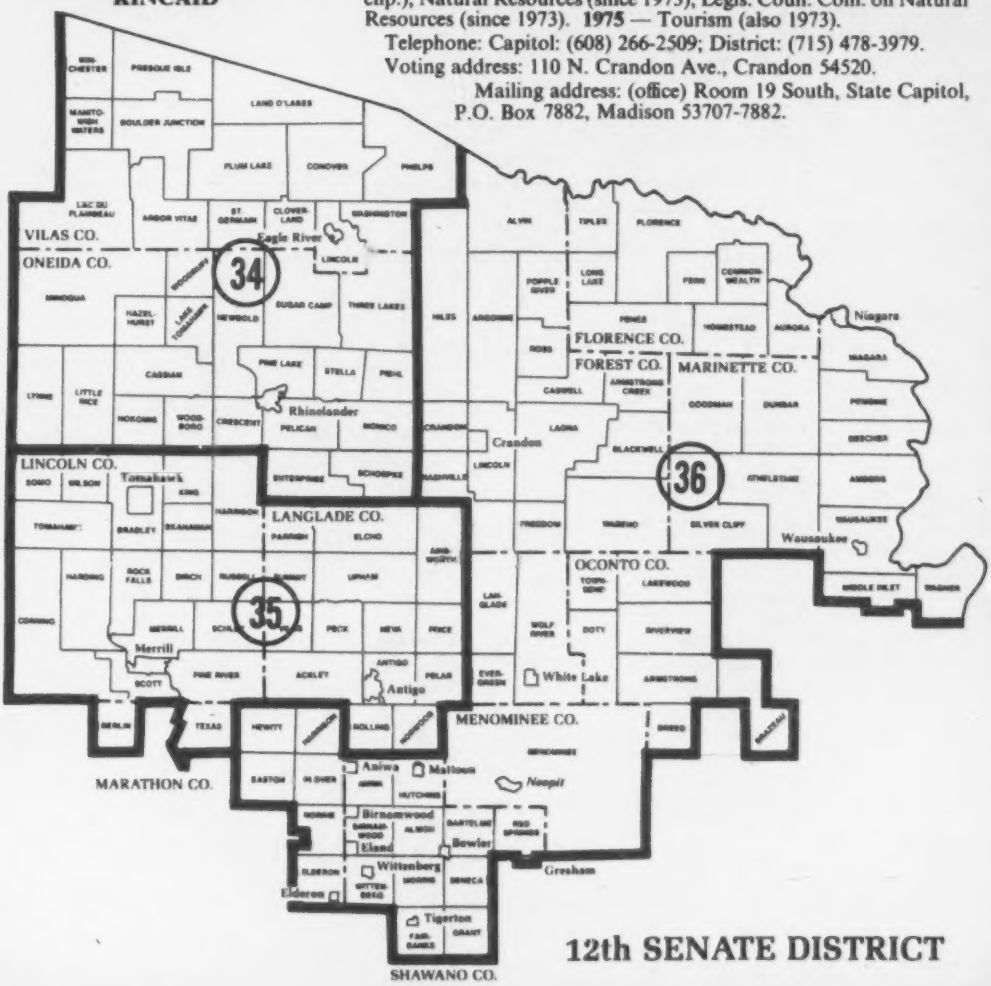
Senator
KINCAID

Elected to Assembly 1972-82 (resigned 4/13/83); elected to Senate in April 1983 special election; reelected 1984. Senate Majority Caucus Secretary 1987, 1985; Assembly Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1979-82. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Transportation, Tourism and Conservation (chp.); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (also 1985); Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans' and Military Affairs; Rustic Roads Bd.; Transportation Projects Comn. (also 1985); Council on Tourism. **1985** — Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry (chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (1983 co-chp., eff. 3/20/84); Select Com. on Radioactive Waste (co-chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study, on Mining (chp., also 1983, vice chp. 1981, 1979), on Regulation and Financial Institutions. **1983** — Tourism and Revenue (chp.); Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (eff. 6/3/83); Agriculture and Rural Affairs (eff. 6/3/83); Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian and on Peace Officer Study. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Revenue (chp., mbr. 1981); Excise and Fees (also 1981); Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Tourism and Recreation (1981 chp.). **1981** — Veterans and Military Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Alien Land Ownership. **1979** — Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development (vice chp.); Highways; Small Business (also 1977); State Affairs (also 1977). **1977** — Revision (vice chp.); Natural Resources (since 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural Resources (since 1973). **1975** — Tourism (also 1973).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2509; District: (715) 478-3979.

Voting address: 110 N. Crandon Ave., Crandon 54520.

Mailing address: (office) Room 19 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



12th SENATE DISTRICT

Representative HOLPERIN

Representative OURADA

Representative VOLK

James C. Holperin (Dem.), 34th Assembly District

Born Eagle River, December 18, 1950; married; 2 children. Graduate Eagle River High School; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1973; graduate work in public administration, UW-Madison and Oshkosh. Full-time legislator. Former Assembly legislative analyst; Senate Assistant Chief Clerk; director, Vilas Co. aging programs; radio and TV news announcer. Member White Pine Public Radio, WXPR (bd. of dir. 1981-82); Rotary Internatl.; Vilas Co. Historical Society; Northwoods Wildlife Center; Oneida and Vilas Co. Dem. Party; Gov.'s Coun. on Forest Productivity; Northern Arts Coun.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance. **1985** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (chp.); Health; Highways; Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Acid Rain (eff. 3/5/85), on Amer. Indian Study (eff. 3/5/85), on Lobby Law Review, on Private Sewage Systems (also 1983), on Time-Share Property. **1983** — Forest Productivity and Rural Development (co-chp.); Tourism and Recreation (vice chp.); Energy and Utilities; Health and Human Services; Radioactive Waste Review Bd.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7141; District: (715) 479-7874.

Voting address: 103 North 3rd Street, Eagle River 54521.

Mailing address: (office) Room 7 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) P.O. Box 1256, Eagle River 54521.

Thomas D. Ourada (Rep.), 35th Assembly District

Born Antigo, December 17, 1958; single. Graduate Antigo High School; B.A. in political science, Marquette University 1981; graduate work, University of Kentucky. Legislator and assistant in family-owned restaurant. Member Loyal Order of Moose; Knights of Columbus; Langlade Co. Rep. Party; Lincoln Co. Assn. for Retarded Citizens.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Health (also 1985); Natural Resources; Trade, Industry and Small Business; Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (eff. 4/28/87); Legis. Coun. Com. on American Indian Study (also 1985); Governor's Council on Forest Productivity. **1985** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Council on Highway Safety; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Long-Term Health Care Insurance, on Mental Health Issues.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7694; District: (715) 623-5213.

Voting address: 712-4th Avenue, Antigo 54409.

Mailing address: (office) Room 307 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

John Volk (Dem.), 36th Assembly District

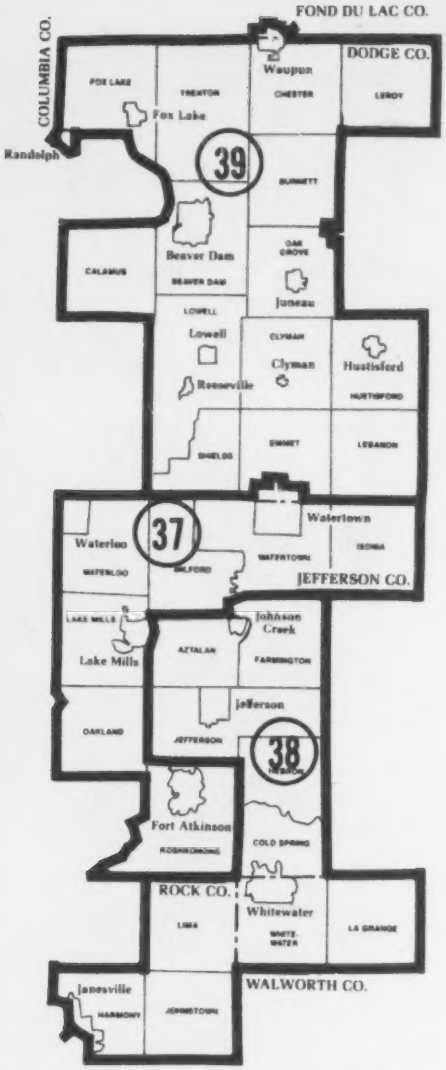
Born Wabeno, September 28, 1915; married; 6 children. Graduate Wabeno High School. Full-time legislator. Former farmer, shipyard worker, aircraft factory worker, truck driver. Member Associated Milk Producers; Antigo Co-op Oil; Experimental Aircraft Assn.; International Aerobatics Club. Former member Lions Club; Antigo Milk Products Cooperative. Served as town chairman 1947-49, school board member 1952-75, county board supervisor 1947-49 (vice chairman 1948).

Elected to Assembly in June 1983 special election; reelected 1984, 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp., also 1985); Agriculture (also 1985); Education (vice chp. 1985); Highways; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (also 1985); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp., also 1985). **1985** — Rural Development. **1983** — Primary and Secondary Education (vice chp., eff. 7/15/83); Forest Productivity and Rural Development (eff. 7/15/83); Revenue (eff. 7/15/83); Tourism and Recreation (eff. 10/21/83).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3780; District: (715) 473-5441.

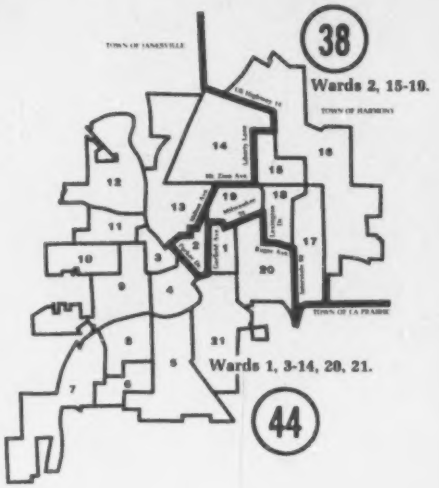
Voting address: Town of Freedom.

Mailing address: (office) Room 112 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) Route 1, Wabeno 54566.



13th SENATE DISTRICT

Detail Map: Janesville



Senator
LORMAN

Barbara K. Lorman (Rep.), 13th Senate District

Born Madison, July 31, 1932; 3 children. Grad. Madison West High School 1950; attended UW-Madison and UW-Whitewater. President of iron and metal recycling firm. Member Ft. Atkinson Memorial Hospital (Bd. of Dir.); Sinnissippi Coun. — Boy Scouts of Amer. (exec. com.); AFS; New Republican Conf.; Ft. Atkinson Historical Soc.; Nature Conservancy; Jefferson Co. Business and Professional Women; Inst. of Scrap Iron and Steel; Wis. Manuf. and Commerce Assn.; Ft. Atkinson Chamber of Commerce; Forward Wisconsin, Inc. (Bd. of Dir.). Former member Ft. Atkinson Development Coun. (past pres.).

Elected to Senate in December 1980 special election; reelected since 1982. Minority Caucus Secretary 1985 (also 1983). Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Agriculture, Health and Human Services (also 1985); Education; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (also 1985); Retirement Research Com.; Transportation Projects Comn.; Educ. Block Grant Adv. Com.; Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Block Grant; Legis. Coun. Com. on Marital Property Implementation. **1985** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education and Government Operations; Low Level Radioactive Waste Coun.; Wis. Women's Coun. (also 1983); Minimum Wage Adv. Council; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Bioethics, on Long-Term Care Insurance (Sec.), on Medical Malpractice (also 1983). **1983** — Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions; Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5660; District: (414) 563-3798.

Voting address: 1245 Janette Street, Fort Atkinson 53538.

Mailing address: (office) Room 318 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
RADTKE

Representative
M. S. LEWIS

Representative
GOETSCH

Randall J. Radtke (Rep.), 37th Assembly District

Born Watertown, October 23, 1951; married; 2 children. Graduate Watertown High School; B.S.E. UW-Whitewater 1973; attended UW-Whitewater and UW-Milwaukee graduate schools. Legislator, sports broadcaster, and small businessman. Former social studies teacher. Member Wis. Jaycees (past state prog. mgr.-govt. affairs); Lake Mills Area Jaycees (past pres.); Lake Mills-Aztalan Historical Soc.; Lake Mills Rotary Club; Lake Mills Booster Club; The Washington Seminar (assoc. dir.); Knights of Columbus; Jefferson Co. (exec. bd.) Wis. Rep. Party; Sinnissippi Coun. - Boy Scouts of Amer. (exec. bd.); Jefferson Co. Farm Bureau. Former member Lake Mills Education Assn. (treas.); Wis. Cross Country Coaches Assn.; Wis. Coun. for Social Studies; Phi Alpha Theta. Awards: *Recent Outstanding Alumnus, UW-Whitewater,* 1984.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1987, 1985, 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Education (also 1985); Elections (ranking minority mbr. since 1983, mbr. since 1979); Employment and Training; Rules; Yahara Watershed. **1985** — Environmental Resources (since 1979); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Acid Rain (sec. 1983, also 1981), on Environmental Resource Management (sec.), on Telecommunications (sec., also 1983). **1983** — Government Operations. **1981** — Reapportionment.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3790; District: (414) 648-8248.

Voting address: 310 East Washington Street, Lake Mills 53551.

Mailing address: (office) Room 309 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Margaret S. Lewis (Rep.), 38th Assembly District

Born June 19, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate Homestead High School; B.A., political science, UW-Madison 1976; graduate work in business, UW-Madison. Legislator and public affairs consultant. Member Jefferson Council for the Performing Arts; American Assn. of University Women; Business and Professional Women; Nature Conservancy; New Republican Conference.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Children and Human Services (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1985); Colleges and Universities (ranking minority mbr., eff. 4/28/87); Employment and Training (ranking minority mbr.); Financial Institutions and Insurance. **1985** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Pregnancy Options (eff. 1/31/85), on Venture Capital.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5715; District: (414) 674-6735 (home), (414) 674-4026 (office).

Voting address: 332 East Linden Drive, Jefferson 53549.

Mailing address: (office) Room 326 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Robert G. Goetsch (Rep.), 39th Assembly District

Born Juneau, August 5, 1933; married; 2 children. Graduate Juneau High School; attended Wayland Jr. College, Beaver Dam, 1950-51; B.S. in agronomy, UW-Madison 1975. Legislator and farmer. Served in Army 1954-56. Member American Legion; NFO; U.W. Alumni Assn.; Dodge Co. Rep. Party; Wis. Agri. and Life Sciences Alumni Assn.; Internatl. Farm Youth Exchange Alumni Assn.; Kappa Eta Kappa Natl. Honor Society. Former member Dodge Co. Sheltered Workshop (dir.); Big Brothers of Dodge Co. (dir.); Beaver Dam Community Theater, Inc. (dir., vice pres.); Wis. Towns Assn. (co. unit chp.). Supervisor Oak Grove Town Bd. 1971-83 (chp. 1975-83); Dodge Co. Bd. 1972-84.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1985, 1983); Employment and Training; Urban and Local Affairs (ranking minority mbr., also 1985); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. **1985** — Aging; Legis. Council Com. on Property Tax Collection Laws (sec.). **1983** — Local Affairs; Veterans and Military Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Peace Officer Study.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2530; District: (414) 887-7413.

Voting address: Town of Oak Grove.

Mailing address: (office) Room 320 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) Route 1, N6485 High Point Road, Juneau 53039.

Senator
LEEAN

14th SENATE DISTRICT

Joseph Leean (Rep.), 14th Senate District

Born Iola, March 10, 1942; married; 3 daughters. Graduate Iola High School; B.A. Augustana College 1964; graduate work, UW-Madison and Western Michigan University. Legislator and businessman. Former high school math and physics teacher, owner-operator of recreational businesses. Member Chain O' Lakes Sanitary District (pres.); Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship International (past vice pres.).

Elected to Senate 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1985); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1985); Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans' and Military Affairs; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation (resigned 4/24/87); Council on Migrant Labor (also 1985); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1985); Council on Tourism; Governor's Local Property Tax Relief Commission. **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans' Affairs and Insurance; Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Select Com. on Radioactive Waste; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Liability Law and Insurance, on Property Tax Collection.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0751; District: (715) 258-8584.

Voting address: Town of Dayton.

Mailing address: (office) Room 420 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) N2267 Butternut Road, Waupaca 54981.

Representative
BYERS

Representative
WELCH

Representative
BRANCEL

Francis R. Byers (Rep.), 40th Assembly District

Born Marion; married; 2 children. Educ. Marion Elementary and H.S.; Ph.B. UW-Madison. Legislator and bank director. Former newspaper editor. Purple Heart veteran of Navy, World War II; awarded 7 battle stars, Navy Citation. Member V.F.W.; Amer. Legion (past commander); D.A.V.; 40 et 8; Marion Rotary (former pres.); United Fund; Conservation Club; Masons. Served on Waupaca Co. Board 10 years, and on the Northeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission.

Elected to Assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; State Affairs (mbr. since 1973); Veterans' and Military Affairs (mbr. since 1977, also 1969); Educational Communications Bd. (mbr. since 1971). **1985** — Government Operations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Lobby Law Review. **1983** — Small Business (also 1979, 1977). **1981** — Small Business and Economic Development. **1979** — Ad Hoc Com. on Second Veterans Home; Gov.'s Task Force on County Govt. Organization and Admin; Leg. Coun. Com. on Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws. **1975** — Environmental Quality (since 1971). **1973** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands. **1971** — Natural Resources; Legis Coun. Com. on Natural Resources; Conference Com. on Energy. **1969** — Conservation; Labor; Legis. Coun. Com. on Conservation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3794; District: (715) 754-2233.

Voting address: 357 Garfield Avenue, Marion 54950.

Mailing address: (office) Room 327 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) P.O. Box 495, Marion 54950.

Robert T. Welch (Rep.), 41st Assembly District

Born Berlin, June 8, 1958; married; 2 children. Graduate Wautoma High School; attended Lawrence University 1976-78; A.A.S. in land surveying, Madison Area Technical College 1980. Legislator and land surveyor. Member Waushara Co. Rep. Club; Redgranite Lion's Club; Knights of Columbus; Green Lake-Ripon Area Bd. of Realtors; 4-H leader; NCSL's Assembly on the Legislature — Legislative Organization and Management Com. Received *Outstanding Young Man in America Award* in 1985 and 1986. Served on state Rep. Party platform com. 1984. Former town assessor.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1987. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1985); Assembly Organization; Elections; Employment and Training; Rules; Council on Migrant Labor (chp., also 1985). **1985** — Labor; Urban and Local Affairs; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Special Com. on Comparable Worth; Legis. Coun. Com. on Time-Share Property.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8077; District: (414) 566-4655.

Voting address: Town of Leon.

Mailing address: (office) Room 318 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) Route 1, 24th Road, Redgranite 54970.

Ben Brancel (Rep.), 42nd Assembly District

Born Portage, July 31, 1950; married; 3 children. Graduate Portage H.S.; B.S. UW-Platteville 1972. Dairy farmer. Member Wis. Agri-Business Council (past vice pres.); Wis. Dairies (past young farmers' pres.); Marquette Co. 4-H (leader); Marquette Co. Farm Bureau (past dir.); Kilbourn Coop. (past dir.); Congressman Petri Advisory Com.; Marquette Holstein Assn. (past pres.). Former member East Central/Select Sires (by-laws com. chp.). Town of Douglas chairman 1985-present; Marquette Co. Ag. Extension Com. 1980-present. Former member of Portage School Board.

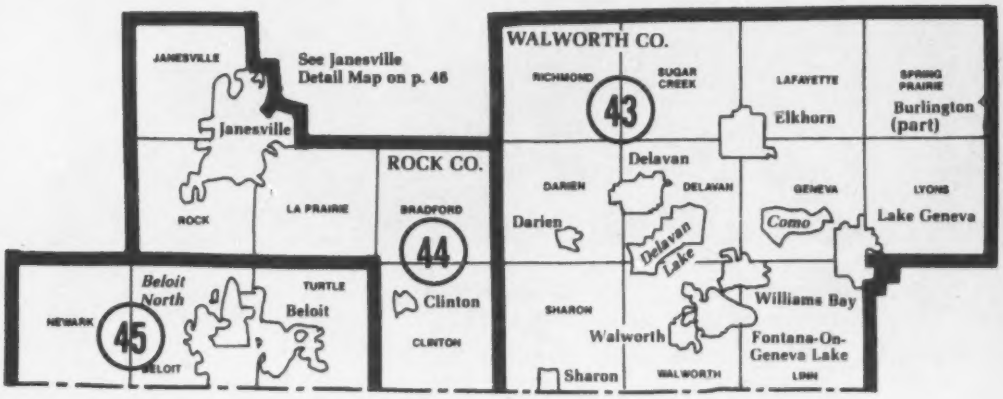
Elected to Assembly 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Children and Human Services; Colleges and Universities; Judiciary; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity.

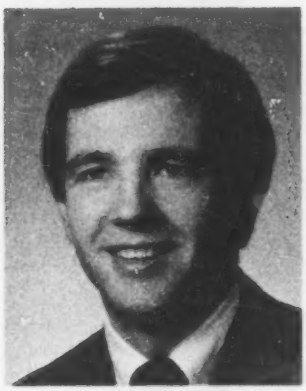
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7746; District: (608) 981-2003.

Voting address: Town of Douglas.

Mailing address: (office) Room 310 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) Route 1, Box 229, Endeavor 53930.

15th SENATE DISTRICT





Senator
WEEDEN

Timothy L. Weeden (Rep.), 15th Senate District

Born Beloit, November 13, 1951; married; one child. Graduate Beloit Memorial H.S.; attended UW-Rock Co. Center 1969-71; B.A. in political science, Wheaton College 1973; M.B.A. in management, UW-Whitewater 1982. Former purchasing agent. Member State Line Community Planning Coun.; Rock Co. Republican Party; Beloit Economic Development Corp. (bd. of dir.). Received the *Distinguished Service Award*, by Beloit Jaycees, 1986. Former member Rock River Valley Purchasing Mgt. Assn.; Beloit Parks and Recreation Adv. Com. Served on Beloit Bd. of Education 1982-84 (chp. Finance/Property Com.).

Elected to Assembly 1984 and 1986 (resigned eff. 4/21/87); elected to Senate in April 1987 special election. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation; Community Development Finance Authority; Legislative Council Com. on Employment Disincentives (eff. 4/9/87). Assembly committee assignments: **1987** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1985); Education (also 1985); Environmental Resources and Utilities. **1985** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employment Disincentives.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2253; District: (608) 362-7877.

Voting address: 2024 Bootmaker Drive, Beloit 53511.

Mailing address: (office) Room 334 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
COLEMAN

Representative
WOOD

Representative
ROBSON

Charles W. Coleman (Rep.), 43rd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 7, 1932; married; 6 children. Graduate Elkhorn H.S. 1950; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1954, M.S. UW-Madison 1959. Former Assembly Rep. Caucus Staff (dir.), Wis. Legislative Council Research Associate, university political science instructor, part-time farmer. Korean Conflict veteran, served in Army 1954-56. Member Walworth Co. Farm Bureau; William Graham American Legion Post 173; Elkhorn VFW Post 6375; Tibbets Grange; Walworth-Lakeland Elks Lodge No. 2201; Walworth Co. Rep. Party (past chm.); UW-Extension Home Economics Adv. Com. (Walworth Co.); Gateway Vocational Educ. Farm Training Adv. Com.; First Congressional District G.O.P. (past vice chp.). Former member Rep. Party of Wis. Executive Com. Served on Whitewater Unified District School Bd. 1978-83.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Agriculture; State Affairs; Ways and Means (also 1985). **1985** — Elections; Rural Development; Legislative Council Com. on Property Tax Collection Laws. **1983** — Highways; Revenue; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9650; District: (608) 883-2810.

Voting address: Town of Richmond.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335E North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) N2430 Krahn Drive, Route 3, Whitewater 53190.

Wayne W. Wood (Dem.), 44th Assembly District

Born Janesville, Jan. 21, 1930; married; 6 children. Graduate Stoughton High School. Full-time legislator. Former builder, contractor, factory worker. Member U.A.W.; Rock Co. Dem. Party; Children's Service Soc. Adv. Bd. Former member Sinnissippi Coun. Boy Scouts of Amer.; Rock Co. Senior 4-H Council. Served on Coun. of State Governments' Legis. Oversight Task Force 1983; Janesville Housing Authority 1971-77; Janesville City Council 1972-76 (pres. 1974-75); State VTAE Board 1975-76.

Elected to Assembly in April 1976 special election; reelected since November 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp.); Government Operations and Aging; State Affairs; Ways and Means (vice chp. 1985). **1985** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on Property Tax Collection Laws. **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (vice chp., eff. 10/14/83); Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1981, eff. 4/21/81); Legis. Coun. Com. on Revision of Town Laws (also 1981). **1981** — Resigned from other legislative coms. 4/21/81 because of appt. to Jt. Com. on Fin.; Local Affairs (chp., mbr. 1979, 1977); Energy (also 1979); Labor (since 1975); Small Business and Economic Development; Urban Affairs and Housing; Unemployment Comp. Adv. Coun.; Wis. Housing Fin. Auth. (resigned 4/21/81); Legis. Coun. Com. on Correctional Services. **1979** — Small Business (vice chp., also 1977); Government Operations; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Retirement Research Com. (co-chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Community Correctional Centers, on Energy Conservation, on Small Business (also 1977); Worker's Comp. Adv. Coun. **1976** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Municipalities.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7503; District: (608) 752-5485.

Voting address: 2429 Rockport Road, Janesville 53545.

Mailing address: (office) Room 121 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Judith Robson (Dem.), 45th Assembly District

Born Cleveland, Ohio, November 21, 1939; married; 3 children. B.S.N. St. John College 1961; attended Beloit College; M.S.N. UW-Madison 1976. Legislator, registered nurse, gerontologist and teacher. Former VTAE teacher and nurse practitioner. Member American Nurses Assn. (state/congressional legislative coordinator, past president-Blackhawk District); American Federation of Teachers; WAVAE; League of Women Voters (past vice president); Environmental Decade Group; Who's Who In American Nursing; Sigma Theta Tau: Nursing Honorary Society; Beloit Art League; Beloit Symphony Guild.

Elected to Assembly in June 1987 special election. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Employment and Training; Health.

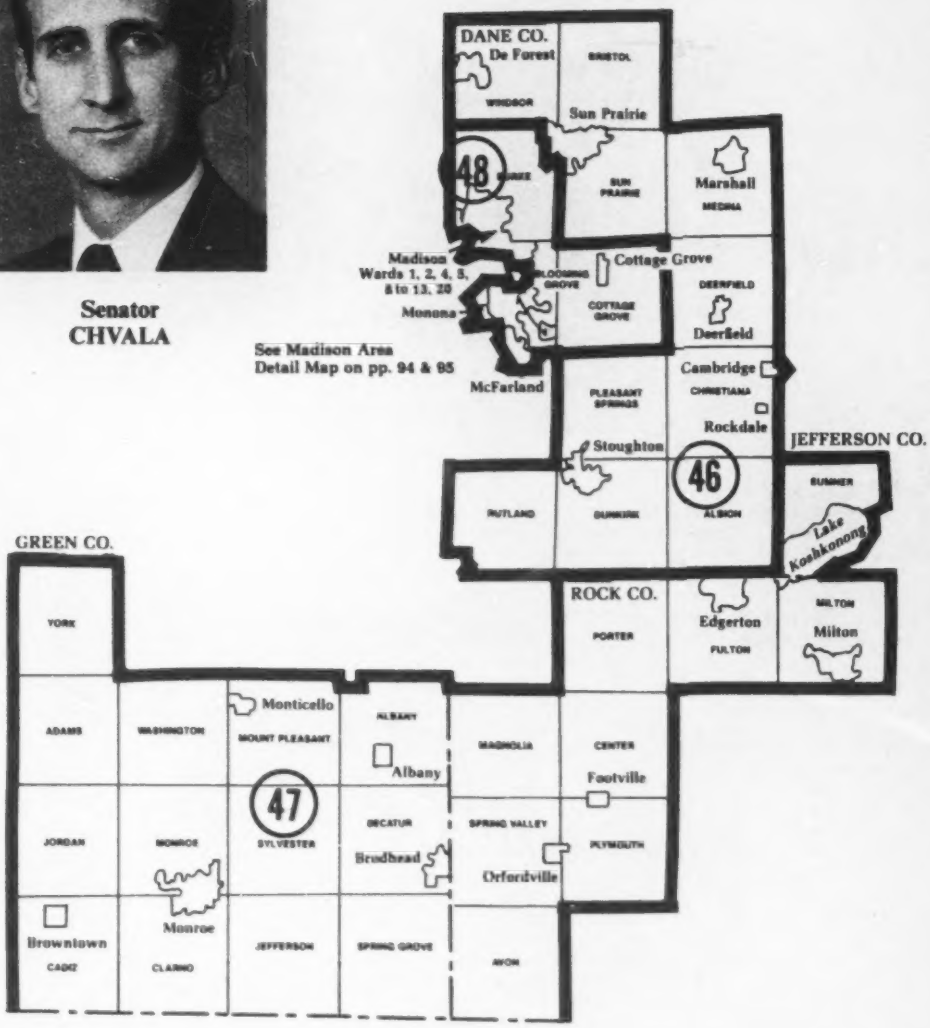
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9967; District: (608) 365-6587.

Voting address: 2411 East Ridge Road, Beloit 53511.

Mailing address: (office) Room 5B East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator
CHVALA

16th SENATE DISTRICT



Charles J. Chvala (Dem.), 16th Senate District

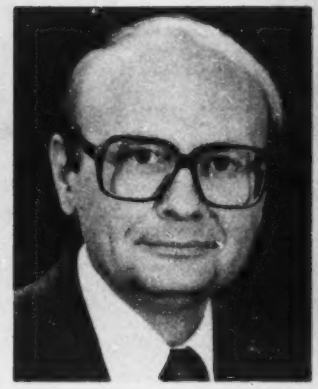
Born Merrill, Wis., December 5, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate La Follette High School; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1978; law degree, UW-Madison 1978. Legislator, attorney. Member State Bar of Wisconsin; Citizens Utility Board; Dane County Bar Association. Former member Vets House (chm., bd. of dir.); The Attic (bd. of dir.). Member Dane Co. Regional Planning Comn. Recycling Com. Served on Madison School Board (student mbr.) 1972-73.

Elected to Assembly 1982; elected to Senate 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections (vice chp.); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (also 1985); Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1985); State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (chp., also 1985). **1985** — Energy and Environmental Resources; Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management; Legislative Coun. Coms. on Medical Malpractice (eff. 1/3/85, also 1983 Assembly), on Lobby Law Review (chp.); Task Force on Professional and Occupational Discipline; Asbestos Study Com.; Minimum Wage Council; Task Force on Brain Trauma. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Judiciary (vice chp.); Consumer and Commercial Credit (eff. 1/24/84); Elections; Energy and Utilities; Labor; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9170; District: (608) 244-9257.

Voting address: 1 Coach House Drive, Madison 53714.

Mailing address: (office) Room 331 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
LOFTUS

Representative
DEININGER

Representative
MAGNUSON

Thomas A. Loftus (Dem.), 46th Assembly District

Born Stoughton, April 24, 1945; married; two children. Graduate Sun Prairie Elementary and High Schools; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1970; M.A. UW-Madison 1971. Full-time legislator. Former administrative assistant to speaker of Wis. Assembly; adjunct professor of political science, UW-Whitewater. Veteran; served in Army 1965-67. Chairperson of NCSL's State-Federal Assembly.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Speaker of the Assembly 1987, 1985, 1983; Majority Leader 1981. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1985, 1983, vice chp. 1981); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (co-chp., also 1985, 1983, vice chp. 1981); Assembly Organization (chp., also 1985, 1983, vice chp. 1981); Rules (vice chp., also 1985, 1983, chp. 1981); Legislative Council (chp. 1985, vice chp. 1983, mbr. 1981); Disability Bd. (also 1985, 1983). **1985** — Select Com. on the Future of the UW System (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Employment Disincentives (chp.); Wis. Strategic Development Comn. (also 1984). **1983** — Interstate Cooperation Comn. (also 1981); Housing and Economic Development Authority. **1981** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Assistance. **1979** — Health and Soc. Services (vice chp., also 1977) and its Subcoms. on Welfare Reform (chp., also 1977) and on Cuban Refugees; Energy; Environmental Resources; Transportation (resigned eff. 5/24/79); Ad Hoc Com. on Nursing Home Utilization (co-chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Environmental Health, on School Dropout Prevention. **1977** — Environmental Protection; Natural Resources; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Small Business, on Changing Enrollments, on Natural Resources.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3387; District: (608) 837-8420.

Voting address: 1210 Columbus Street, Sun Prairie 53590.

Mailing address: (office) Room 211 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

David G. Deininger (Rep.), 47th Assembly District

Born Monroe, July 9, 1947; married; 3 children. Graduate Monroe H.S.; B.S. United States Naval Academy, Annapolis 1969; J.D. UW-Madison 1978. Attorney. Vietnam Era veteran; served in Navy 1969-75. Member Optimist Club of Monroe (past pres.); Green Co. Bar Assn. (past pres.); Green Co. Republican Party (former chm.); American Legion and V.F.W. (legal officer); Rock Co. Republican Party; Monroe Theatre Guild. Green Co. Corporation Counsel 1980-84; Monroe School Board member 1986 to present.

Elected to Assembly 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Elections; Environmental Resources and Utilities; Labor; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1192; District: (608) 325-6394.

Voting address: 2116 11th Street, Monroe 53566.

Mailing address: (office) Room 308 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Sue R. Magnuson (Dem.), 48th Assembly District

Born Appleton, November 23, 1952; 2 children. Graduate Wausau High School; B.S. in education, UW-Madison 1973; graduate work in educational administration, UW-Madison. Former educational diagnostician and consultant, special education teacher. Former member Greater Madison Convention and Visitor's Bureau (bd. of dir.); Phi Lambda Theta (bd. of dir.); National Education Assn.; Wis. Education Assn. Coun.; Madison Teachers, Inc. (elected contract negotiator); Citizens for a Better Environment; League of Women Voters. Member Council of State Governments' Task Force on Education. Served on Madison City Council 1983-85.

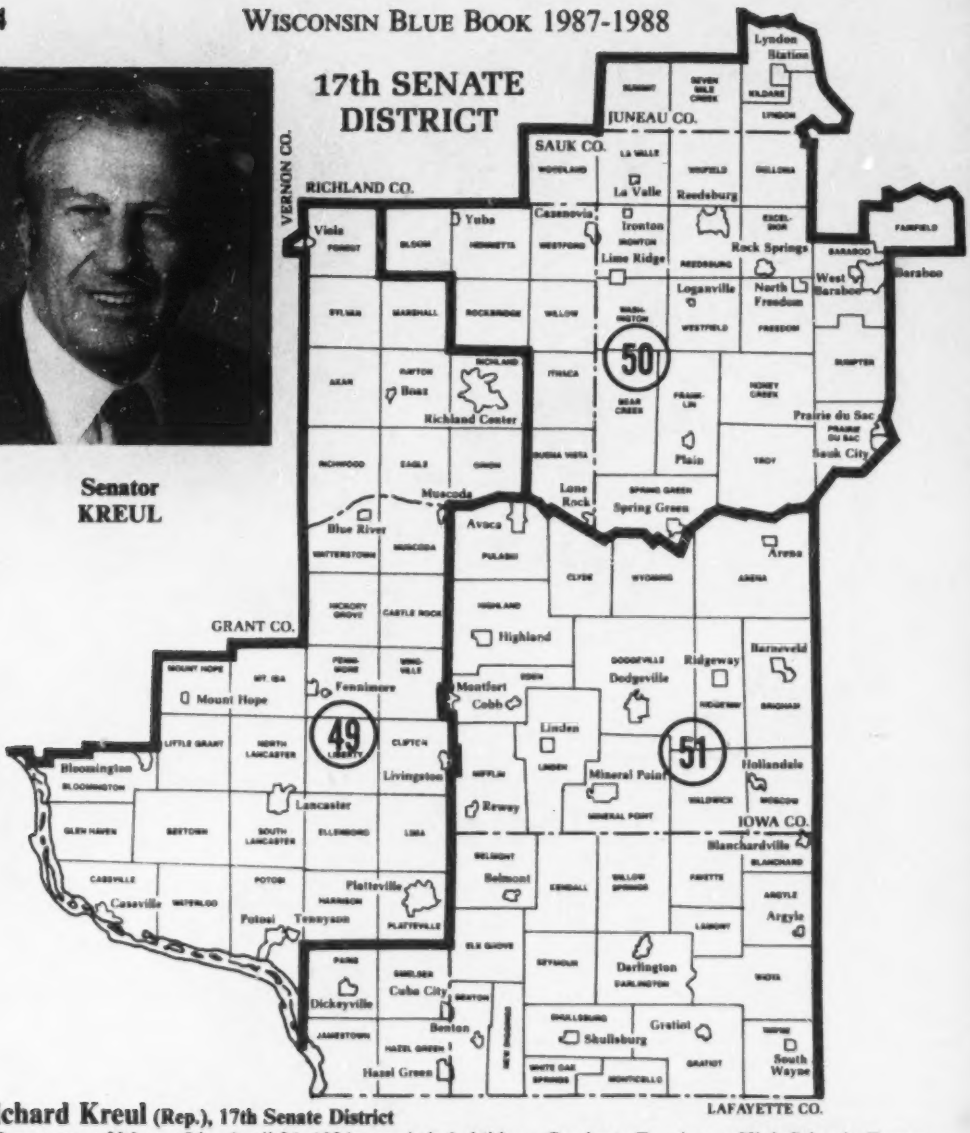
Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Colleges and Universities (vice chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs (vice chp., also 1985); Children and Human Services; Education (also 1985); State Affairs; State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Gov's. Coun. on Business and Education Partnerships (also 1985). **1985** — Economic Development and chp. of its Subcommittee on State-Local Partnership; Environmental Resources; Legis. Coun. Com. on Crimes Against Children.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5342; District: (608) 246-0423.

Voting address: 504 Grandwood Court, Madison 53714.

Mailing address: (office) Room 123 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator
KREUL



Richard Kreul (Rep.), 17th Senate District

Born town of Mount Ida, April 26, 1924; married; 5 children. Graduate Fennimore High School. Farmer and real estate broker. Member Fennimore Chamber of Commerce; Masonic organization; Grant Co. Farm Bureau. Former member Grant Co. National Farmers Organization (treasurer); Kiwanis; Elks. Member school board 1953-78; Cooperative Educational Service Agency 14 Board of Control 1970-78; served as county jury commissioner 1966-78.

Elected to Senate since 1978. Minority Caucus Chairperson 1985 (also 1983). Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (since 1979); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (also 1985); Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans' and Military Affairs; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation; Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (also 1985); Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1985); Legislative Council (eff. 1/12/87); Gov.'s VTAE Study Commission. **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans' Affairs and Insurance; Transportation (also 1983); Highway Safety Coun. (since 1979); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law (also 1983), on Regulation of Financial Institutions; Gov.'s Comn. on Agriculture. **1983** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Revision of Town Laws, on State Deposit Guarantee Fund; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com.; Transportation Projects Comn.; Traffic Law Enforcement Coun. **1981** — Labor, Government, Veterans' Affairs and Tourism; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Alien Land Ownership, on Interrelationship of Urban and Rural Policies, on Judgments Against Sheriffs, on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning, and on School Dropout Prevention (also 1979). **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Watershed Management.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0703; District: (608) 822-6070.

Voting address: 1955-12th Street, Fennimore 53809.

Mailing address: (office) Room 310 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) P.O. Box 35, Fennimore 53809.

Representative
BRANDEMUEHL

Representative
SCHULTZ

Representative
TREGONING

David A. Brandemuehl (Rep.), 49th Assembly District

Born Mt. Hope, December 7, 1931; married; 4 children. Graduate Fennimore Community schools; attended UW-Madison farm short course. Legislator and farmer. Korean Conflict veteran; Air Force 1951-55. Member Wis. Assn. of School Boards; American Legion; Farm Bureau; Grant Co. Republican Party. Former member Good Samaritan Center (adv. bd.); Schmitt Woodland Hills Retirement Home (bd. of dir.); Grant Co. Mental Health Assn. (pres.); Fennimore Community Theater. Member Fennimore Community School Bd. 1967-present (currently vice pres.); Regional CESA 3 Board of Control 1978-present (currently pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Education; Highways; Council on Traffic Law Enforcement.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1170; District: (608) 822-3776.

Voting address: Town of Mt. Ida.

Mailing address: (office) Room 331 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; (district) 13081 Pine Road, Fennimore 53809-9619.

Dale W. Schultz (Rep.), 50th Assembly District

Born Madison, June 12, 1953; married; one child. Graduate Madison West H.S.; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1975. Farm manager and realtor. Former legislative assistant and welfare analyst/administrator (WIN Program). Member Sauk Co. Farm Bureau; Masons; Kiwanis; Jaycees; Hillpoint Rod and Gun Club; Hillpoint Volunteer Fire Dept. (pres.). Natl. Jaycee *Outstanding Young Man of America* 1984, 1986; Wis. Chiefs of Police Assn. *Statesman for Law Enforcement* 1984, 1986. Wis. Counties Assn. *Resolution of Appreciation* 1986; University of Wisconsin Centers *Certificate of Appreciation* 1986. Former member Wis. Soc. of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers; Wis. and Natl. Assns. of Parliamentarians; Woodland Owners Assn.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Audit (ranking minority mbr., also 1985, mbr. 1983); Environmental Resources and Utilities (ranking minority mbr.); Financial Institutions and Insurance. **1985** — Environmental Resources; Judiciary; Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Malpractice (also 1983). **1983** — Agriculture; Family and Economic Assistance.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8531; District: (608) 986-3831.

Voting address: Town of Washington.

Mailing address: (office) 424 Northeast, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) E3576 Hwy. 154, Hillpoint 53937.

Joseph E. Tregoning (Rep.), 51st Assembly District

Born Shullsburg, May 26, 1941; married; one child. Grad. Shullsburg H.S.; Sales Training, Inc., Milw. Legislator and farmer. Member Masons; Zor Shrine; Kiwanis; Lions; Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship Internatl.; Lafayette Co. Farm Bureau; Lafayette Co. Rep. Party (chp. 1964-67); NCSL's Transportation Com. Former member Midwest Conf. of C.S.G.'s Coms. on Transportation and Highway Safety (vice chp.) and on Agriculture (chp.); Natl. Com. on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances; Rep. Assembly Campaign Com. 1978-83 (chp.).

Elected to Assembly in April 1967 special election; reelected since 1968. Assistant Minority Leader 1987; Minority Caucus Chairperson 1985 (also 1983); Vice Chairperson 1981, 1979. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Agriculture (since 1967); Assembly Organization (since 1983); Labor (since 1975); Rules (since 1983); Transportation (since 1979); Transportation Projects Comn. (also 1983); Disabled Advisory Coun. (also 1985); Dairy Task Force. **1985** — Gov.'s Comn. on Agriculture; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mining (sec., mbr. since 1979). **1983** — Legislative Coun. Com. on Uniform Trade Secrets Act; Interstate Cooperation Comn. (since 1973). **1981** — Consumer and Commercial Credit (resigned 4/20/82); Legis. Coun. Com. on Alien Land Ownership. **1979** — Financial Institutions; Legis. Coun. Com. on Legis. Oversight (also 1977). **1977** — Insurance and Banking (since 1973). **1975** — Veterans and Mil. Affairs. **1973** — Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. to the Highway Com. on the Motor Vehicle Code; Assembly Spec. Com. on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities. **1971** — Environ. Quality.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7502; District: (608) 965-3688.

Voting address: West Oates Street, Shullsburg 53586.

Mailing address: (office) Room 7 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

18th SENATE DISTRICT

Detail Map: Oshkosh

Senator
BUETTNER

Carol A. Buettner (Rep.), 18th Senate District

Born Madison, January 16, 1948; married. Graduate Madison West High School; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1972; preretirement education leadership training, Univ. of Michigan School of Gerontology. Full-time legislator. Former director Winnebago Co. nutrition program for older adults, instructor of preretirement education at Fox Valley Technical Institute. Member Oshkosh Com. on Aging; Boys Club of Oshkosh (bd. of dir.); Oshkosh Big Brothers and Big Sisters; Altrusa Internatl.; Winnebago Co. Rep. Party; Oshkosh Toastmistress (past pres.). Former member Oshkosh Foundation (bd. of dir.); Oshkosh Symphony (bd. of dir.); Wis. Assn. of Nutrition Directors (secy.-treas.).

Elected to Assembly 1982-1986 (resigned 4/20/87); elected to Senate in April 1987 special election. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Council on Child Labor. Assembly committee assignments: **1987** — Colleges and Universities; Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1985). **1985** — Aging; Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Offender Disposition, on Mentally Ill Inmates; Gov's. Task Force on Occupational and Professional Discipline. **1983** — Family and Economic Assistance; Health and Human Services; Small Business; Coun. on Child Labor.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5300; District: (414) 233-8400.

Voting address: 232 Fulton Avenue, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: (office) Room 322 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative McESSY

Representative PANZER

Representative UNDERHEIM

Earl F. McEssy (Rep.), 52nd Assembly District

Born Fond du Lac County; married; 3 children. Grad. Goodrich H.S.; B.S. Marquette Univ. 1939; Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree, Marian College, 1982. Legislator. Former real estate broker, purchasing agent, undersheriff. WW II vet.; Navy 1942-46; awarded 7 battle stars and 3 citations. Member Eagles; Elks; Amer. Legion; Fond du Lac Commemnation Comn.; UW Citizens Adv. Bd. (vice pres.); Transportation Com. of Midwestern Conf. of Coun.. of State Govts. (past v.p.); Red Cross 1957-58 (chm.).

Elected to Assembly since 1956. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Excise and Fees (ranking minority mbr., chp. 1969, mbr. since 1961); Highways (since 1969). **1985** — Legislative Council (since 1971). **1981** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Elderly Abuse. **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Courts (also 1977) and on Highways (also 1977). **1977** — Highway Safety Coun. **1975** — State Transportation Plan Adv. Com. **1969** — Elections (chp. 1967, mbr. 1963); Legis. Coun. Com. on Age of Majority. **1967** — Education; Gov.'s Comn. on Law Enforcement and Crime.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3156; District: (414) 921-3418.

Voting address: 361 Forest Avenue, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address: (office) Room 336 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Mary E. Panzer (Rep.), 53rd Assembly District

Born Waupun, September 19, 1951; single. Graduate Mayville High School; B.A. UW-Madison. Former banker, state Senate legislative analyst. Member Wisconsin Farm Bureau; Republican Party of Wis. and Washington Co.; New Republican Conference (past legislative chm.); Order of Women Legislators; PACE; Business and Professional Women; Washington Co. Red Cross Board.

Elected to Assembly in January 1980 special election; reelected since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1985); Gov's. Task Force on VTAE Study Comn.; H&SS Adv. Com. on Women Offenders (also 1985). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Condominium Issues (also 1983), on Venture Capital (sec.); VTAE Bd. Adv. Com. on Displaced Homemakers (also 1983). **1983** — Economic Development; Higher and Vocational Education; Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Coun. Com. on Groundwater Management. **1981** — Consumer and Commercial Credit; Tourism and Recreation; Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Correctional Services and on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Financial Institutions; Government Operations; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Correctional Facilities.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8551; District: (414) 334-7283.

Voting address: 635 Tamarack Drive West, West Bend 53095.

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Gregg Underheim (Rep.), 54th Assembly District

Born La Crosse, August 22, 1950; single. Graduate La Crosse Central H.S.; B.S. UW-La Crosse 1972. Full-time legislator. Former high school English teacher and congressional aide on the staff of Congressman Thomas Petri. Member Kiwanis Club of Oshkosh (past president); YMCA; Choraliers; Winnebago County Republican Party.

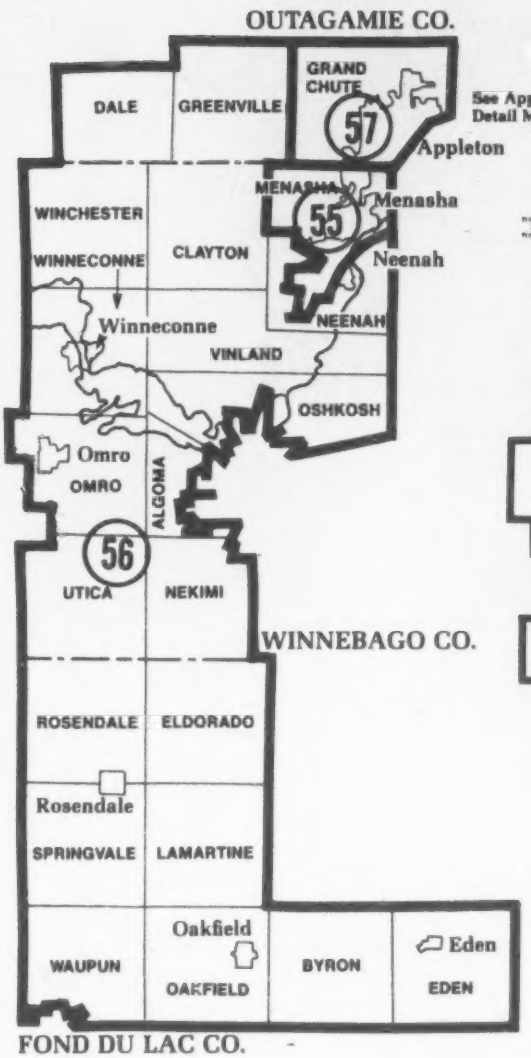
Elected to Assembly in June 1987 special election. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Children and Human Services; Colleges and Universities; Trade, Industry and Small Business.

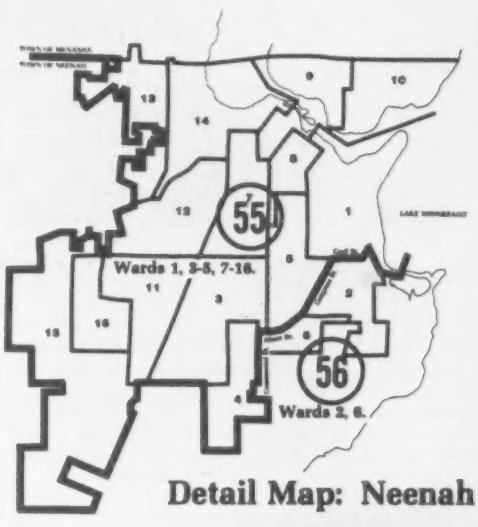
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2254; District: (414) 233-1082.

Voting address: 623 East Irving Street, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: (office) Room 331 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

19th SENATE DISTRICT





Detail Map: Neenah

Senator
ELLIS

Michael G. Ellis (Rep.), 19th Senate District

Born Neenah, February 21, 1941; married. Graduate Neenah High School; B.A. in secondary education, UW-Oshkosh 1965. Legislator and farmer (raises horses). Former high school teacher. Neenah City Council 1969-75.

Elected to Assembly 1970-80; elected to Senate since 1982. Assistant Minority Leader 1987, 1985. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections; Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (resigned 4/21/87); Senate Organization (also 1985); Senate Rules; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1985). **1985** — Energy and Environmental Resources (also 1983); Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Child Labor Coun. **1983** — Transportation; Legis. Coun. Peace Officer Study Com. Assembly committee assignments: **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979); Legislative Council (also 1979). **1977** — Internal Management; Local Affairs. **1975** — Municipalities (also 1971); Printing. **1973** — Taxation (also 1971); State Affairs; Traffic Law Enforcement Coun. **1971** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Uniform Commercial Code Amendments.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0718; District: (414) 722-0182 (home), (414) 722-9538 (office).

Voting address: 2021 East Mears Road, Neenah 54956.

Mailing address: (office) Room 408 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 101 West Canal Street, Neenah 54956.

Representative
WALLING

Representative
BRADLEY

Representative
PROSSER

Esther K. Walling (Rep.), 55th Assembly District

Born Winnebago Co., April 7, 1940; married; 2 children. Grad. Oshkosh H.S.; attended UW-Oshkosh and UW-Green Bay. Former secretary, bookkeeper, sales manager, executive asst. Mbr. Neenah-Menasha Rep. Club; Winnebago Co. Rep. Party; Twin City Business and Professional Women; Friends of Menasha Library; Neenah-Menasha Historical Soc.; New Republican Conf.; Winnebago Co. Fedr. of Republican Women. Former mbr. Wis. Towns Assn. (vice chp. Winnebago Co. unit); Wis. Suburban League (bd. of dir.); Fox Valley Tech. Instit. Small Municipality Adv. Com. (chp.); Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Wis. delegate Natl. Coun. of Engineering Examiners 1980-82. Engineers Section, Arch., Prof. Eng., Designers and Land Surveyors Exam. Bd. 1979-82 (public mbr.). Town clerk 1975-77; town chp. 1977-81.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Labor (also 1985); Transportation; Ways and Means; Joint Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (ranking minority mbr., also 1985); Retirement Research Com. (also 1985). **1985** — Highways; Urban and Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Condominium Issues (also 1983), on Custody Arrangements (also 1983), on Time Share Property. **1983** — Elections; Highways; Local Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5719; District: (414) 725-9392.

Voting address: 1225 Kluck Street, Neenah 54956 (Town of Menasha).

Mailing address: (office) Room 329 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Gordon R. Bradley (Rep.), 56th Assembly District

Born town of Utica, July 9, 1921; married. Graduate Omro High School; attended UW-Madison Agriculture Short Course 1940-41. Cash crop farmer. Member Elks. Former member Kiwanis; Optimists. School clerk Tice-Maple-Plainview 1947-62; town clerk 1962-67; town supervisor 1967-71.

Elected to Assembly since 1968. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Excise and Fees (since 1975); Highways (since 1979); Natural Resources (also 1971-1977); Environmental Resources and Utilities; Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling. **1985** — Transportation; Legis. Coun. (also 1983) and its Com. on Well Contamination; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com. (since 1981). **1983** — Consumer and Commercial Credit; Legis. Coun. Com. on Private Sewage Systems. **1981** — State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Alien Land Ownership. **1979** — Revenue (also 1977); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Highways, on Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws (also 1977). **1977** — Leg. Coun. Natural Resources Com. (since 1973). **1975** — Taxation. **1973** — Vet. and Mil. Affairs (also 1969); appt. by Gov. to work with Upper Great Lakes Regional Comn. to develop model off-the-road recreation vehicle legis. **1971** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7500; District: (414) 685-5344.

Voting address: 2644 Elo Road, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: (office) Room 304 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

David T. Prosser, Jr. (Rep.), 57th Assembly District

Born Chicago, Illinois, Dec. 24, 1942; single. Graduate Appleton H.S.; B.A. DePauw Univ. 1965; J.D. UW-Madison Law School 1968. Attorney. Former District Attorney Outagamie Co. 1977-78, admin. asst. to U.S. congressman 1973-74, attorney-advisor U.S. Dept. of Justice 1969-72, lecturer Indiana Univ.-Indianapolis Law School 1968-69. Member Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce and Industry; American, Wis. and Outagamie Co. Bar Assns.; Outagamie Co. Rep. Party; NCSL Law and Justice Com. 1981, 1983 (vice chp.). Former mbr. Wis. Coun. on Criminal Justice, 1980-83 (exec. com.); Judicial Coun. Com. on Prelim. Examinations 1981.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1985); Legislative Council and its Com. on Law Revision (also 1985, 1983); Uniform State Laws Comn. (also 1985, 1983). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Community Corrections Issues; Sentencing Comn. (also 1983). **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1981, 1979); Elections (also 1981, 1979); Energy and Utilities; Judiciary (also 1981, 1979); Legis. Coun. Com. on Uniform Trade Secrets Act. **1981** — Reapportionment; Legis. Coun. Com. on Prosecutorial System.

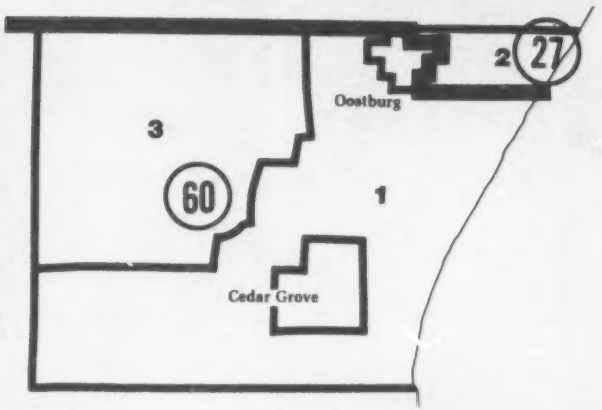
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3070; District: (414) 731-4404.

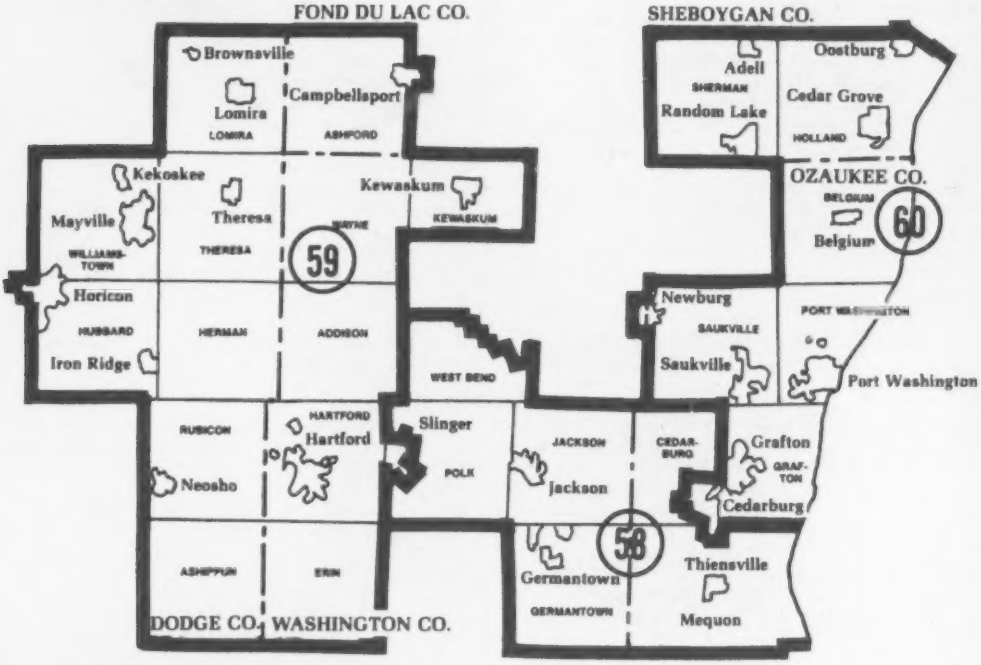
Voting address: 2904 North Meade Street, Appleton 54911.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335B North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Senator
STITT

Detail Map: Town of Holland





20th SENATE DISTRICT

Donald K. Stitt (Rep.), 20th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, November 26, 1944; married; 4 children. Graduate Whitefish Bay High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1968; J.D. Marquette Law School 1971; LL.M. Georgetown Law Center 1977. Legislator, attorney. Former assistant district attorney, securities broker. Member Wis. State Bar and Ozaukee Co. Bar Assn.; Rotary; American Legislative Exchange Council (state chm.). Former mbr. Lakeshore Farmland Preservation Soc. (vice pres.). Served on Port Washington Bd. of Education 1978-84.

Elected to Assembly in July 1979 special election; reelected 1980, 1982; elected to Senate 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1985, 1983); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (eff. 4/28/87); Governor's Task Force on Great Lakes Water Levels (co-chp.). **1985** — Legis. Council Coms. on Law Revision, on Venture Capital. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Legislative Council and its Com. on Primary Prevention. **1981** — Health and Human Services; Judiciary (eff. 1/21/82); Small Business and Economic Development; Urban Affairs and Housing; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Economic Development and on Medical Assistance. **1979** — Health and Social Services; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7513; District: (414) 284-4455.

Voting address: 3682 Norport Drive, Port Washington 53074.

Mailing address: (office) Room 417 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 114 East Main Street, Port Washington 53074.

Representative
MERKT

Representative
YORK

Representative
VERGERONT

John L. Merkt (Rep.), 58th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Oct. 2, 1946; divorced. Graduate Milw. Marquette H.S.; attended Marquette Univ. 1964-68; B.S. in secondary education, U.W.-La Crosse 1971. Teacher. Member Ozaukee Co. Rep. Party (vice chp.); Amer. Legion; Mequon Men's Club; Thiensville-Mequon Jaycees; Washington Co. Farm Bureau; Knights of Columbus. Served as local ward committeeman 1974-76.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1985); Ways and Means (also 1985); Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1985); Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (also 1983). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Long-Term Health Care Insurance. **1983** — Labor (also 1981); Primary and Secondary Education; Revenue; Legis. Coun. Peace Officer Study Com. **1981** — Agriculture and Nutrition; Education (also 1979, 1977); Legis. Coun. Com. on Public Health Needs. **1979** — Agriculture (also 1977); Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Legis. Co. Coms. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (also 1977) and on Education (also 1977).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3756; District: (414) 242-4942.

Voting address: 10501 North O'Connell Lane, Mequon 53092.

Mailing address: (office) Room 306 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Dwight A. York (Rep.), 59th Assembly District

Born New Lisbon, November 25, 1939; married; 2 children. Graduate New Lisbon High School; B.A. UW-Whitewater 1962; M.A. Colorado State Univ. 1965. Realtor. Former Lomira Superintendent of Schools. Member Lomira Lions; Farm Bureau; Chamber of Commerce; Dodge and Washington Cos.; Republican Party.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Education (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1985); Health; Housing and Securities. **1985** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Elections; Legis. Coun. Com. on Lobby Law Review.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-2367; District: (414) 269-4259.

Voting address: Town of Lomira.

Mailing address: (office) Room 334 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) W641 Maple Drive, Lomira 53048.

Susan B. Vergeront (Rep.), 60th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Nov. 30, 1945; married; 3 children. Graduate Manitowoc Lincoln High School; B.S. in political science, UW-Madison 1967. Public relations consultant. Former community relations coordinator for chamber of commerce, Wis. Legislative Council research staff. Member Grafton Chamber of Commerce (past dir., vice pres.); Ozaukee Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (dir.); Manitou Girl Scout Council (dir.); Grafton Jaycee Women (past vice pres., state dir.); U.S. Jaycee Women's Congress; Ozaukee and Sheboygan Cos. Rep. Party. Former member A.A.U.W.; Ozaukee Day Care Center (bd. vice pres.). Wis. Jaycee *Outstanding Young Wisconsinite* 1981. Served on Grafton Bd. of Education 1981 to present.

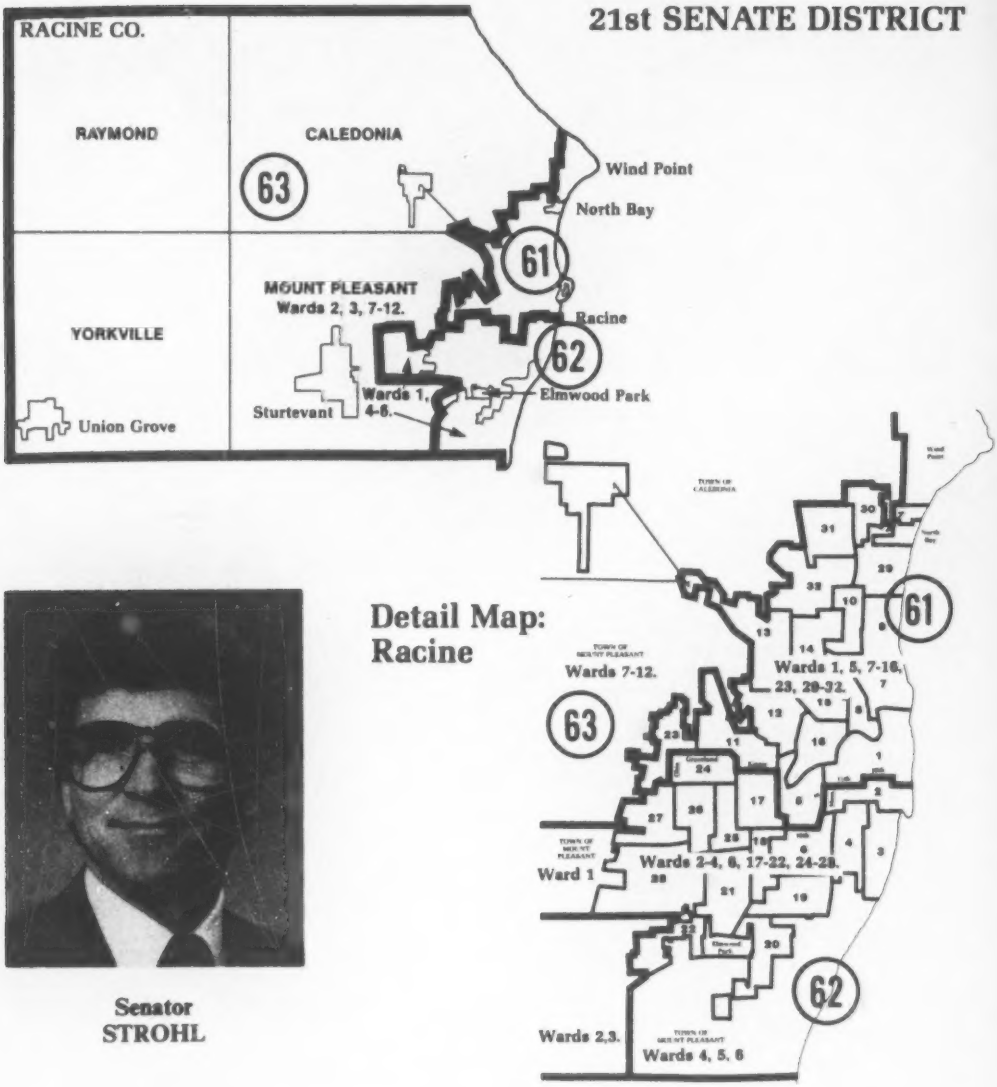
Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Labor (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1985); Colleges and Universities (eff. 4/28/87); Trade, Industry and Small Business; Ways and Means; Women's Council; Wisconsin Coastal Management Council. **1985** — Economic Development; Energy; Legis. Coun. Coms. on International Trade, on Pregnancy Options (eff. 1/31/85) and on Primary Prevention (eff. 1/3/85).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-2369; District: (414) 377-9617.

Voting address: 390 Vista View Drive, Cedarburg 53012.

Mailing address: (office) Room 308 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; (district) P.O. Box 173, Grafton 53024.

21st SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
STROHL

Joseph A. Strohl (Dem.), 21st Senate District

Born Evanston, Ill., March 19, 1946; married; 1 child, 1 stepchild. Grad. Stephenson, Michigan H.S.; B.S. Northern Michigan Univ. 1968; graduate work UW-Milwaukee 1968. Full-time legislator. Former aide to U.S. congressman, teacher.

Elected to Senate since 1978. Majority Leader 1987. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Senate Rules (chp.); Senate Organization; Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council (also 1985, 1983); Radioactive Waste Review Bd. (chp., also 1981-85); Legislative Council (since 1983). **1985** — Energy and Environmental Resources (chp., also 1983); Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections (vice chp.); Jt. Com. on Finance; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Acid Rain (chp., also 1983, 1981), on Environmental Resource Management, on Telecommunications (chp., also 1983). **1983** — Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; Urban Affairs and Government Operations; Transportation Projects Comn. (eff. 4/5/84). **1981** — Energy (chp.); Agriculture and Natural Resources; Human Services (also 1979). **1979** — Insurance and Utilities; Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws; Legis. Coun. Com. on Energy Conservation (co-chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1832; District: (414) 632-6800.

Voting address: 2710 LaSalle Street, Racine 53402.

Mailing address: (office) Room 210 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) Room 201, 603 Main St., Racine 53401.

Representative FERGUS

Representative NEUBAUER

Representative LADWIG

Scott C. Fergus (Dem.), 61st Assembly District

Born Racine, January 27, 1955. Graduate Washington Park High School; B.A. Carthage College 1978. Full-time legislator. Former bricklayer and cement finisher, executive director of a mental health clinic, policy advisor to Assembly Committees on Education and on Economic Development. Member NAACP; Alliance for the Mentally Ill; Northside Business Assn.; Downtown Redevelopment Corp.; Racine Co. Economic Development Corp.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business (vice chp.); Employment and Training; Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1985); Housing and Securities; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority. **1985** — Elections (vice chp.); Economic Development and chp. Subcom. on Regulations and Permits; Education; Legis. Council Com. on Venture Capital (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0731; District: (414) 633-4446.

Voting address: 2142-1/2 Clarence Avenue, Racine 53405.

Mailing address: (office) Room 32 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Jeffrey A. Neubauer (Dem.), 62nd Assembly District

Born Racine, December 8, 1955; single. Graduate J.I. Case High School; B.A. and graduate work Stanford University. Legislator and director of family-owned business. Former congressional and legislative aide. Member The Academy of Political Science; Citizens Utility Board; Common Cause; Democratic Natl. Com.; Downtown Racine Development Corp.; Environmental Defense Fund; Forward Wis. (bd. of dir.); IMPACT; League of Women Voters; NAACP; Preservation Racine; Sierra Club; Wis. Women's Network; N.C.S.L. Federal Budget and Taxation Com.

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Ways and Means (chp., also 1985); Elections (also 1983, 1981); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Com. on Marital Property Implementation (eff. 3/10/87). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Liability Law and Insurance. **1983** — Environmental Resources (chp., mbr. 1981); Economic Development; Higher and Vocational Education; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Private Sewage Systems (chp.) and on Acid Rain; Air Resources Allocation Coun.; Low Level Radioactive Waste Coun.; Radiation Protection Coun.; Gov.'s. Task Force on Solid Waste Recycling (chp.). **1981** — Education (vice chp.); Government Operations (vice chp.); Small Business and Economic Development (eff. 8/24/81); Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Economic Development (vice chp.) and on Close Corporations.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0634; District: (414) 633-6822.

Voting address: 111 Eleventh Street, No. 4BS, Racine 53403.

Mailing address: (office) Room 112 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

E. James Ladwig (Rep.), 63rd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 13, 1938; married; 3 children. Graduate Milw. Riverside H.S.; B.S. 1960, M.S. 1961 UW-Madison. Legislator and investment broker. Former high school teacher. Served in Army 1962-64. Member Racine Kiwanis Club (dir.); Racine Co. Republican Party (chm.); American Legion Post 310; Salmon Unlimited; Univ. of Wis. "W" Club. Former member J.I. Case H.S. Parents Club (pres.); North Park P.T.A. (pres.); Racine Aquatic Club (pres.). Served as town supervisor 1971-73, Racine Co. supervisor 1974-78.

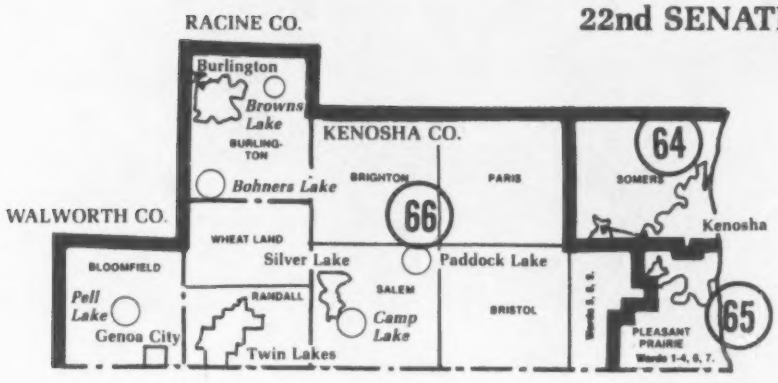
Elected to Assembly 1978, 1980, 1984 and 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1985); State Affairs (also 1981); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com.; Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1985). **1985** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Products; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Environmental Resource Management, on Regulation of Financial Institutions. **1981** — Consumer and Commercial Credit; Tourism and Recreation. **1979** — Elections; Financial Institutions; Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision and on Pretrial Release.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9171; District: (414) 639-0081.

Voting address: 4616 Marcia Drive, Racine 53405.

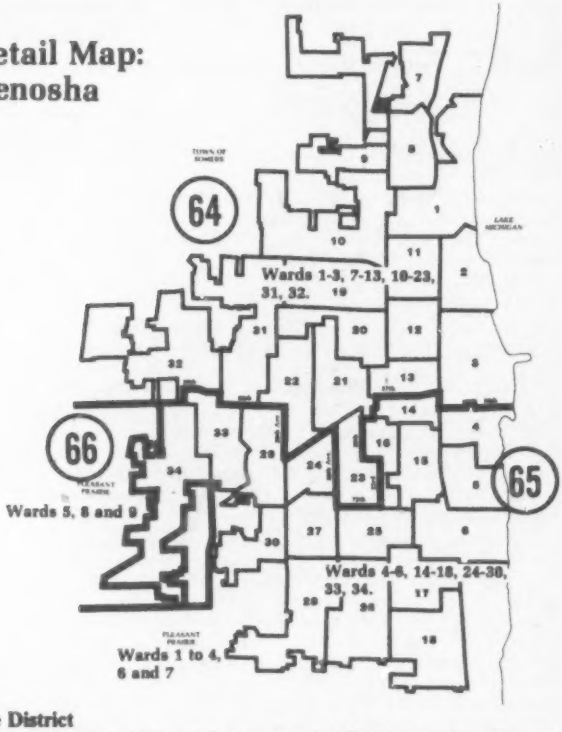
Mailing address: (office) Room 9 East, State Capitol; P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

22nd SENATE DISTRICT



Senator ANDREA

Detail Map: Kenosha



Joseph F. Andrea (Dem.), 22nd Senate District

Born Nov. 29, 1927; married; 4 children. Grad. Bradford High School; attended UW-Extension. Former telephone cable splicer. Veteran; served in Navy 1946-48. Member Navy Club; Kenosha Achievement Center (bd. mbr.); Amer. Cancer Soc. (bd. mbr.); Holy Name Soc. (pres.); Kenosha Alpine Club; Italian-Amer. Soc. Former member Communication Workers (past pres.); Victory Credit Union (bd. mbr.); Little League; Boy Scouts (com. mbr.); United Fund (com. mbr.). Catholic Youth Org. Served as constable 1966-68; county board supervisor 1968-77.

Elected to Assembly 1976; reelected 1978, 1980, 1982; elected to Senate 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Transportation, Tourism and Conservation; Jt. Com. on Finance; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp. 1985 and 1981, mbr. 1983); Retirement Research Com. (since 1981); Radiation Protection Council; Transportation Projects Comn. (also 1985). **1985** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Transportation. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Local Affairs (chp., vice chp. 1981, mbr. since 1977); Government Operations; Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1981); Legis. Coun. Com. on Condominium Issues. **1981** — Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Com. on Contractual Services. **1979** — Enrolled Bills (chp., vice chp. 1977); Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (chp.); Financial Institutions. **1977** — Insurance and Banking; State Affairs; Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-8979; District: (414) 657-6656.

Voting address: 2405-45th Street, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: (office) Room 4 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative BARCA

Representative ANTARAMIAN

Representative PORTER

Peter W. Barca (Dem.), 64th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, August 7, 1955; married. Graduate Mary D. Bradford High School; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1977; graduate work Harvard University; M.A. in public admin. and in educational admin., UW-Madison 1982. Full-time legislator. Former employment specialist, teacher of emotionally disturbed, dir. of camp for handicapped children, distribution manager. Member United Way (unit chm.); Toastmasters Internatl. (officer); Kenosha Co. Dem. Party (chp.); AFL-CIO and COPE; Assn. for Retarded Citizens; Interagency Placement Com. Former member Kenosha Legislative Affairs Com.; Multiple Sclerosis Soc. (local coord.); Coun. on Exceptional Children; Community Action Prog. for Delinquent Children.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Employment and Training (chp.); Environmental Resources and Utilities; Transportation; Jt. Com. on Audit; Council on Child Labor; Governor's Job Training Coordinating Council. **1985** — Children and Human Services (vice chp.); Economic Development and chp. of its Subcom. on Import-Export; Environmental Resources; Labor; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employment Disincentives, on Regulation of Financial Institutions.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5504; District: (414) 552-8859.

Voting address: 1520 Sheridan Road, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: (office) Room 18 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

John M. Antaramian (Dem.), 65th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, September 21, 1954; married; one child. Graduate Tremper High School; B.S. in economics and business management, UW-Parkside 1977. Legislator. Former shopping center corporation employe. Member Masons; Historical Society.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp.); Employment and Training; Environmental Resources and Utilities; Trade, Industry and Small Business. **1985** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (co-chp.); Economic Development (vice chp. 1983); Financial Institutions and Insurance; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority; Select Com. on Work Incentives (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on International Trade (chp.). **1983** — Labor; Revenue; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0455; District: (414) 694-8536.

Voting address: 8318-25th Avenue, Kenosha 53140.

Mailing address: (office) Room 117 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Cloyd A. Porter (Rep.), 66th Assembly District

Born Huntley, Ill., May 22, 1935; married; 4 children. Elem. educ. Elkhorn, Wis.; Wis. State Sch. for the Deaf and Burlington H.S. Full-time legislator. Former independent trucking business. Member Rotary; K. of C.; *Wis. State Amer. Legion Award* 1984; *Burlington V.F.W. Outstanding Citizen Award* 1972; *Outstanding Young Men in Wis.* 1970. Former mbr. Racine Co. Planning Coun. for Health and Social Serv. (past vice pres.). Delegate to NCSL State-Fed. Assembly Energy Com. (1985-88); CSG Midwestern Conf. Bus. Development (1981-88). Town chm. 1970-75.

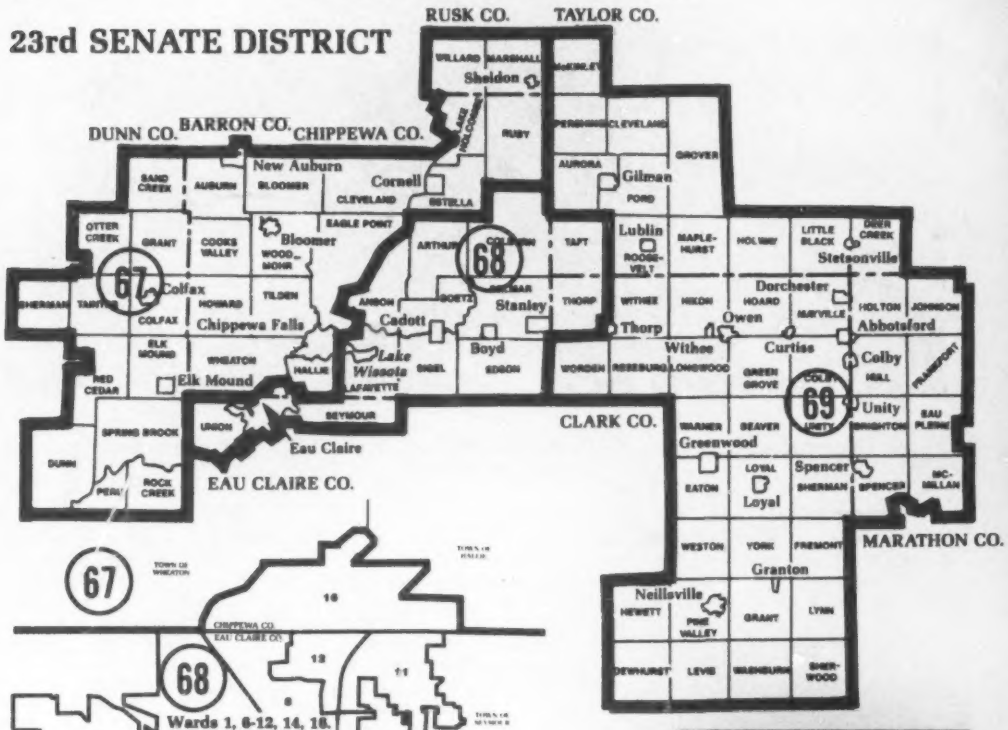
Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Environmental Resources and Utilities; Excise and Fees (also 1985); Natural Resources (also 1977, 1975). **1985** — Energy (also 1981, 1979); Environmental Resources (since 1979); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Private Sewage Systems (also 1983), on Well Contamination. **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Family and Economic Assistance; Air Resources Allocation Coun. (also 1981). **1981** — Aging, Women and Minorities; Job Creation and International Marketing Development (eff. 12/11/81); Legis. Coun. Com. on Contractual Services. **1979** — Tourism, Recreation and Econ. Devel.; Jt. Com. on Audit (since 1977); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Energy Conservation and on Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977). **1977** — Environmental Prot.; Trans. (since 1973); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Nat. Res. (also 1975), Sch. Bus Laws. **1975** — Taxation (also 1973). **1973** — Municipalities.

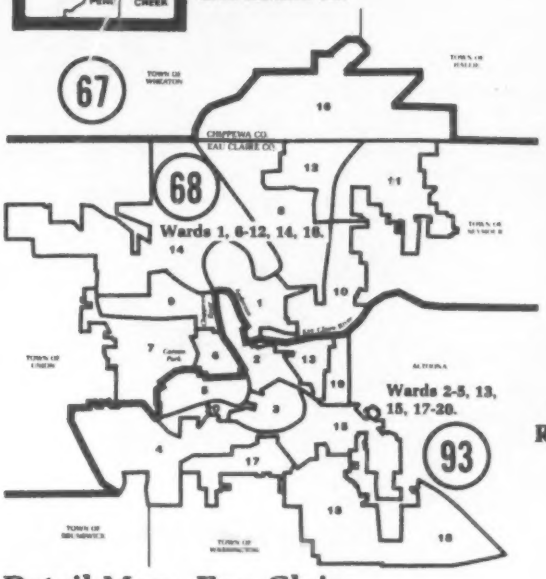
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2530; District: (414) 763-6827.

Voting address: 28322 Durand Avenue, Burlington 53105.

Mailing address: (office) Room 320 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

23rd SENATE DISTRICT





Detail Map: Eau Claire

Senator ROSHELL

Marvin J. Roshell (Dem.), 23rd Senate District

Born Chippewa Falls, Oct. 27, 1932; married. Graduate Cadott High School; Coyne Electrical College, Chicago. Legislator, electrical contractor and registered professional designer of electrical systems. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Air Force 1950-54. Member Lions; Masons; Shriners; Amer. Legion; VFW; AFL-CIO; Indianhead Towns Assn. (past vice pres.); Chippewa Falls Ind. Develop. Corp.; Natl. Electrical Contractors Assn. (past vice pres.); Chippewa Area Fire Protection Dist., Inc. (past secy.-treas.); Chippewa Falls Fiscal Bd. (past chp.); Jt. Apprenticeship Training Com. (past bd. mbr.); Lafayette Minor League Baseball Org. (past bd. mbr.); Wis. Lions Fdn. (past vice pres., treas.). Supervisor Lafayette Town Bd. 1969-79 (chp. 1975-79).

Elected to Senate since 1978. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1987, 1985; Majority Caucus Secretary 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans' and Military Affairs (vice chp.); Tourism and Conservation; Transportation (also 1985); Jt. Com. on Finance (vice chp., also 1985, mbr. 1983, 1981); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management; Transportation Projects Comn.; Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling (co-chp.). **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance (vice chp., mbr. 1983); Legis. Coun. Com. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law (also 1983). **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (chp. 1981, 1979); Traffic Law Enforcement Council (also 1981, 1979). **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979). **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs (vice chp.); Governmental and Veterans Affairs (vice chp.); Jt. Com. fo. Review of Admin. Rules Subcom. on State-Federal Govt'l Operations (chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Watershed Management (chp.) and on Highways.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7511; District: (715) 723-2081.

Voting address: Route 6, Box 331A, Chippewa Falls 54729 (Town of Lafayette).

Mailing address: (office) Room 134 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
HAMILTON

Representative
LOOBY

Representative
VAN GORDEN

Leo Richard Hamilton (Dem.), 67th Assembly District

Born St. Paul, MN, December 13, 1927; married; 3 children. Grad. St. Thomas Military Acad., St. Paul, MN; B.A. Univ. of Notre Dame 1949. Public relations officer. Former tavern owner, utility salesman and automobile dealer. Korean Conflict veteran; served in Army 1951-53. Member Rotary Club (bd. mbr.); American Legion; D.A.V.; Chamber of Commerce; Industrial Development Corp.; Metropolitan Planning Organization. Former member Toastmasters; Elks. Mayor of Chippewa Falls 1981-1987.

Elected to Assembly 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Excise and Fees (vice chp.); Urban and Local Affairs (vice chp.); Financial Institutions and Insurance; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1194; District: (715) 723-3300.

Voting address: 1008 West Spruce Street, Chippewa Falls 54729.

Mailing address: (office) Room 13 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Joseph L. Looby (Dem.), 68th Assembly District

Born Eau Claire, Nov. 24, 1917; married; 7 children. Graduate St. Patrick's H.S. Full-time legislator; retired rubber company employe. Veteran of World War II; Army 1943-46. Member Wis. AFL-CIO executive board; V.F.W.; Amer. Legion; Catholic War Vets; Shamrock Club; Old Timers Baseball. Former mbr. United Rubber Workers (treas. local 1960-68). City councilman 1964-1968, county supervisor 1965-75.

Elected to Assembly 1968-76, 1980; reelected since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Labor (chp., also 1983, 1973-77, vice chp. 1971, mbr. 1969); Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1973); Excise and Fees (vice chp. 1985, mbr. 1983, 1981, 1977, 1975); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1985, 1983). **1985** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (vice chp. 1981, mbr. 1971-1977); Retirement Research Com. (vice chp. 1981, mbr. 1971-77); Legis. Coun. Com. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law (also 1983). **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety. **1981** — Local Affairs; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (vice chp.). **1975** — Transportation (vice chp. 1975, mbr. 1973); legis. observer on Council on Unemployment Compensation (also 1971). **1973** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Collective Bargaining Impasses in Public Employment (vice chp.). **1971** — Insurance and Banking; Municipalities; Council on Highway Safety.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9172; District: (715) 834-4048.

Voting address: 1529 Howard Avenue, Eau Claire 54703.

Mailing address: (office) Room 34 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Heron A. "Pink" Van Gorden (Rep.), 69th Assembly District

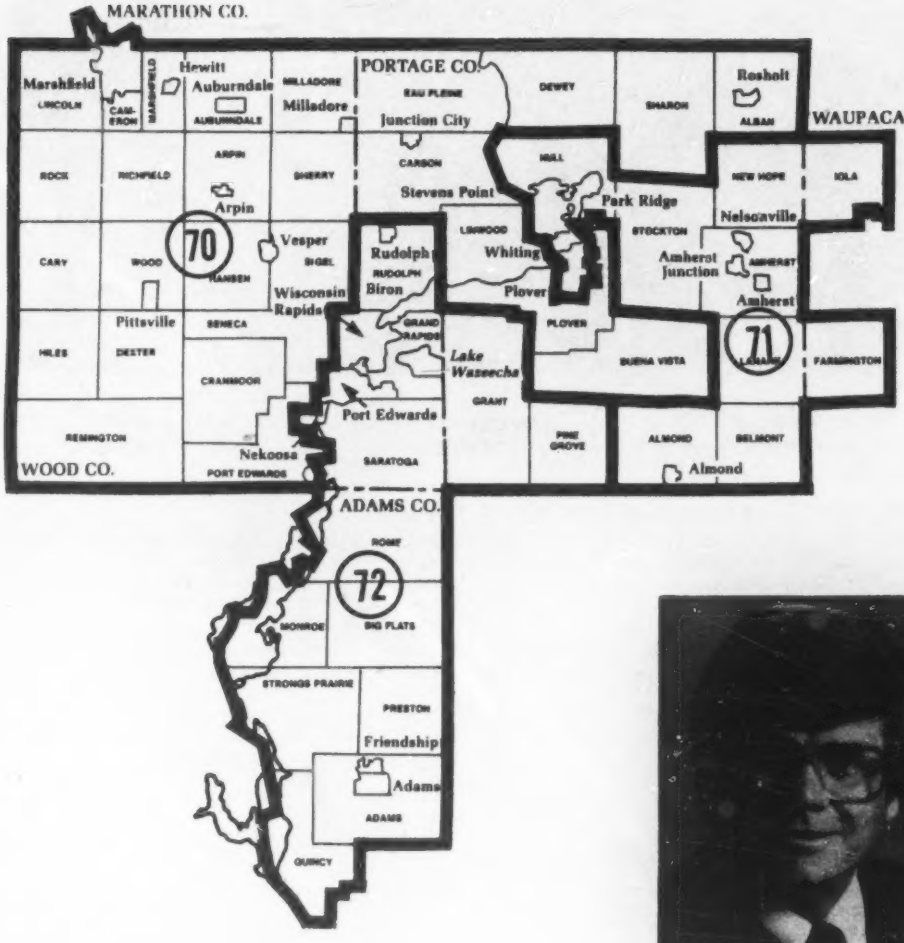
Born Alma Center, October 9, 1926; married; one child. Graduate Neillsville High School. Feed dealer. Veteran; Army 1945-47; National Guard 1947-65. Member Wisconsin Feed, Seed and Farm Supply Assn. (past secy.-treas. and director); American Legion (past commander); VFW (past commander); National Rifle Assn.; National Muzzle-Loading Rifle Assn.; director of industrial development group.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Agriculture (also 1985, 1983); Health; Highways (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1985, 1983); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1985, 1983); Transportation Projects Comn. **1985** — Select Com. on Work Incentives.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7461; District: (715) 743-3633.

Voting address: 7 Huron Street, Neillsville 54456.

Mailing address: (office) Room 302 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



24th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
HELBACH

David Helbach (Dem.), 24th Senate District

Born Stevens Point, Dec. 8, 1948; married; 2 children. Graduate Pacelli High School; B.A. in communications, UW-Stevens Point 1972; graduate work UW-Stevens Point. Full-time legislator.

Elected to Assembly 1978-1982 (resigned 8/12/83); elected to Senate in August 1983 special election; re-elected 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1985, 1983 eff. 3/20/84); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Education; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. **1985** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education and Government Operations; Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Select Com. on Radioactive Waste; Minn.-Wisconsin Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Crimes Against Children, on International Trade, on Medical Malpractice (also 1983). **1983** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (vice chp., eff. 10/11/83); Energy and Environmental Resources (eff. 10/27/83, and chp. of its Subcom. on Groundwater); Tourism and Revenue (eff. 10/27/83); Transportation Projects Comn. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Jt. Com. on Finance. **1981** — Elections (chp. effective 10/29/81); State Affairs (vice chp.); Reapportionment; Revenue (also 1979); Tourism and Recreation (effective 3/31/81); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Legis. Coun. Com. on Groundwater Management. **1979** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Social Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3123; District: (715) 341-6536.

Voting address: 1424 Clark Street, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: (office) Room 33 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative HASENOHRL

Representative GRUSZYNSKI

Representative SCHNEIDER

Donald W. Hasenohrl (Dem.), 70th Assembly District

Born Marshfield, Nov. 25, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Marshfield High School. Full-time legislator. Former stainless steel fabricator, farmer, production expediter, firefighter. Member Democratic Party of Wood County (chp. 1963-64); Eau Pleine Boat Club; Business and Professional Women's Club; United Commercial Travelers; Marshfield Elks; Eagles; Central Wis. Sportsmen's Club; K. of C. Former member Boilermakers Union local; Marshfield Central Labor Body; Wood Co. Farm Bureau; Wis. Fair Assn. (former dir.). Marshfield City Planning Comn. 1966-67.

Elected to Assembly since 1974. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Transportation (chp., also 1985, 1983); Agriculture (also 1985, 1983, 1981); Excise and Fees (also 1985, 1983); Highways (since 1979); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement (also 1985, 1983). **1985** — Rural Development. **1983** — Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Condominium Issues (vice chp.). **1981** — Small Business and Economic Development (chp.); Agriculture and Nutrition; Tourism and Recreation; Legis. Council Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning (chp.). **1979** — Small Business (chp., mbr. 1977); Labor (vice chp., mbr. 1975); Natural Resources (also 1975); Labor Standards Advisory Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8366; District: (715) 676-3666.

Voting address: 9516 Bluff Drive, Pittsville 54466.

Mailing address: (office) Room 35 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Stan Gruszynski (Dem.), 71st Assembly District

Born Marinette, February 6, 1949; married; 4 children. Graduate Marinette Catholic Central; B.S. *magna cum laude* Northland College 1971; graduate work UW-Stevens Point 1983. Full-time legislator. Former farmer, field staff for Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, director of state Senate Democratic Caucus, and district representative for former Congressman Robert J. Cornell. Member Democratic Party of Wisconsin-Portage County; Izaak Walton League (Bill Cook Chapter); Wetlands Conservation League. Appointed to Wisconsin Community Development Finance Authority Board 1984; served on Wisconsin Citizens Environmental Council 1978-81.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Colleges and Universities (chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (vice chp.); Natural Resources; State Affairs; Ways and Means. **1985** — Energy (vice chp.); Aging; Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Education; Rural Development; Spec. Com. on Comparable Worth; Radioactive Waste Review Board; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Lobby Law Review, on Mental Health Issues.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 267-9649; District; (715) 344-3958.

Voting address: 2272 Stanley Street, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: (office) Room 39 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Marlin D. Schneider (Dem.), 72nd Assembly District

Born La Crosse, Nov. 16, 1942; married; 2 children. Grad. Longfellow Elem. Sch.; La Crosse Central H.S.; B.S. UW-La Crosse 1965; M.S.T. UW-Stevens Point 1976; M.S. UW-Madison 1979; certificate from Madison Area Technical College Police Academy 1982. Full-time legislator. Former social studies teacher. Member Amer. Fed. of Musicians; Loyal Order of Moose. Former member Wis. Rapids Education Assn. (pres.-elect).

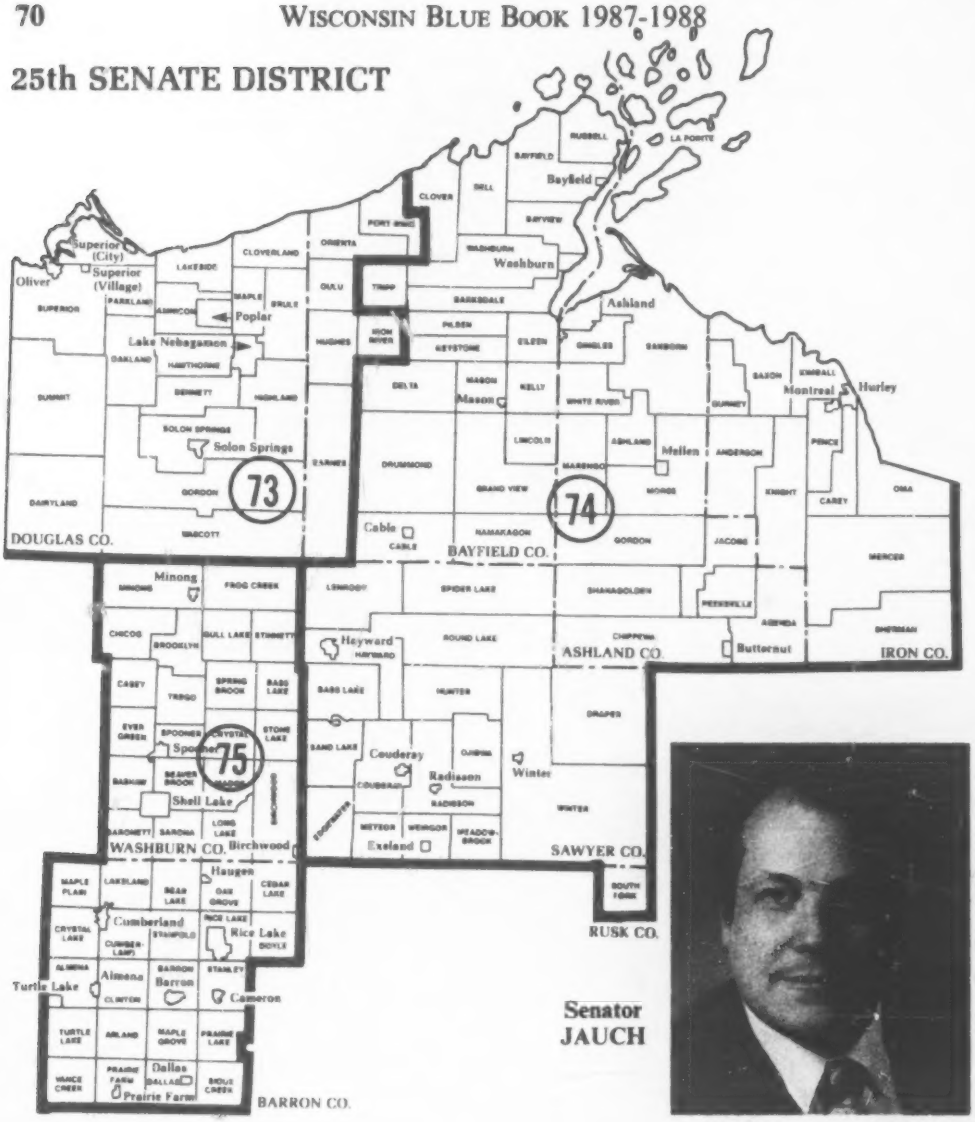
Elected to Assembly since 1970. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1973-81. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., also 1985, mbr. 1983, resigned 10/1/83, also 1975, 1973); Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1985, eff. 7/20/85, co-chp. 1983, eff. 11/30/83); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1985); Legis. Council (also 1985 and chp. of its Com. on Pregnancy Options, 1983); Claims Bd. (also 1985, 1983). **1985** — Select Com. on the Future of the University of Wisconsin System; Leg. Coun. Coms. on Crimes Against Children, on Mining (also 1983, 1977 and its Subcom. on Reclamation of Nonmetallic Metals), on Property Tax Collection Laws, on Telecommunications (vice chp., also 1983). **1983** — Debt Management (vice chp., resigned 10/1/83); Excise and Fees (eff. 2/1/84); Highways (eff. 7/15/83); Primary and Secondary Education (eff. 2/1/84); Revenue (eff. 7/15/83, chp. 1977-81); Transportation (eff. 7/15/83).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0215; District: (715) 423-1223.

Voting address: 3820 Southbrook Lane, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

Mailing address: (office) Room 127 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

25th SENATE DISTRICT



Robert Jauch (Dem.), 25th Senate District

Born Wheaton, Illinois, November 22, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate Wheaton Central H.S.; attended UW-Eau Claire 1968-71, UW-Superior 1973. Full-time legislator. Former field representative for Congressman David Obey. Veteran; served in Army 1964-68. Member Poplar Volunteer Fire Department; Brule River Sportsmen Club; Douglas County Democratic Party; V.F.W; American Legion.

Elected to Assembly 1982, 1984; elected to Senate 1986. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Agriculture, Health and Human Services (vice chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation; Education; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legislative Adv. Com.; Retirement Research Com. (co-chp.); Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling. Assembly committee assignments: **1985** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1983, effective 10/7/83); Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law (chp., also 1983), on Venture Capital. **1983** — Health and Human Services (vice chp., resigned 10/25/83); Higher and Vocational Education (vice chp., resigned 10/25/83); Primary and Secondary Education (resigned 10/25/83); Consumer and Commercial Credit (resigned 10/25/83); Forest Productivity and Rural Development (resigned 10/25/83); Legis. Coun. Com. on Graduate Medical Education; Nursing Home Level of Care Study Group (chp., H&SS); Governor's Task Force on Nursing Home Reimbursement.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3510; District: (715) 364-2438.

Voting address: Route 1, Box 635, Poplar 54864.

Mailing address: (office) Room 337 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707.

Representative BOYLE

Representative LINTON

Representative HUBLER

Frank Boyle (Dem.), 73rd Assembly District

Born Phillips, February 20, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate Phillips H.S.; B.A. UW-Superior 1967; graduate work UW-Superior 1967-68; UW-Madison 1969-70. Full-time legislator. Former residential building contractor and construction worker. Member Douglas Co. Democratic Party (past sec.); International Laborers Union local; Tri-Lakes Civic Assn. (past pres. of the bd.); Summit Volunteer Fire Dept. (past vice pres.); Four Corners School P.T.A. (past legislative reporter); Adv. Committee to local R.E.A.; Douglas Co. Nuclear Freeze Com.; 7th Congressional Dist. Democratic Party (sub-district chp.); Douglas County Supervisor 1984-present; Amnicon-Dowling Lake Management Commissioner 1978-present.

Elected to Assembly 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Highways (vice chp.); Environmental Resources and Utilities (eff. 4/28/87); Natural Resources; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Trade, Industry and Small Business; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. Legislative Adv. Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0640; District: (715) 399-2247.

Voting address: Town of Summit.

Mailing address: (office) Room 11 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Barbara J. Linton (Dem.), 74th Assembly District

Born Ashland, June 27, 1952; married; 2 children. Graduate Ashland H.S.; attended Northland College 1983-1986. Legislator. Former farmer and accountant. Member Veritas Honor Society; Alpha Chi Honor Society; National Dean's List of College Students; Associate Member Vietnam Veterans of America; University Extension Homemakers (pres.); Ashland Co. 4-H Leaders; Ashland Co. Democratic Party (exec. com. chp.). Received *4-H Alumni Award*. Former member Chequamegon E-Z Riders Saddle Club (sec.); Friends of the Mellen Legion Library. Member Wisconsin Coastal Management Council; Great Lakes Fisheries Adv. Council; Bass Lake Recreational; Ashland County Board 1984-present (chp. of its Finance Com. and vice chp. of its Executive Com.).

Elected to Assembly 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Natural Resources (vice chairperson); Colleges and Universities; Employment and Training; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7690; District: (715) 278-3731.

Voting address: Town of Ashland.

Mailing address: (office) Room 11 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.; (district) Rt. 1, Box 299, Bass Lake Road, Highbridge 54846.

Mary Hubler (Dem.), 75th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 31, 1952; single. Graduate Rice Lake High School; B.S. UW-Superior 1973; J.D. UW-Madison 1980. Full-time legislator. Formerly attorney, teacher, legislative assistant. Member State Bar of Wisconsin; Wisconsin Farmers Union; Barron Co. Historical Society; Barron Co. Business and Professional Women; American Assn. of University Women.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (vice chp., also 1985); Agriculture (vice chp., mbr. 1985); Highways (also 1985); Judiciary (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Law Revision Com. (eff. 2/3/87).

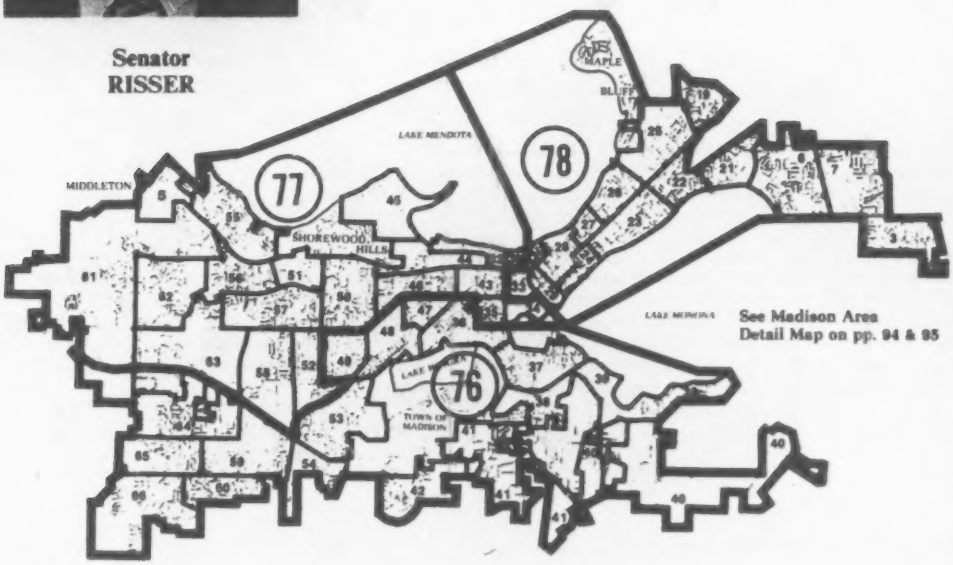
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2519; District: (715) 234-7421.

Voting address: 1966 Hawthorne Lane, Rice Lake 54868.

Mailing address: (office) Room 30 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

26th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator RISSER



Fred Risser (Dem.), 26th Senate District

Born Madison, May 5, 1927; married; 3 children. Educ. Carleton College (Minn.), UW-Madison; B.A. 1950 and LL.B. 1952 Univ. of Oregon. Attorney. WW II vet.; Navy. Mbr. Oregon, Wis., and Dane County Bar Assns. Delegate 1960, 1964 Dem. Natl. Conv.; chp. state Electoral College 1964; CSG Midwestern Conf. (immed. past chp., former vice chp.); mbr. NCSL and CSG Natl. Exec. Coms.

Elected to Assembly 1956-60; elected to Senate in 1962 special election; reelected since 1964. President of the Senate since 1979; Sen. Pres. pro tem 1977, 1975; Min. Ldr. 1967 — Assist. Min. Ldr. 1965. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Senate Org. (chp., also 1977-81, mbr. since 1967); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp. since 1979, mbr. since 1973); Jt. Com. on Legis. Org. (co-chp. since 1977, mbr. since 1967); Jt. Com. on Debt Management (co-chp); Legis. Coun. (vice chp., chp. 1985, 1983, mbr. since 1967); Senate Rules; State Building Comn. (vice chp. 1971-87, mbr. since 1969); Disability Board (since 1971); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1985, 1983); Board of Curators, State Historical Society (since 1983); Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling; Com. on the Management of the Yahara Watershed; Wis. Bicentennial Com. on the Constitution. **1985** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (co-chp. since 1979), on Mental Health Issues (chp.). **1983** — Interstate Coop. Comn. (chp., mbr. since 1967); Legis. Coun. Com. on Courts (since 1977). **1981** — Legis Coun. Coms. on Adoption Laws (vice chp.), the Prosecutorial System (vice chp.) and Legis. Oversight (also 1979, 1977). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on State Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1977), on Determinate Sentencing (vice chp., also 1977), on Mun. Collective Bargaining Process (also 1977), on Pretrial Release. **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Definition of Death (chp.). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Criminal Penalties (chp. since 1971), on Recycled Paper (chp.), and on Insurance Laws Revision (since 1969). **1973** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Review of Performance and Program Audit Procedures (chp.), and on Preserving Agric. and Conservancy Lands. **1971** — Bond Bd. (vice chp., mbr. 1969). **1969** — Judiciary; Legis. Coun. Judiciary Com.; Task Force on Local Bldg. Codes. **1967** — Bd. on Govt. Oper. (mbr. 1965, 1961, chp. 1959). **1965** — Jt. Finance (also 1963, Assembly chp. 1959).

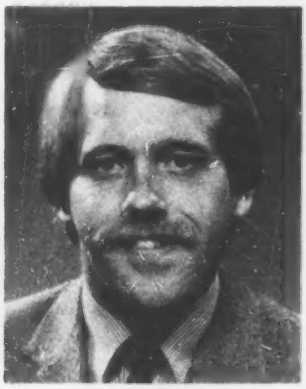
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1627; District: (608) 238-5008.

Voting address: 5008 Risser Road, Madison 53705.

Mailing address: (office) Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
YOUNG

Representative
BLACK



Representative
CLARENBACH

Rebecca Young (Dem.), 76th Assembly District

Born Clairton, Pa., Feb. 28, 1934; married; 4 children. Grad. Clairton H.S.; B.A. Univ. of Michigan 1955; M.A. in teaching, Harvard Univ. 1963; J.D. UW-Madison 1983. Full-time legislator. Formerly attorney, of Wisconsin Dept. of Administration, mbr. of State Highway Commission. Member League of Women Voters of Dane Co. (past vice pres); The Nature Conservancy; Friends of the Earth; Dane Co. Bar Assn.; Dane Co. Historical Society; Historic Madison, Inc.; Madison Mutual Housing Assn.; Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood Assn. (founding mbr.); Child Development, Inc. (vice chp.). Elected to Dane Co. Bd. 1970, 1972, 1974; Madison School Bd. 1979, 1982; mbr. Madison Library Bd. 1979-85; Dane Co. Health Facilities Review Com. 1980-83.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Children and Human Services (chp., mbr. 1985); Health; Judiciary (vice chp. 1985); Urban and Local Affairs; Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Com. on Marital Property Implementation. **1985** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Economic Development; Education; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employment Disincentives; Gov.'s Advisory Bicycle Coordinating Council.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3784; District: (608) 233-8364.

Voting address: 639 Crandall Street, Madison 53711.

Mailing address: (office) Room 110 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Spencer Black (Dem.), 77th Assembly District

Born May 25, 1950; married. Graduate Stuyvesant High School; B.A. in economics and history, State Univ. of N.Y.-Stony Brook 1972; M.S. in urban and regional planning, UW-Madison 1980; M.A. in public policy and administration, UW-Madison 1981. Full-time legislator. Former conservation representative, Sierra Club; curator of education, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; high school teacher. Member Wisconsin Alumni Assn.; West Side (Madison) Coalition for the Aging; Nature Conservancy; Wisconsin Cooperative Housing Assn. (bd. of dir.); Center for Community Technology (bd. of dir.); Wisconsin Federation of Teachers; Environment Wisconsin (past pres.); Wisconsin Women's Network, Community Support Services (bd. of dir.); National Democratic Party (platform committee).

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Natural Resources (chp.); Environmental Resources and Utilities; Government Operations and Aging; Health, (also 1985); Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (also 1985); Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council; Radioactive Waste Review Bd. **1985** — Environmental Resources (vice chp.); Financial Institutions and Insurance; Judiciary.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7521; District: (608) 233-0317.

Voting address: 5727 Dogwood Place, Madison 53705.

Mailing address: (office) Room 37 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

David E. Clarenbach (Dem.), 78th Assembly District

Born St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1953. Educated Madison public schools; UW-Madison. Full-time legislator. Former member Wis. Civil Liberties Union; Bd. of Directors of Environment Wisconsin, Inc.; Wis. Women's Political Caucus; Capitol Community Citizens; Madison Art Center. Delegate 1980 and 1984 Democratic Natl. Conventions. Dane Co. supervisor 1972-74. Madison alderperson 1974.

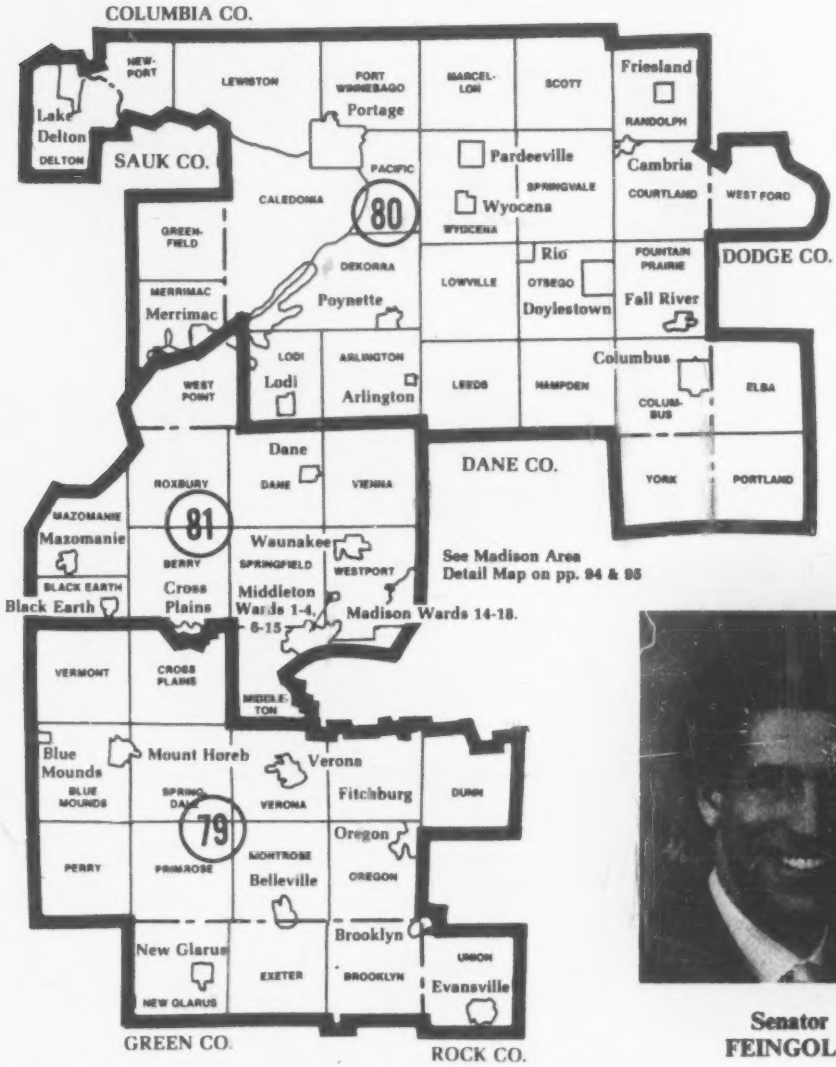
Elected to Assembly 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986. Speaker pro tempore 1987, 1985, 1983. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Agriculture (since 1979) and chp. of its Subcom. on Rural Priorities; Assembly Organization (since 1983); Labor (since 1983); Rules (since 1983); Trade, Industry and Small Business; Legislative Council (since 1981); State Historical Society Bd. of Curators (also 1985, 1983); Management of the Yahara Watershed Com. (chp.). **1985** — Elections (also 1977, 1975); State Affairs; Spec. Com. on Comparable Worth. **1983** — Economic Development. **1981** — Govt. Operations (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Economic Development (chp.). **1979** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Adm. Rules (also 1977, 1975); Energy (vice chp.); Judiciary (also 1975, 1977). **1977** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1975). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Privacy of Personal Records (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8570.

Voting address: 454 Sidney Street, Madison 53703.

Mailing address: (office) Room 422 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

27th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator FEINGOLD

Russell D. Feingold (Dem.), 27th Senate District

Born Janesville, March 2, 1953; 2 children. Graduate Janesville Craig Senior High 1971; B.A. with honors UW-Madison 1975; B.A. in law with honours Oxford University 1977; J.D. with honors Harvard Law School 1979. Attorney. Former legislative aide. Member Wisconsin and Dane County Democratic Parties; American, Wisconsin and Dane County Bar Assns.; Phi Beta Kappa; American Assn. of Rhodes Scholars.

Elected to Senate 1982; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (chp., also 1985); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (vice chp., also 1985, mbr. 1983); Agriculture, Health and Human Services (also 1985); Women's Council. **1985** — State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (also 1983); Legis. Coun. Com. on Marital Property Implementation (also 1983). **1983** — Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (chp.); Agriculture and Rural Affairs (vice chp.); Higher Education and Economic Development (eff. 5/24/83); Legis. Coun. Com. on State Deposit Guarantee Fund.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-6670; District: (608) 831-7499.

Voting address: 3705 Lynn Street, Middleton 53562.

Mailing address: (office) 28 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative WINEKE

Representative THOMPSON

Representative TRAVIS

Joseph S. Wineke (Dem.), 79th Assembly District

Born Madison, January 5, 1957; married; 3 children. Graduate Verona High School 1975; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1980. Legislator. Former researcher for tax organization, service station mechanic. Served on Verona City Council 1980-83.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp., also 1985); Natural Resources; Urban and Local Affairs (also 1985); Ways and Means (also 1985); Transportation Projects Commission. **1985** — Environmental Resources; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Property Tax Collection Laws (chp.), on Regulation of Nursing Homes. **1983** — Revenue (vice chp.); Government Operations (vice chp., eff. 7/15/83); Higher and Vocational Education; Judiciary (resigned 7/15/83); Local Affairs; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Regulation of Nursing Homes, on State Deposit Guarantee Fund.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3520; District: (608) 845-9656.

Voting address: 115 Edward Street, Verona 53593.

Mailing address: (office) Room 10 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Robert M. Thompson (Dem.), 80th Assembly District

Born Madison, November 25, 1927; married; one child. Graduate Poynette H.S. 1945. Full-time legislator. Former electrician, gunsmith. Former chm. Wisconsin Conservation Congress. Served as Senate Sergeant at Arms 1975-78; U.S. Marshal 1978-82. Dekorra Town Chairman since 1981; served on Columbia County Board since 1982.

Elected to Assembly 1970 and 1982; reelected 1984, 1986. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Assembly Organization (also 1985); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1985, vice chp. 1983 and chp. of its Subcom. on Law Enforcement); Rules (also 1985); Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (also 1985 and chp. of Subcom. on Promoting Wisconsin); Transportation; Veterans and Military Affairs; Council on Highway Safety. **1985** — Aging; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Time-Share Property, on Well Contamination. **1983** — Revenue (chp.); Tourism and Recreation and chp. of Subcom. on Promoting Wisconsin; Labor; Children and Human Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Revision of Town Laws. **1971** — Environmental Quality (vice chp.); Natural Resources; Environmental Education Council.

Telephone. Capitol: (608) 266-3404; District: (608) 635-2154.

Voting address: (Town of Dekorra) Route 1, Box 300, Poynette 53955.

Mailing address: (office) 13 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708

David M. Travis (Dem.), 81st Assembly District

Born September 21, 1948; married. B.A. UW-Milwaukee; M.A. UW-Madison.

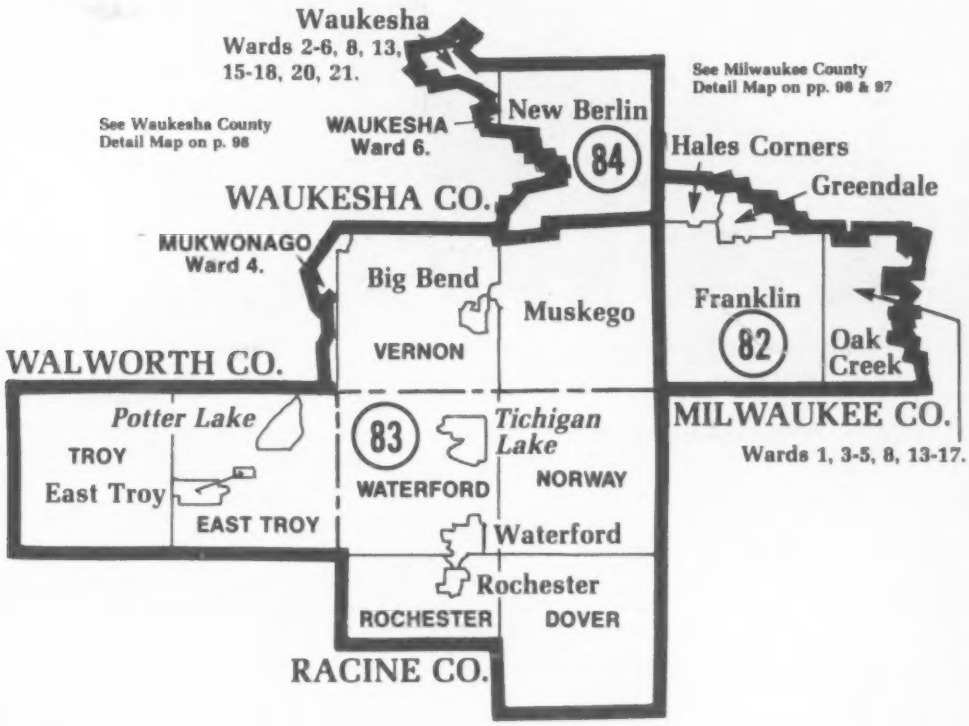
Elected to Assembly since 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1985); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (also 1985); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1983); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com.; Sentencing Comm. (chp., also 1985, 1983). **1985** — Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Com. on Juvenile Offender Disposition (chp., also 1983). **1983** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp., also 1981, vice chp. 1979); Health and Human Services; Elections (also 1981, 1979); Audit; Interstate Cooperation Comn. **1981** — Reapportionment (co-chp. eff. 10/29/81); Judiciary; Radiation Protection Council; Sentencing Guidelines Advisory Committee; Legis. Coun. Com. on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Revisions (vice chp.); Health and Social Services; State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Determinate Sentencing.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5340; District: (608) 249-4673.

Voting address: 4229 Mandrake Road, Madison 53704.

Mailing address: (office) Room 240 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

28th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
ADELMAN

Lynn S. Adelman (Dem.), 28th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, October 1, 1939; married, 2 stepdaughters. Graduate Shorewood High School; B.A. Princeton University *cum laude* 1961; LL.B. Columbia Law School *cum laude* 1965. Attorney. Member New Berlin Prospect Lions; New Berlin Friends of the Library; New Berlin Historical Society; Forward Wisconsin, Inc. (bd. of dir.).

Elected to the Senate 1976; reelected 1980, 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (chp. since 1979, mbr. 1977); Education (vice chp.); Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections; Council on Highway Safety (since 1981); Council on Traffic Law Enforcement; Judicial Council (since 1979); Legis. Coun. Com. on Marital Property Implementation (co-chp., also 1985). **1985** — Education and Government Operations; Energy and Environmental Resources (also 1983); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Custody Arrangements, on Law Revision. **1983** — Higher Education and Economic Development (eff. 5/24/83).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5400; District: (414) 782-3183.

Voting address: 4380 S. Moorland Road, New Berlin 53151.

Mailing address: (office) Room 6 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative RUTKOWSKI

Representative LEPAK

Representative SCHOBER

James A. Rutkowski (Dem.), 82nd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 6, 1942; married. Grad. Bay View H.S.; B.S. in business, Marquette Univ. 1964; J.D. 1966. Legislator and attorney. Former instructor Marquette Univ., asst. instructor UW-Milw. Army Reserve 1966-72. Mbr. K. of C.; Greendale Jaycee Roosters; Common Cause. Awards: *Wis. Man of Achievement, 1976; Community Leaders & Noteworthy Americans*, 10th ed., 1978; *Outstanding Young Man in America, 1973*; *Who's Who in Am. Law*, 2nd ed., 1978. Elected Hales Corners trustee 1970.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Judiciary (chp. since 1977, mbr. since 1971); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (since 1977); Transportation (also 1985); Judicial Council (since 1977). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Custody Arrangements (also 1983), on Law Revision (since 1979), on Marital Property Implementation (also 1983). **1983** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Courts (since 1977). **1981** — State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Coms. on the Prosecutorial System, on Sexual Assault and Abuse. **1979** — Elections (vice chp. 1975); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Constitutional Bail Revision, on Hearing Examiner System (vice chp.), on Pretrial Release (chp.), on Product Liability (vice chp. 1979, mbr. 1977), on Strengthening the Family (also 1977). **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Remedial Legis. (also 1975, 1973). **1975** — Jt. Survey Com. on Ret. Systems (co-chp.); Ret. Research Com. (co-chp.); Joint Audit Com. (co-chp.); Amer. Rev. Bicen. Comn.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Judiciary (also 1973, 1971). **1973** — Tourism (chp.); Jt. Com. on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Recreation Industry (chp.).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8590; District: (414) 425-4227.

Voting address: 11335 W. Woodside Drive, Hales Corners 53130.

Mailing address: (office) Room 128 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

David J. Lepak (Rep.), 83rd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 17, 1959; married; one child, son. Graduate Muskego High School; B.A. in political science, Carthage College 1982. Full-time legislator and part-time investment real estate broker. Former staff assistant to U.S. Congressman F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. Member Muskego Jaycees; Muskego Chamber of Commerce; Republican Party of Waukesha County; Little Muskego Lake Assn. *Outstanding Young Man in America* 1985, 1986. Former member Milwaukee Jaycees (vice pres.); Carthage College Alumni Assn. (exec. com.).

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1985); Environmental Resources and Utilities; State Affairs (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1985); Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling. **1985** — Education; Transportation Projects Comn.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3363; District: (414) 534-6658 or (414) 679-3243.

Voting address: (Town of Waterford) 31232 High Drive, P.O. Box 279, Waterford 53185.

Mailing address: (office) Room 307 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

John C. Schober (Rep.), 84th Assembly District

Born Waukesha, June 25, 1951; married; 3 children. Graduate New Berlin H.S.; B.S. Marquette Univ. 1973; J.D. Marquette Univ. Law School 1976. Attorney. Served as city of New Berlin alderman 1973-79 (common council pres. 1978-79); Big Bend Village Attorney since 1981. Member Exec. Bd. of the Southeast Wis. Chapter of Muscular Dystrophy Assn. of America; New Berlin Citizens Against M.D. (chm.); Rotary; Jaycees.

Elected to Assembly April 1982 special election; reelected since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Excise and Fees; Judiciary (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1985, 1983); Urban and Local Affairs. **1985** — Aging; Children and Human Services; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Crimes Against Children (sec.), on Custody Arrangements (also 1983). **1983** — Children and Human Development; Consumer and Commercial Credit (also 1981, eff. 5/11/82). **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing (eff. 5/11/82).

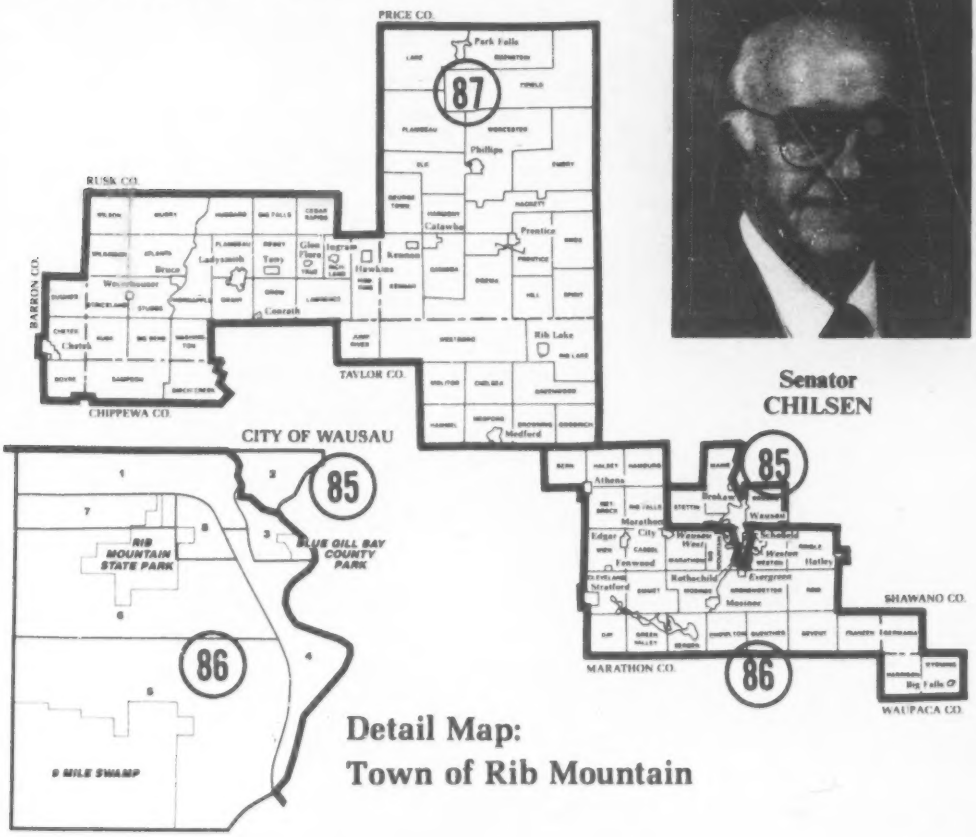
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1190; District: (414) 679-3448.

Voting address: 5840 South Vista Drive, New Berlin 53151.

Mailing address: (office) Room 335A North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

29th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
CHILSEN



Detail Map:
Town of Rib Mountain

Walter J. Chilsen (Rep.), 29th Senate District

Born Merrill, Nov. 18, 1923; married; 8 children. B.S. Lawrence Univ. 1949; attended Northwestern Univ. Communications consultant. Former TV news dir. World War II veteran; Army Air Force 1943-45. Mbr. V.F.W.; D.A.V.; K. of C.; Wis. State Rural Dev. Council (vice chp., exec. com. 1973-76). Former mbr. Marathon Co. Workshop for Handicapped (co-founder, mbr. of bd.); Wausau Hospital Adv. Bd.; North Central Wis. Displaced Homemaker Adv. Council; Wausau Chamber of Commerce Hwy. 29 Task Force.

Elected to Senate since 1966. Minority Leader 1981; Assistant Minority Leader 1979, 1975; Maj. Caucus Chp. 1971, 1969; Maj. Caucus Sec. 1967. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans' and Military Affairs; Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (since 1977); Women's Council; Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling. **1985** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (since 1979); Jt. Com. on Finance (resigned 7/17/85, also 1979, 1977); Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (eff. 10/8/85); Agriculture, Health and Human Services (eff. 10/8/85); Select. Com. on Radioactive Waste; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Offender Disposition (also 1983), on Lobby Law Review, on Municipal Collective Bargaining Law; Gov.'s Task Force on UW Management Flexibility. **1983** — Administrative Rules; Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Tourism and Revenue (eff. 5/24/83); Council on Child Labor; Rural Caucus (co-chp.). **1981** — Senate Organization (also 1979, 1975); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization (also 1979); Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Legis. Council (since 1975) and its Coms. on Native Amer. Study (since 1975), on Public Health Needs, on Elderly Abuse; Educ. Communications Bd. (since 1973). **1979** — Spec. Com. on Energy; Jt. Com. on Audit; Legis. Co. Coms. on Care of the Mentally Ill (also 1977), on Reduction and Recycling of Solid Waste (also 1977), on U.W. Sys. Enrollment Funding Formula. **1977** — Agric., Aging and Labor; Legis. Coun. Com. on Library Laws; Rural Area and Community Devel. Coun. **1975** — Agric., Human Services, Labor and Taxation; Urban Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Public Liability of Local Govts. **1973** — Agric. and Rural Development (chp.); Health, Educ. and Welfare; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Education and on Liability of Health Professionals. **1971** — Agric. (chp.); Educ. (vice chp., mbr. 1967); Adv. Com. on Kerner Report (chp.); Legis. Coun. Adv. Com. on Health and Social Services Laws. **1969** — Labor, Taxation, Ins. and Bkg. (vice chp.); Health and Social Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2502; District: (715) 842-4262.

Voting address: 1821 Town Line Road, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: (office) Room 40B South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative
ROBINSON

Representative
ZWECK

Representative
LARSON

John H. Robinson (Dem.), 85th Assembly District

Born Wausau, July 25, 1955; married; one child. Grad. Wausau Newman High School; attended UW-Marathon County 1973-75 and UW-Stevens Point 1975-77. Full-time legislator. Former insurance agent. Member Wausau Area Jaycees (past state dir.); Wausau Area Chamber of Commerce; Marathon Co. Democratic Party (past treas.). Former mbr. and pres. Wausau Area Youth Unlimited, Inc. Served on Wausau City Council 1974-1981; Marathon Co. Board 1974-81.

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Majority Caucus Sergeant At Arms 1987. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Health (chp., also 1985 and chp. of its Subcom. on Long Term and Community Based Care); Children and Human Services (also 1985); Environmental Resources and Utilities; Natural Resources; Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling (vice chp.). **1985** — Environmental Resources; Urban and Local Affairs; Council on Housing (also 1983, 1981); Select Com. on Work Incentives (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Employment Disincentives, on Long-Term Health Care Insurance, on Primary Prevention (also 1983), on Well Contamination. **1983** — Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (co-chp.); Health and Human Services (also 1981) and chp. of its Subcom. on Community-Based Care; Local Affairs (also 1981); Small Business (resigned 9/1/83); Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Graduate Medical Education (chp.), on Health Care Provider Systems. **1981** — Urban Affairs and Housing (vice chp.); Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Public Health (chp.) and on Medical Assistance; Rural Caucus (steering com.); H&SS Post-Moratorium Planning System Advisory Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0654; District: (715) 845-4726.

Voting address: 821 Franklin Street, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: (office) Room 118 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Brad Zweck (Dem.), 86th Assembly District

Born Wausau, August 16, 1958; married. Graduate Schofield D.C. Everest H.S.; attended UW-Marathon Co. 1976-77; B.A. UW-Eau Claire 1981. Full-time legislator. Former publications editor, newspaper reporter, and staff writer for a public interest organization. Member Wausau Area Chamber of Commerce; Wausau Area Jaycees; Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Marathon Co. Former member United Paperworkers International.

Elected to Assembly 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Employment and Training (vice chp.); Environmental Resources; Financial Institutions and Insurance; Health.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1182; District: (715) 359-4509.

Voting address: 1886 Jaynes Road, Mosinee 54455.

Mailing address: (office) Room 28 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Robert J. Larson (Rep.), 87th Assembly District

Born Osseo, December 4, 1932; married; 4 children. Graduate Osseo High School; B.S. UW-Eau Claire 1959; M.S. in guidance, UW-Stout 1966; Educational Administration Specialist degree, Univ. of Minnesota 1974. Full-time legislator. Former program coordinator UW Center System, high school teacher, counselor, principal. Served in Air Force 1951-1955. Member American Legion and V.F.W.

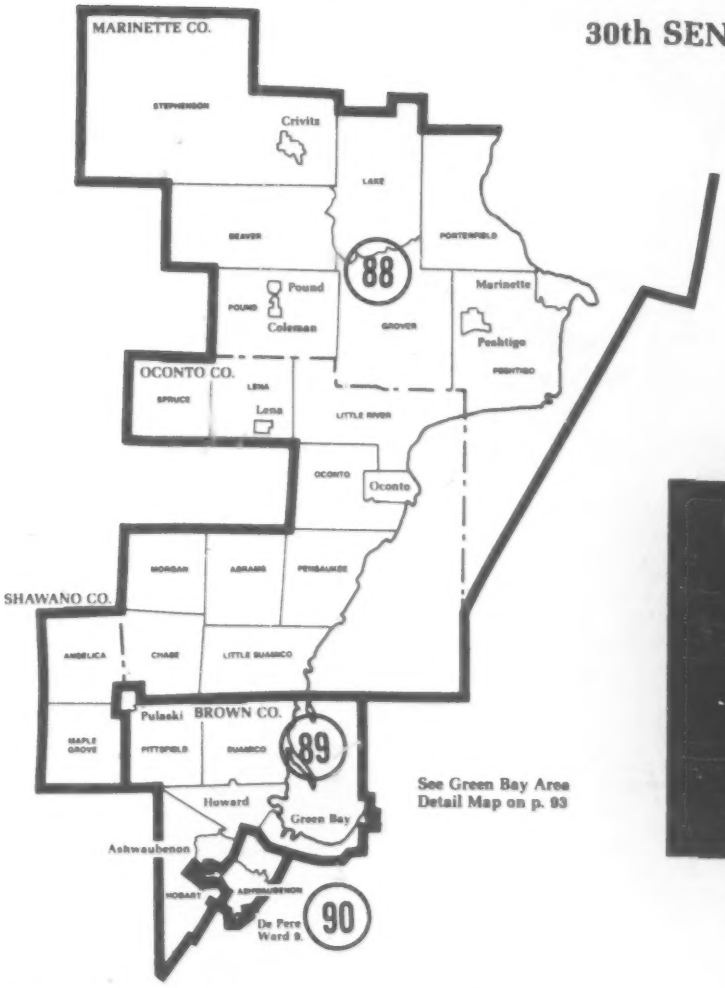
Elected to Assembly since 1978. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Education (also 1985); Labor; Veterans and Military Affairs (ranking minority mbr., also 1985, 1983, mbr. 1981). **1985** — Aging; Legis. Coun. Com. on Regulation of Nursing Homes (also 1983). **1983** — Local Affairs (also 1981, 1979); Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Revision of Town Laws. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management. **1979** — Small Business; Transportation.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7506; District: (715) 748-5488.

Voting address: 228 East Broadway, Medford 54451.

Mailing address: (office) Room 322 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

30th SENATE DISTRICT



See Green Bay Area Detail Map on p. 93

Senator
VAN SISTINE

Jerome Van Sistine (Dem.), 30th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, Aug. 16, 1926; married; 3 children. Grad. West De Pere H.S.; B.S. UW-Platteville 1952. Full-time legislator. Former construction worker, teacher and carpenter. World War II veteran; Navy. Mbr. V.F.W.; American Legion; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of Amer.; Moose Lodge; Ashwaubenon Bus. Assn.; Dem. Party. Appointed to NCSL Natl. Task Force on Landsat; NCSL Rural Development Com.; NCSL Commerce, Labor and Regulation Com. (1987); CSG Public Employer/Employee Labor Relations Task Force (1986-87); Natl. Conference of Insurance Legislators (exec. com.). Served on Ashwaubenon Town Bd.; Brown County Bd.

Elected to Senate since 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans' and Military Affairs (chp.); Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling (co-chp.); Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs; Council on Child Labor (since 1977); Council on Migrant Labor; State Building Comn. (also 1985, 1983, eff. 4/5/84); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (co-chp., also 1985, 1983). **1985** — Labor, Business, Veterans' Affairs and Insurance (chp., also 1983); Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Retirement Research Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on American Indian Study (eff. 3/5/85), on Liability Law and Insurance (vice chp., and chp. of its Subcom. on Ancillary Issues), on Medical Malpractice (chp.). **1983** — Urban Affairs and Govt. Operations; Tourism and Revenue (eff. 5/24/83); Legis. Coun. Com. on Medical Malpractice (chp.). **1981** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Tourism (chp.); Insurance and Utilities; State and Local Affairs and Taxation; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.; Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Tourism; Council on Vietnam Era Veterans Education Grants; Legis. Coun. Com. on Mobile Home Taxation and Zoning. **1979** — Agriculture, Labor and Local Affairs (chp.); Governmental and Veterans Affairs; Natural Resources and Tourism (vice chp. 1977); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Correctional Facilities (also 1977), on Native American Study, on Natural Resources (also 1977), on Recodification of Alcoholic Beverage Laws (also 1977), on Small Business; Coastal Mgt. Coun.; State Energy Conservation Adv. Com.; Wis. Housing Finance Authority. **1977** — Agriculture, Aging and Labor; Human Services.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5670; District: (414) 494-3038.

Voting address: 684 Lida Lane, Green Bay 54304.

Mailing address: (office) Room 14 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) 1521 - 6th Street, Green Bay 54304.

Representative MATTY

Representative VANDERPERREN

Representative VAN DREEL

*Richard P. Matty (Rep.), 88th Assembly District

Born Menominee, Mich., Sept. 16, 1932; married. Graduate Crivitz H.S. Full-time legislator. Former operator of small business 25 years. Served in U.S. Air Force 1950-54. Member Crivitz Recreation Assn. (past pres.); Northeast Wis. Conservation Council (former pres.); Amvets Post No. 6 (life mbr.); Amer. Legion; 40 et 8; V.F.W.; Marinette Elks Club; Crivitz Lions (past pres.); Boy Scouts (life scout, former scoutmaster); Marinette Jaycees (hon. mbr.); numerous Wis. sportmen's clubs. Former mbr. Wis. Conservation Cong. (3 yrs. state vice chm.); Amvets Post No. 68 (comdr.). Served as county coroner 1966-70.

Elected to Assembly since 1972. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1985, 1983); Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (ranking minority mbr., also 1985). **1985** — Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Com. on Regulation of Financial Institutions. **1983** — Excise and Fees; Tourism and Recreation (also 1981); Forest Productivity and Rural Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Interstate Banking. **1981** — Insurance, Cooperatives and Risk Management; State Affairs; Council on Highway Safety (chp., mbr. since 1973); Ad Hoc Com. on Child Care; Legis. Coun. Com. on Structure of Corrections System. **1979** — Energy; Highways (also 1975); Tourism, Recreation and Economic Development; Veterans and Military Affairs (since 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Highways. **1977** — Third Reading; Transportation (also 1973); Legis. Coun. Com. on Changing Enrollments. **1973** — Revision.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2343; District: (715) 854-7288.

Voting address: Box 789, Crivitz 54114 (Town of Stephenson).

Mailing address: (office) Room 312 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Cletus Vanderperren (Dem.), 89th Assembly District

Born town of Pittsfield, Brown County, March 4, 1912; married. Educated in Mills Center school; completed 2 short courses UW-Madison. Semiretired farmer. Member town board 30 years, county board 16 years and served on many county committees.

Elected to Assembly since 1958. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Highways (chp. since 1973); Transportation (vice chp., also 1985, 1983, mbr. since 1971); Excise and Fees (mbr. since 1971, vice chp. 1973); Council on Highway Safety (since 1973); Rustic Roads Bd. (since 1975); State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com. (co-chp., also 1985, 1983, mbr. 1981, 1977, chp. 1975); Transportation Projects Comn. (vice chp., also 1985, 1983); Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances (also 1985). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Highways (co-chp. since 1973). **1977** — State Bldg. Comn. (also 1975, 1973, 1971). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Hwy. Com.'s Adv. Com. on the Motor Vehicle Code (chp., vice chp. 1971), Spec. State Trans. Plan Adv. Com. **1973** — Com. to Visit State Properties (mbr. since 1960, chp. 1971, 1965).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0616; District: (414) 865-7660.

Voting address: Route 16, Green Bay 54303-9803 (Town of Pittsfield).

Mailing address: (office) Room 32 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Mary Lou E. Van Dreel (Dem.), 90th Assembly District

Born March 23, 1935; married; 3 children. Graduate Nicolet H.S.; Kural Certificate in Education, UW-Stevens Point 1955; B.A. UW-Oshkosh 1968. Full-time legislator. Former insurance agent, teacher, and owner/manager of a resort. Member Ashwaubenon Business and Professional Assn.; Democratic Party; Ashwaubenon Lioness (past pres., vice pres., treas.); Brown Co. Historical Society; Brown Co. Assn. for Retarded Citizens. Former member Special Olympics Com.; Ashwaubenon Education Assn. (treas.); Ashwaubenon Faculty Wives (treas.). Ashwaubenon Village Bd. 1977 to 1987.

Elected to Assembly 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Judiciary (vice chp.); Elections; Labor; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5840; District: (414) 494-7470.

Voting address: 2825 Otto Court, Green Bay 54303.

Mailing address: (office) Room 13 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

*Resigned effective August 4, 1987 to become Administrator of Division of Tourism Development.

31st SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
MOEN

Rodney C. Moen (Dem.), 31st Senate District

Born Whitehall, July 26, 1937; married; 5 children. Graduate Whitehall Memorial H.S. 1955; attended Rochester Inst. of Tech. 1960; Syracuse Univ. 1964-65; B.A. in cinematography, Univ. of So. Calif. 1972; grad. work Ball State Univ. 1974-76. Retired naval officer, served in Navy (active duty) 1955-76; Vietnam veteran. Member Lions; American Legion; V.F.W.; Knights of Columbus; Chamber of Commerce; Trempealeau County Democratic Party; CSG Ad Hoc Com. on Federal Price Support System; NCSL Com. on Agriculture and Food Policy.

Elected to Senate 1982; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Agriculture, Health and Human Services (chp., also 1985); Transportation, Tourism and Conservation (vice chp.); Education; Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Comn.'s Adv. Com. (also 1985, 1983); Legislative Council (eff. 1/13/87). **1985** — Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation (eff. 10/8/85); Transportation (vice chp., also 1983); Education and Govt. Operations; Governor's Comn. on Agriculture; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. (resigned 1/3/86); Select Com. on Radioactive Waste; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Employment Disincentives, on Long-Term Health Care Insurance, on Property Tax Collection Laws, on Regulation of Nursing Homes (chp., also 1983); Education Comn. of the States (also 1983). **1983** — Agriculture and Rural Affairs (chp.); Jt. Com. on Finance (eff. 4/5/84); Health, Education, Corrections and Human Services; State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Revision of Town Laws, and American Indian Study Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-8546; District: (715) 538-4848.

Voting address: 2119 Dewey Street, Whitehall 54773.

Mailing address: (office) Room 37 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) P.O. Box 295, Whitehall 54773.

Representative
GRONEMUS

Representative
MUSSER

Representative
M. D. LEWIS

Barbara Gronemus (Dem.), 91st Assembly District

Born Norwalk, November 21, 1931; married; 3 children. Graduate Ontario Public H.S. 1949. Full-time legislator. Former farmwife and nursing home activity director. Member Trempealeau County Democratic Party (past chm.); Third Congressional District Democratic Party (past chm.); GFWC Whitehall Women's Study Club; Trempealeau County Homemakers Club; Trempealeau County Mental Health Assn. (past pres.); Council of State Governments' Midwestern Conference Task Force on Agriculture.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Agriculture (chp., vice chp. 1985, and chp. of its Subcom. on Swine Pseudorabies, mbr. 1983); Commerce and Consumer Affairs (also 1985, vice chp. 1983); Excise and Fees (also 1985); Judiciary; Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1985, 1983). **1985** — Rural Development (chp.); Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity. **1983** — State Affairs; Small Business.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-7015; District: (715) 538-4130.

Voting address: 1634 West Street, Whitehall 54773.

Mailing address: (office) Room 105 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Terry M. Musser (Rep.), 92nd Assembly District

Born Black River Falls, November 15, 1947; married; 2 children. Graduate Melrose High School; attended UW-La Crosse 1973-76. Farmer. Former driver license examiner. Vietnam veteran; paratrooper and Green Beret 1965-68. Member Melrose American Legion (past commander); Monroe County 40 et 8; Cataract Sportsman Club; Sparta V.F.W.; Melrose Rod and Gun Club.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Agriculture; Highways; Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity. **1985** — Children and Human Services; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Transportation.

Telephone: (Capitol: (608) 266-7461; District: (608) 488-2955.

Voting address: (Town of Irving) Route 1, Box 98, Black River Falls 54615.

Mailing address: (office) Room 5B East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Mark D. Lewis (Dem.), 93rd Assembly District

Born Duluth, Minnesota, July 24, 1949; married; one child. Graduate Duluth East H.S. 1967; attended Univ. of Northern Colorado 1968-69; B.S. Univ. of Minnesota 1977. President communications firm. Member Eau Claire Area Convention and Tourism Bureau (pres. 1980-82); Eau Claire Chamber of Commerce; Eau Claire County Democratic Party; State Democratic Party (platform com.); Lions International; Ducks Unlimited (U.S. and Canada); Ruffed Grouse Society; Council of State Governments Business Development Task Force. Former member Jaycees; Wisconsin Indianhead Country. Served on Eau Claire City Council 1979-82; Sewer Use Charge Appeals Bd. 1979-82 (chp. 1981-82).

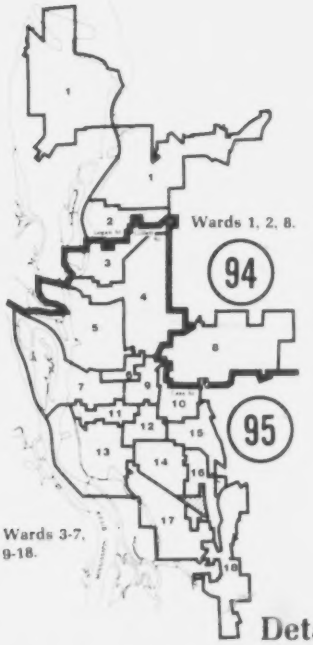
Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Trade, Industry and Small Business (chp.); Employment and Training; Highways (also 1985, 1983); Urban and Local Affairs (vice chp. 1985). **1985** — Economic Development (chp., mbr. 1983 eff. 7/15/83); Judiciary (also 1983); Legis. Coun. Com. on International Trade. **1983** — Small Business (vice chp.); Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Uniform Trade Secrets Act (vice chp.).

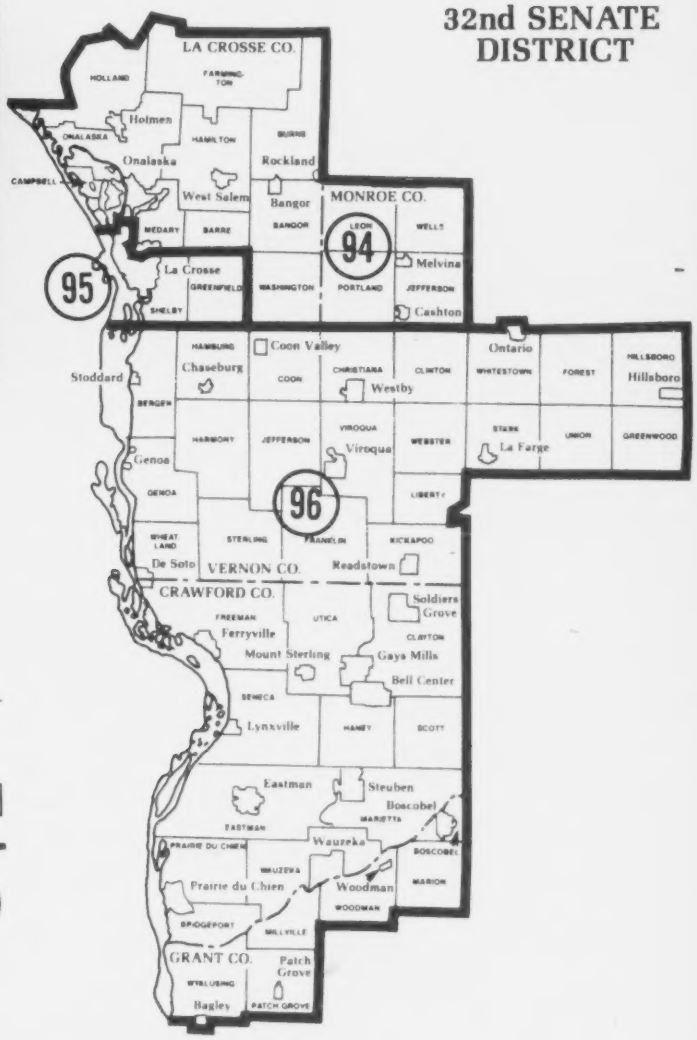
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0660; District: (715) 832-3662.

Voting address: 1509 South Farwell, Eau Claire 54701.

Mailing address: (office) Room 107 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Senator
RUDE





Detail Map: La Crosse

Brian D. Rude (Rep.), 32nd Senate District

Born Viroqua, August 25, 1955; married; one child. Graduate Westby High School 1973; B.A. *magna cum laude* Luther College 1977; graduate work UW-Madison 1980-81. Former employe communications specialist, administrative asst. Wisconsin Senate, and research analyst Iowa Senate. Member Jaycees; Sons of Norway; Kickapoo Valley Assn.; Lions; Norwegian-American Historical Assn.; Wisconsin Bicentennial Committee on the Constitution; Luther College Alumni Council; Friends of Norskedalen; Friends of Villa Louis; Greater La Crosse Chamber of Commerce.

Elected to Assembly 1982 (resigned eff. 4/23/84); elected to Senate in April 1984 special election; reelected November 1984. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Agriculture, Health and Human Services (also 1985); Education; Transportation, Tourism and Conservation; Council on Highway Safety; State Historical Society Board of Curators; Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. (also 1985, 1983); State Building Comn. **1985** — Urban Affairs, Utilities and Elections; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Mental Health Issues (sec.), on Telecommunications (also 1983). **1983** — Labor, Business, Veterans' Affairs and Insurance (eff. 5/24/84); Legis. Coun. Com. on Health Care Provider Systems. Assembly committee assignments: **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Environmental Resources; Transportation; Judiciary (eff. 11/4/83); Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission's Legis. Adv. Com.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5490; District: (608) 452-3305.

Voting address: 307 Babcock Street, Coon Valley 54623.

Mailing address: (office) Room 319 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; (district) P.O. Box 367, Coon Valley 54623.

Representative ROBERTS

Representative MEDINGER

Representative JOHNSRUD

Virgil Roberts (Dem.), 94th Assembly District

Born Mindoro, April 13, 1922; married; 4 children. Grad. Mindoro H.S.; attended Winona State Coll. 1958-60 and Western Wis. Technical Institute 1969-70. Retired train dispatcher, bank director; former farmer. Member Lions; Rod and Gun Club; La Crosse Area Fed. of Lutheran Men; Amer. Train Dispatchers Assn.; La Crosse Dem. Party. School board clerk 1952-58.

Elected to Assembly 1970-1982, 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Excise and Fees (chp.); Agriculture; Education; State Affairs (also 1973); Ways and Means. **1983** — Govt. Operations (chp.); Primary and Secondary Education; Highways; Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission's Legis. Adv. Com. (vice chp., mbr. since 1971). **1981** — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Claims Bd. (also 1979, 1977, 1975); Legis. Coun. Com. on Taxation of Interstate Corps. (chp.). **1979** — Council on Emergency Govt. (also 1977, 1975). **1977** — Spec. Adv. Com. to the Gov.'s Blue Ribbon Tax Reform Comn.; State Rail Advisory Com. **1975** — Jt. Legis. Com. on Institution Closings. **1973** — Natural Resources (also 1971); Legis. Co. Com. on Natural Resources (sec.) and its Subcom. on Wetland Legis.; Bond Bd. **1971** — Labor.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0631; District: (608) 526-3435.

Voting address: 308 Park Lane, Holmen 54636.

Mailing address: (office) Room 104 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

John Donald Medinger (Dem.), 95th Assembly District

Born La Crosse, April 26, 1948; married; 2 stepsons; 2 children. Grad. Aquinas H.S.; B.S. in political science, history, UW-La Crosse 1970; M.A. in teaching 1972. Legislator. Former teacher, service station operator, bus driver, bartender, construction worker, grocery clerk, VISTA volunteer. Member La Crosse County Dem. Party; Knights of Columbus; League of Women Voters; Logan, Aquinas and Central Booster Clubs; Eagles; Moose; UW-La Crosse Alumni Assn.; Viterbo College Bd. of Advisors; Retired Seniors Volunteer Program Adv. Bd.; Holy Trinity Men's Club; La Crosse Assn. for Retarded Citizens; Sons of the Amer. Legion; Coulee Coun. on Alcoholism; Alliance for the Mentally Ill; Shelby Mutual Aid and Benevolent Society.

Elected to Assembly since 1976. Assistant Majority Leader 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Agriculture; Assembly Organization; Colleges and Universities; Criminal Justice and Public Safety; Health; Rules; Jt. Com. on Legis. Org.; Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling; Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Comn.'s Legis. Adv. Com. **1985** — Children and Human Services; Education; Select Com. on Future of the University System; State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Medical Malpractice, on Mental Health Issues, on Mentally Ill Inmates, on Pregnancy Options.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-5780; District: (608) 788-4594.

Voting address: 1809 South 16th Street, La Crosse 54601.

Mailing address: (office) 9 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

DuWayne Johnsrud (Rep.), 96th Assembly District

Born Boscobel, September 4, 1943; married; 3 children. Graduate Boscobel High School; B.S. in business administration, UW-La Crosse 1970. Farmer. Former feed and grain operations manager. Member Army Reserve 1964-70. Member Prairie Du Chien Lions Club; Delta Sigma Pi (prof. business fraternity) Alumni Assn.; Crawford County Farm Bureau; St. John's Home and School Assn. (past pres.); Crawford County Republican Party; Southwest Wis. Assessor Assn.; Wis. Towns Assn.; Wis. Assn. of School Boards; Wis. Counties Assn.; N.R.A.; American Legion; Police Pistol Assn.; 4-H; F.F.A. Elected assessor 1983-84; Prairie du Chien School Bd. since 1983; Crawford County Board since 1984.

Elected to Assembly 1984; reelected 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Children and Human Services (also 1985); Health (also 1985); Housing and Securities (ranking minority mbr.); Urban and Local Affairs; Community Development Finance Authority (also 1985). **1985** — Legislative Council Com. on Crimes Against Children.

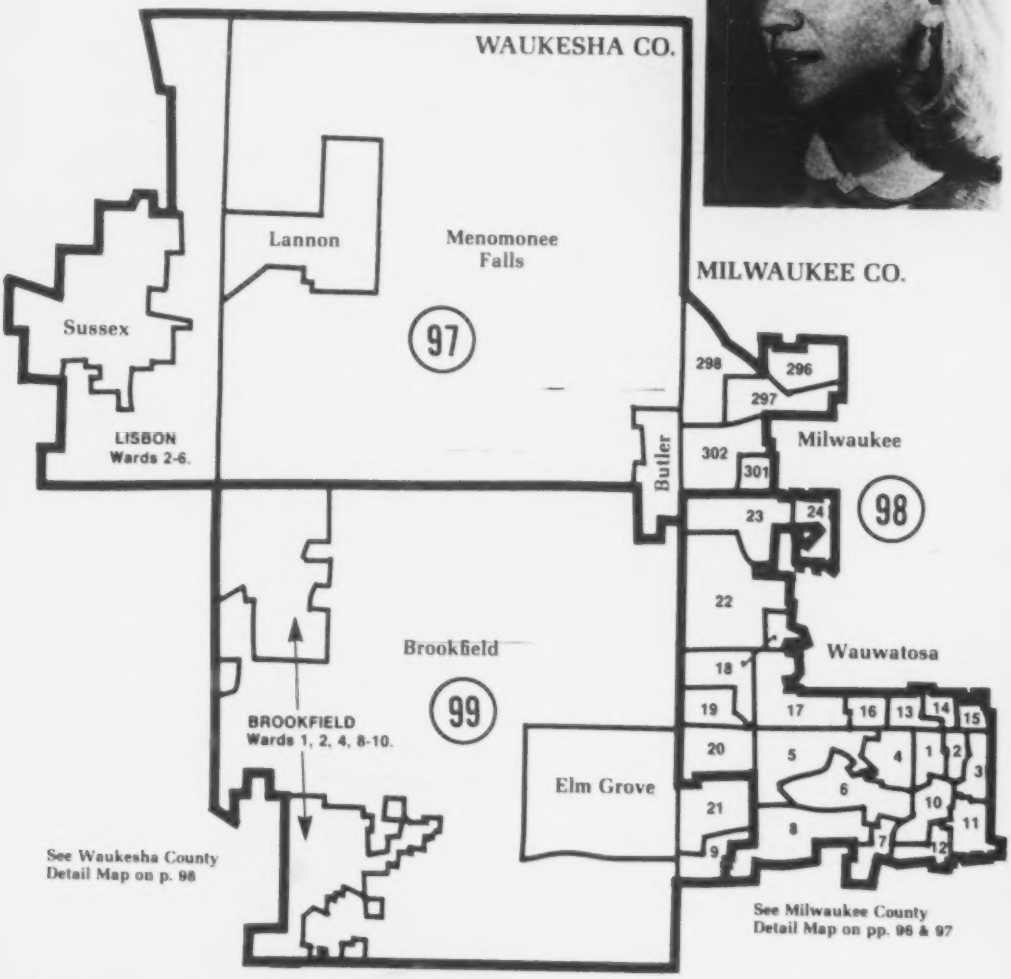
Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3534; District: (608) 874-4231.

Voting address: (Town of Eastman) Route 1, Box 91A, Ducharme Ridge, Eastman 54626.

Mailing address: (office) Room 411 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Senator
ENGELEITER

33rd SENATE DISTRICT



Susan Shannon Engeleiter (Rep.), 33rd Senate District

Born Brookfield, March 18, 1952; married; one child. Graduate Brookfield Central High School; B.S. UW-Madison 1974; J.D. 1981. Legislator, attorney. Former teacher.

Elected to Assembly 1974, 1976; elected to Senate in April 1980 special election; reelected since 1982. Minority Leader 1987, 1985; Assistant Minority Leader 1983. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **1987** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies (resigned 4/24/87); Senate Organization (also 1985, 1983); Senate Rules; Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1985); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1985); Disability Bd. (also 1985); Legislative Council (also 1985); Gov.'s Comn. on Welfare Reform. **1985** — Strategic Development Comn.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision, on Mental Health Issues. **1983** — Labor, Business, Veterans Affairs and Insurance; Aging, Financial Institutions and State Institutions (eff. 5/24/83); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Legis. Coun. Com. on Interstate Banking. **1981** — Aging, Business and Financial Institutions and Transportation (also 1979); Spec. Com. on Reapportionment; Uniform State Laws Comn.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Economic Development, on the Prosecutorial System and on Sexual Assault and Abuse (also 1979). **1979** — Legislative Council Com. on Community Correctional Programs. Assembly committee assignments: **1977** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Engrossed Bills (also 1975); Local Affairs. **1975** — Education; Legislative Council Education Committee and Subcommittee on Truancy; Special Committee on Income Factor in School Aid Formula.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0390; District: (414) 786-7724.

Voting address: 14925 Santa Maria Drive, Brookfield 53005.

Mailing address: (office) Room 241 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Representative SCHNEIDERS

Representative ROSENZWEIG

Representative FARROW

Lolita Schneiders (Rep.), 97th Assembly District

Born Chicago, Ill., March 3, 1931; married; 3 children. Grad. Chicago Lourdes High School; attended Mundelein (Ill.) College 1948-50; B.E. UW-Stevens Point 1952. Former saleswoman, teacher and insurance agent. Member Amer. Assn. of University Women (past vice pres.); Business and Professional Women; Friends of the Golda Meir Library (bd. of dir.); Falls Boosters; Republican Party of Waukesha County; Menomonee Falls Historical Society. Former mbr. League of Women Voters (past vice pres.).

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Minority Caucus Secretary 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (ranking minority mbr., also 1985, mbr. 1983, 1981); Financial Institutions and Insurance (also 1985); Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1985); Jt. Survey Com. on Debt Management (ranking minority mbr.); Building Commission; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (also 1985, 1983). **1985** — Spec. Com. on Comparable Worth; Select Com. on Work Incentives; Legis. Coun. Com. on Employment Disincentives; Women's Council. **1983** — Health and Human Services; State Affairs; Wis. Women's Council; Governor's Task Force on Comparable Worth. **1981** — Children and Human Development; Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Adoption Laws.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-3796; District: (414) 251-0139.

Voting address: N89 W17151 Highland Court, Menomonee Falls 53051.

Mailing address: (office) Room 314 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Peggy A. Rosenzweig (Rep.), 98th Assembly District

Born Detroit, Michigan, November 5, 1936; married; 5 children. Graduate Detroit Mumford H.S. 1954; B.S. in political science, UW-Milwaukee 1978; attended Wayne State Univ. 1954-1957. Full-time legislator. Former director of community relations, Milwaukee Regional Medical Center; research associate with Medical College of Wisconsin. Member Wauwatosa Chamber of Commerce; Wauwatosa PTA; (former pres., Washington School PTA); Medical College of Wis. Auxiliary; Milwaukee County Medical Society Auxiliary; Wauwatosa Historical Society; Wauwatosa Republican Club; League of Women Voters.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Health (ranking minority mbr., mbr. 1985); Children and Human Services; Ways and Means; Trade, Industry and Small Business (eff. 4/28/87); State Historical Society Board of Curators. **1985** — Economic Development; Energy; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Offender Disposition (also 1983), on Mental Health Issues, on Venture Capital. **1983** — Commerce and Consumer Affairs; Health and Human Services; Transportation; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Provider Systems, on Graduate Medical Education.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9180; District: (414) 258-1508.

Voting address: 6236 Upper Parkway North, Wauwatosa 53213.

Mailing address: (office) Room 324 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Margaret A. Farrow (Rep.), 99th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, November 28, 1934; married; 5 sons. Graduate St. Catherine H.S., Racine; attended Rosary College, River Forest, Ill. 1952-53; B.S. in political science and education, Marquette Univ. 1956; graduate work Marquette Univ. 1975-77. Full-time legislator. Former teacher, real estate saleswoman, civic and church volunteer. Member Citizens Governmental Research Bureau; Assn. of Marquette Univ. Women (past bd. mbr. and 1st vice pres.); Elmbrook Republican Club (past bd. mbr.); Elm Grove Women's Club; Elmbrook Historical Society. Served on Elm Grove Village Bd. 1976-81; Elm Grove village president 1981-87; Elm Grove Planning Comn. 1974-76; Elm Grove Bd. of Appeals 1971-74.

Elected to Assembly 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **1987** — Employment and Training; Government Operations and Aging; Housing and Securities; Urban and Local Affairs; Environmental Resources and Utilities (eff. 4/28/87).

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-9174; District: (414) 782-1261.

Voting address: 14905 Watertown Plank Road, Elm Grove 53122.

Mailing address: (office) Room 310 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Donald J. Schneider: Senate Chief Clerk

Born Sheboygan, May 29, 1947; single. Graduate Montello H.S.; attended Sacramento City College and Sacramento State College 1967-70, UW-Madison 1970-71. Served in Air Force 1966-70. Member Amer. Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries (past president). Served as Assembly assistant sergeant at arms 1973 and 1975 sessions.

Elected Senate Chief Clerk 1977; reelected by each succeeding Senate.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-2517.

Voting address: Route 1, Turtle Lake 54889.

Mailing address (office): Room 131A South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Daniel B. Fields: Senate Sergeant at Arms

Born Oshkosh, May 22, 1952; single. Graduate Oshkosh High School 1970; B.A. in English literature, UW-Madison 1974. Member National Legislative Service and Security Association (exec. bd. mbr.). Served as acting Senate sergeant at arms 1978; assistant Senate sergeant at arms 1975-77.

Elected Senate Sergeant at Arms 1979; reelected by each succeeding Senate.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1801.

Voting address: 712 Mt. Vernon Street, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: Room 204 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

Thomas T. Melvin: Assembly Chief Clerk

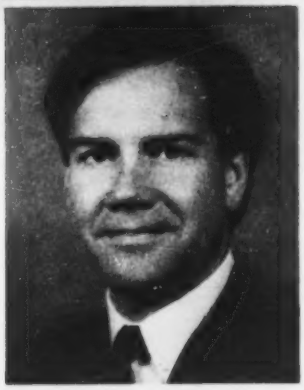
Born Hurley, July 10, 1937; single. Graduate Superior Cathedral H.S. 1955; attended Beloit College; B.S. UW-Madison 1964. Former assistant chief clerk of the Assembly. Member American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries.

Elected Assembly Chief Clerk 1987 by the Assembly.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-1501.

Voting address: 1705 Rutledge Street, Madison 53704.

Mailing address (office): Room 8 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



Patrick Essie: Assembly Sergeant at Arms

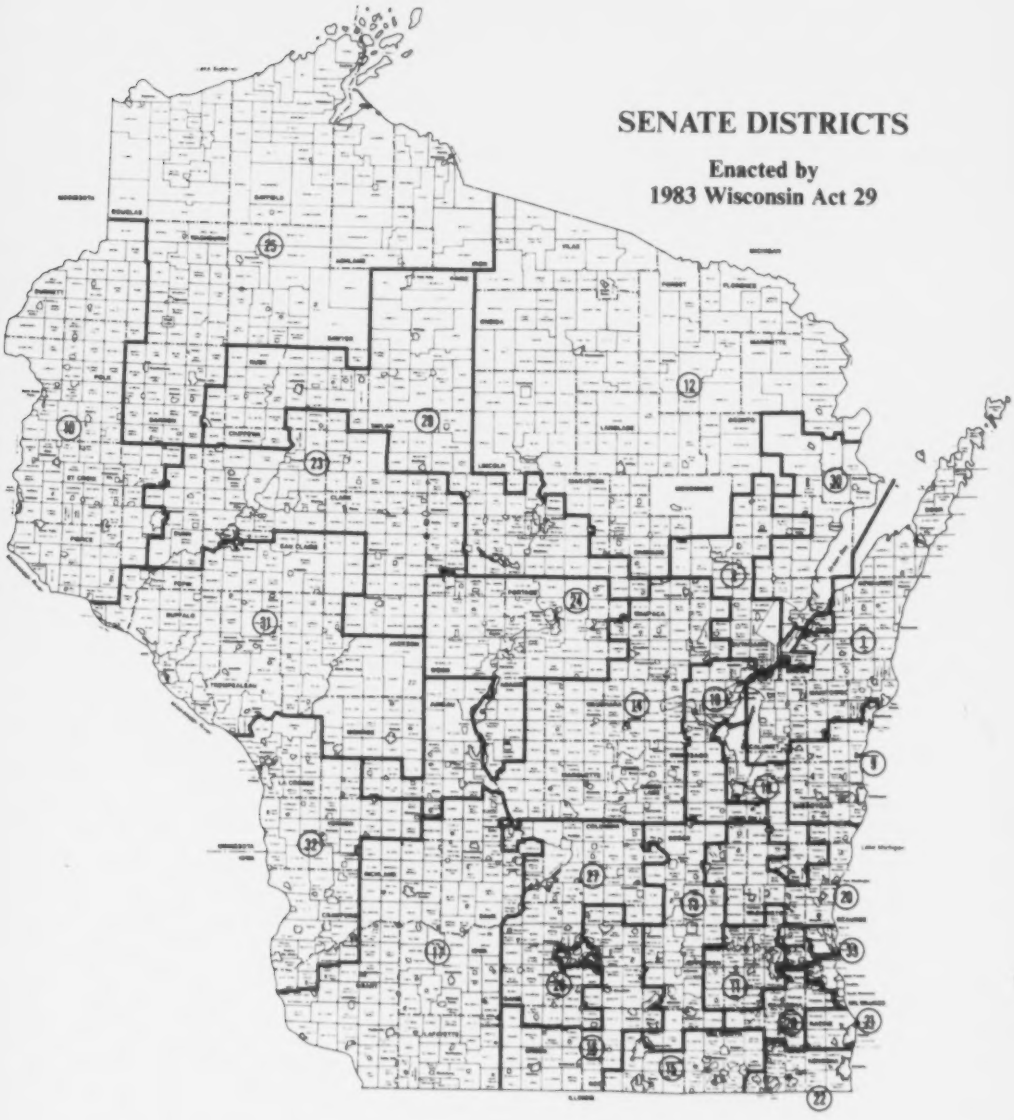
Born Madison, May 30, 1953; single. Graduate Monona Grove High School 1971; degree in liberal study, Madison Area Technical College 1974; B.S. in political science UW-Madison 1977. Former Assembly postmaster and legislative aide. Member Big Brothers of Dane County; Wisconsin Screen Writers Forum.

Elected Assembly Sergeant at Arms 1985; reelected 1987.

Telephone: Capitol: (608) 266-0124.

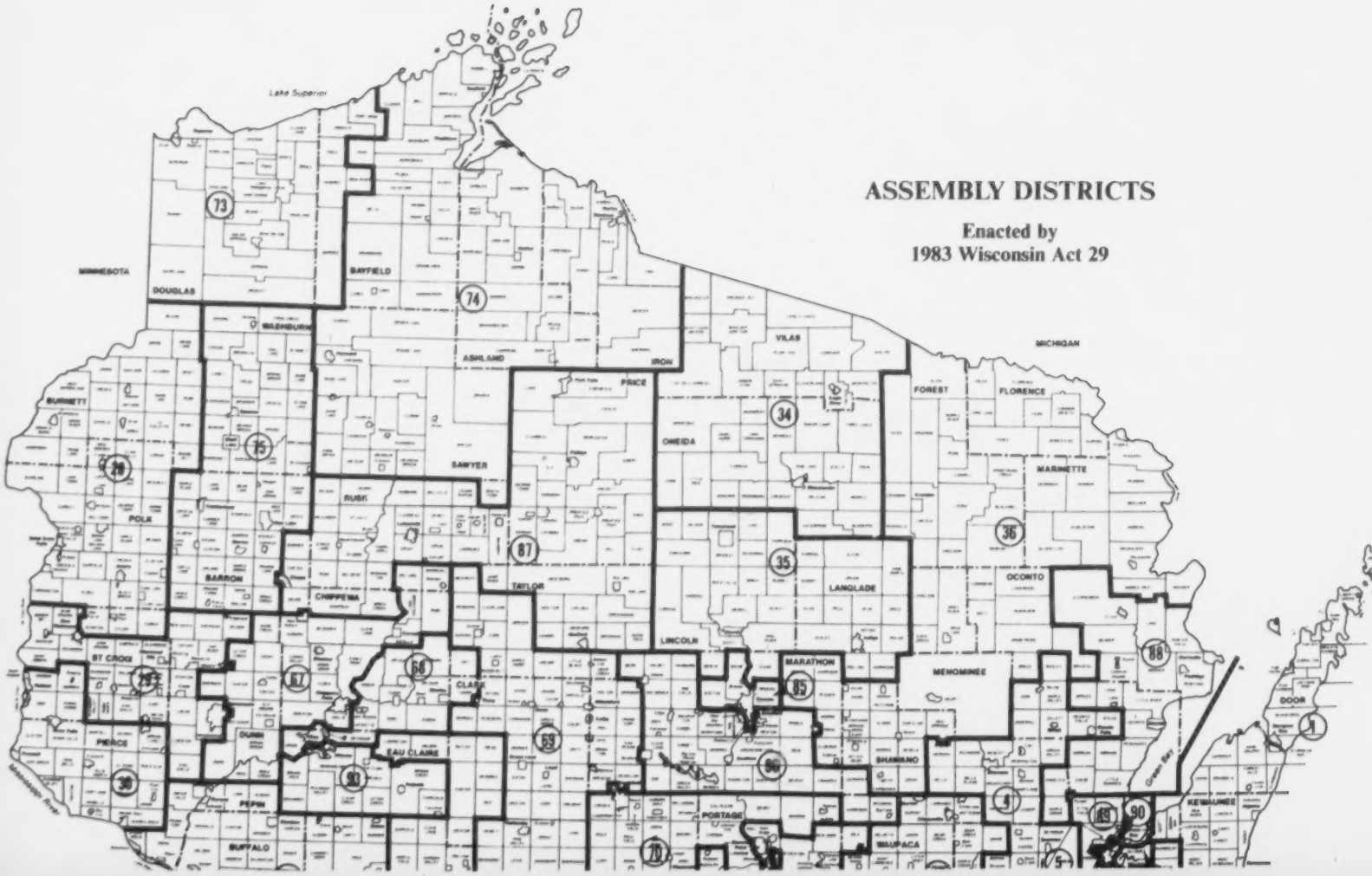
Voting address: 1155 Farwell Drive, Madison 53704.

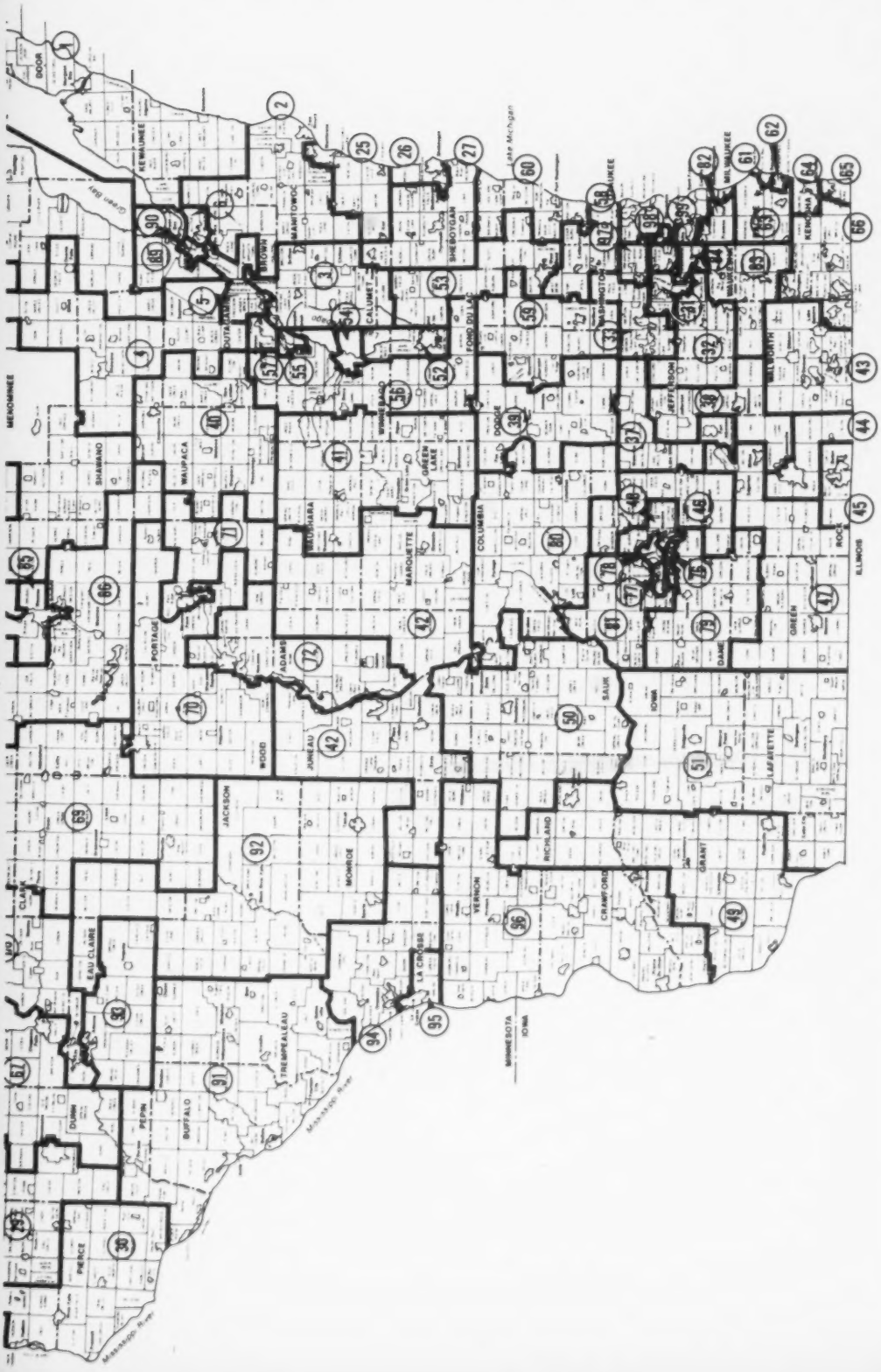
Mailing address: State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.


SENATE DISTRICTS
Enacted by
1983 Wisconsin Act 29

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

Enacted by
1983 Wisconsin Act 29




DOOR
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CALUMET
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SHAWANO
WAUPACA
WINNEBAGO
GREEN LAKE
DODGE
JEFFERSON
WALWORTH
RACINE
KENOSHA
PORTAGE
WOOD
ADAMS
MARQUETTE
COLUMBIA
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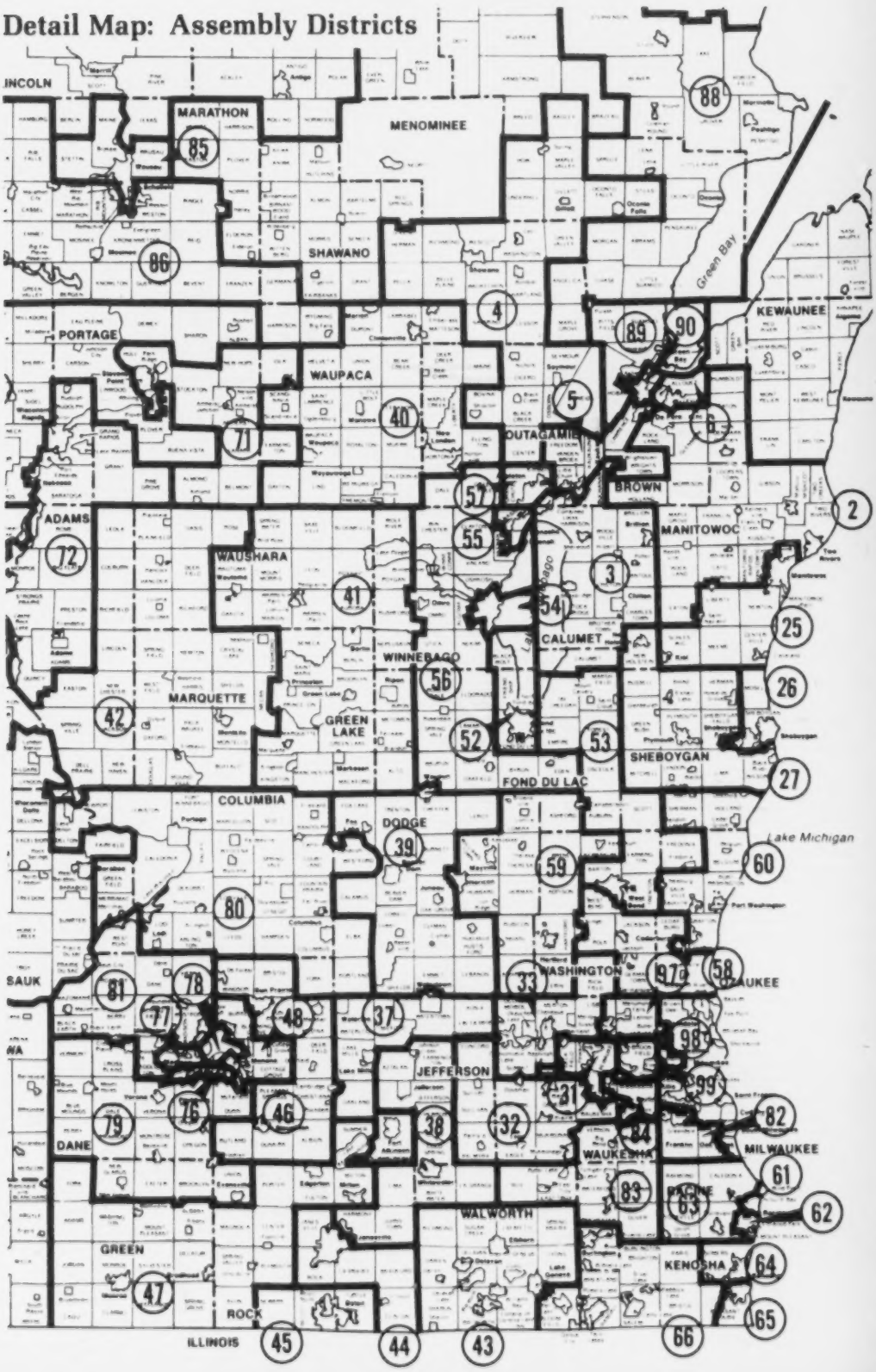
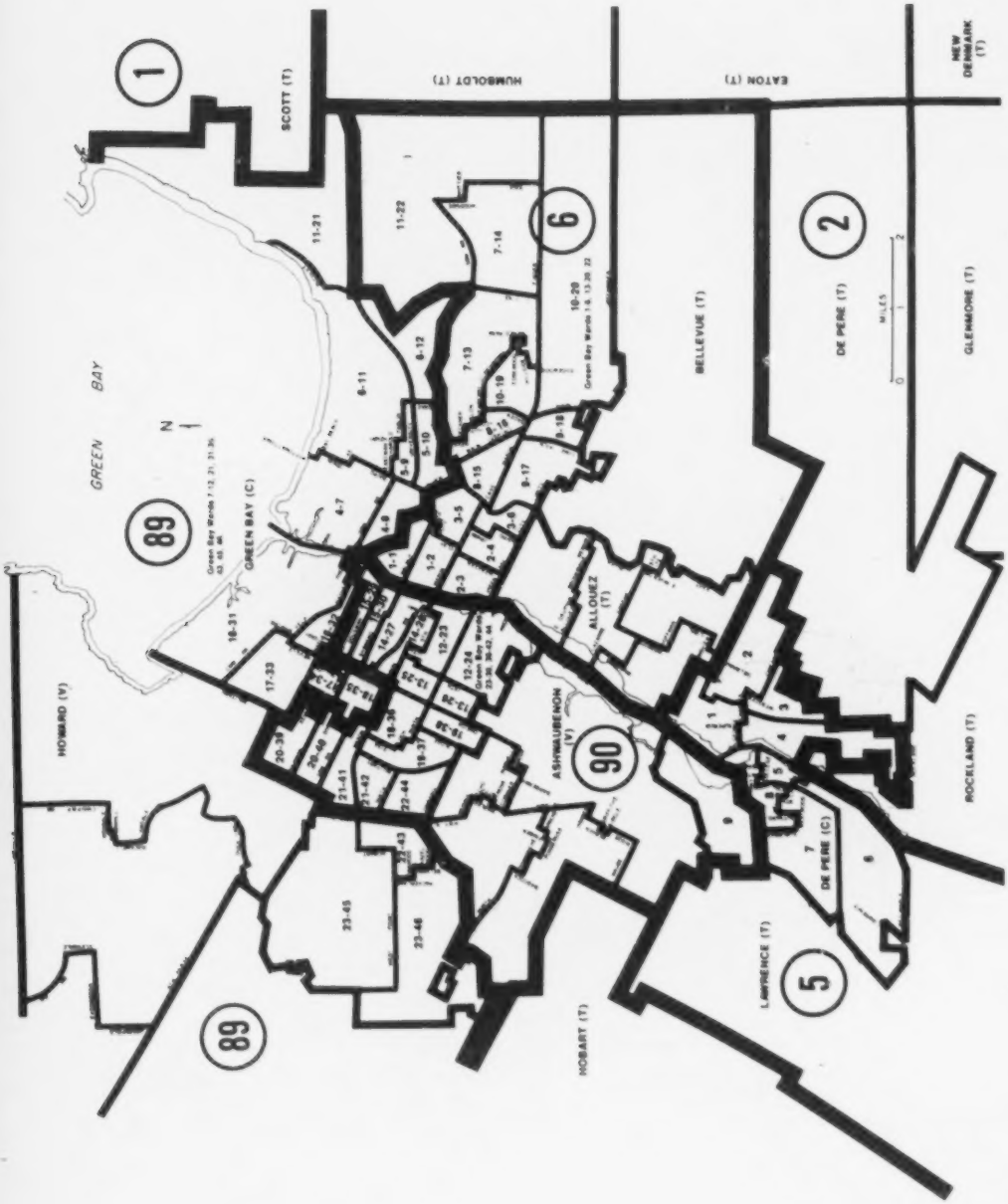
RICHLAND
GRANT
CRAWFORD
VERNON
LA CROSSE
CLARK
EAU CLAIRE
TREMPEALEAU
DUNN
PEPIN
BUFFALO
PIERCE
Mississippi River
Lake Michigan
Green Bay
MINNESOTA
IOWA

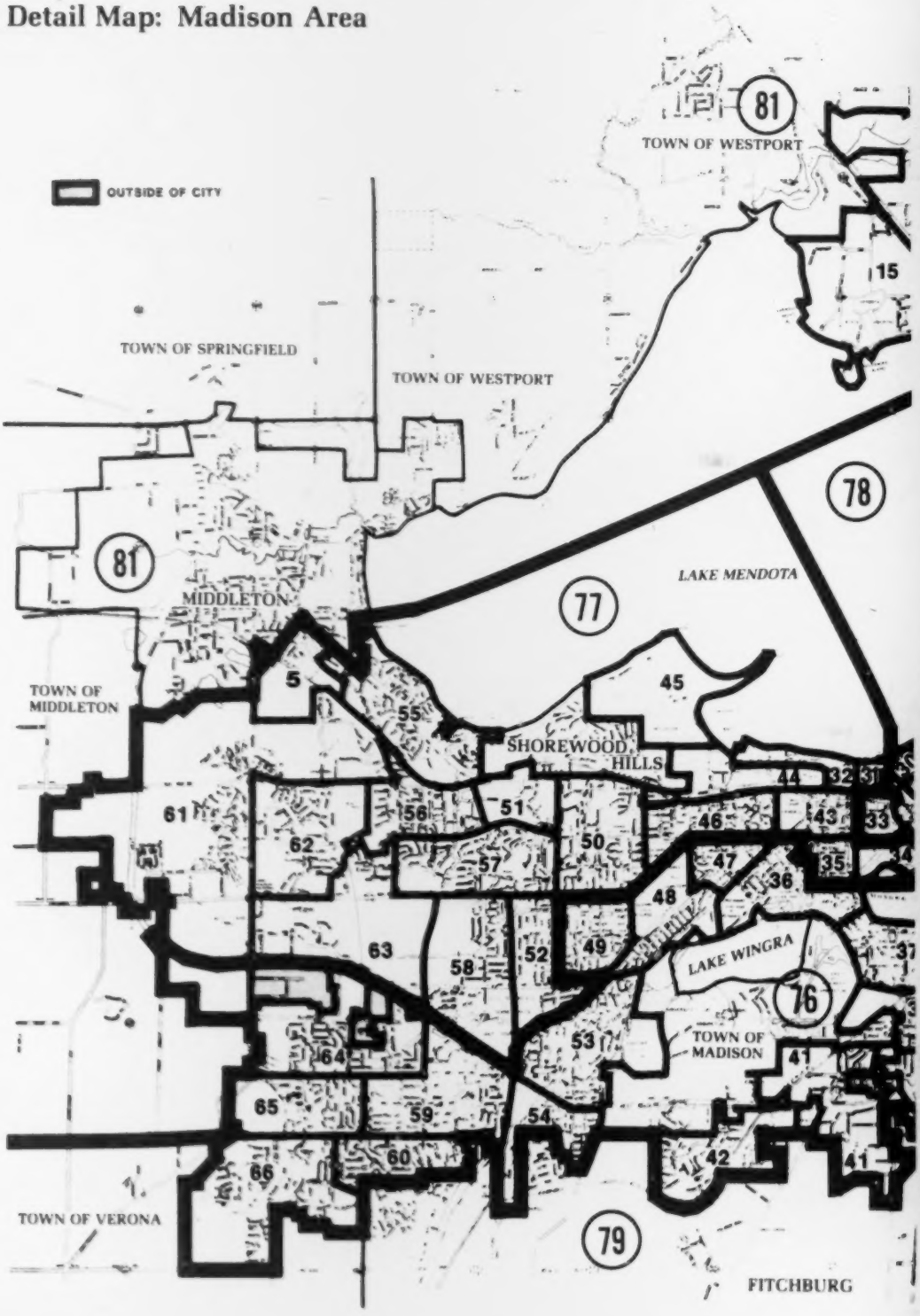
Detail Map: Assembly Districts



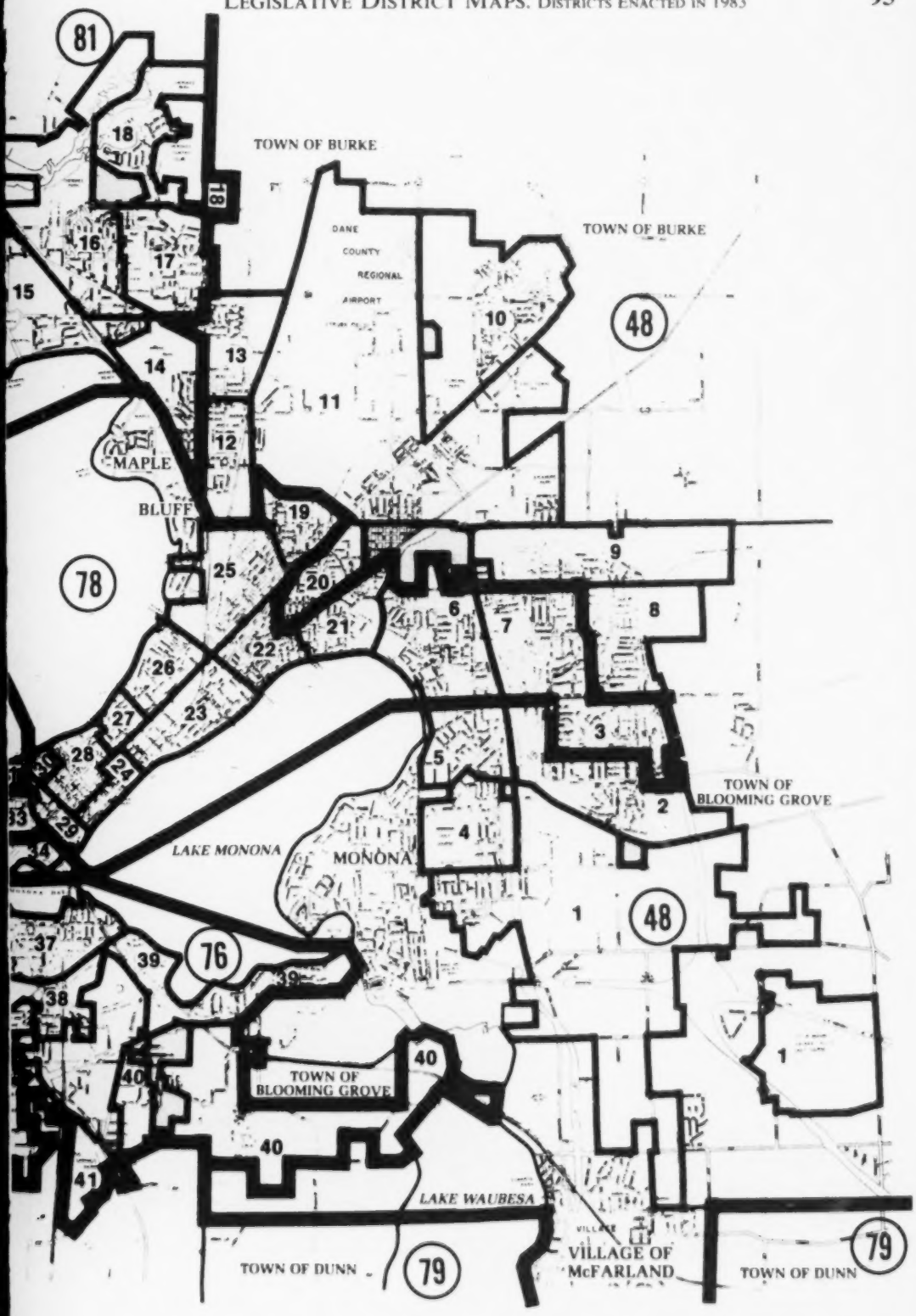
Detail Map: Green Bay Area



Detail Map: Madison Area



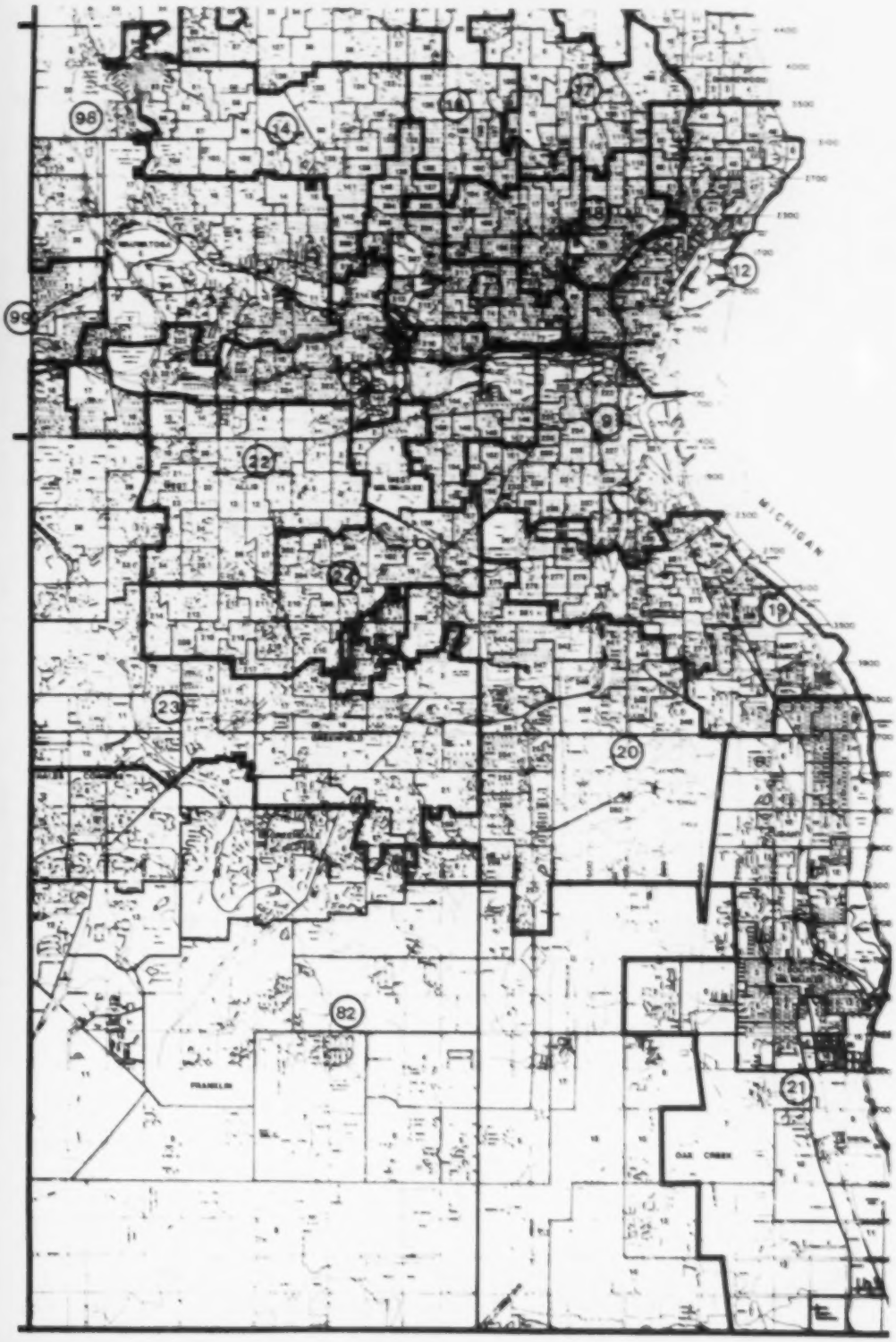
*All parts of the Town of Madison are in the 76th Assembly District. All parts of the Town of Middleton are in the 81st Assembly District.



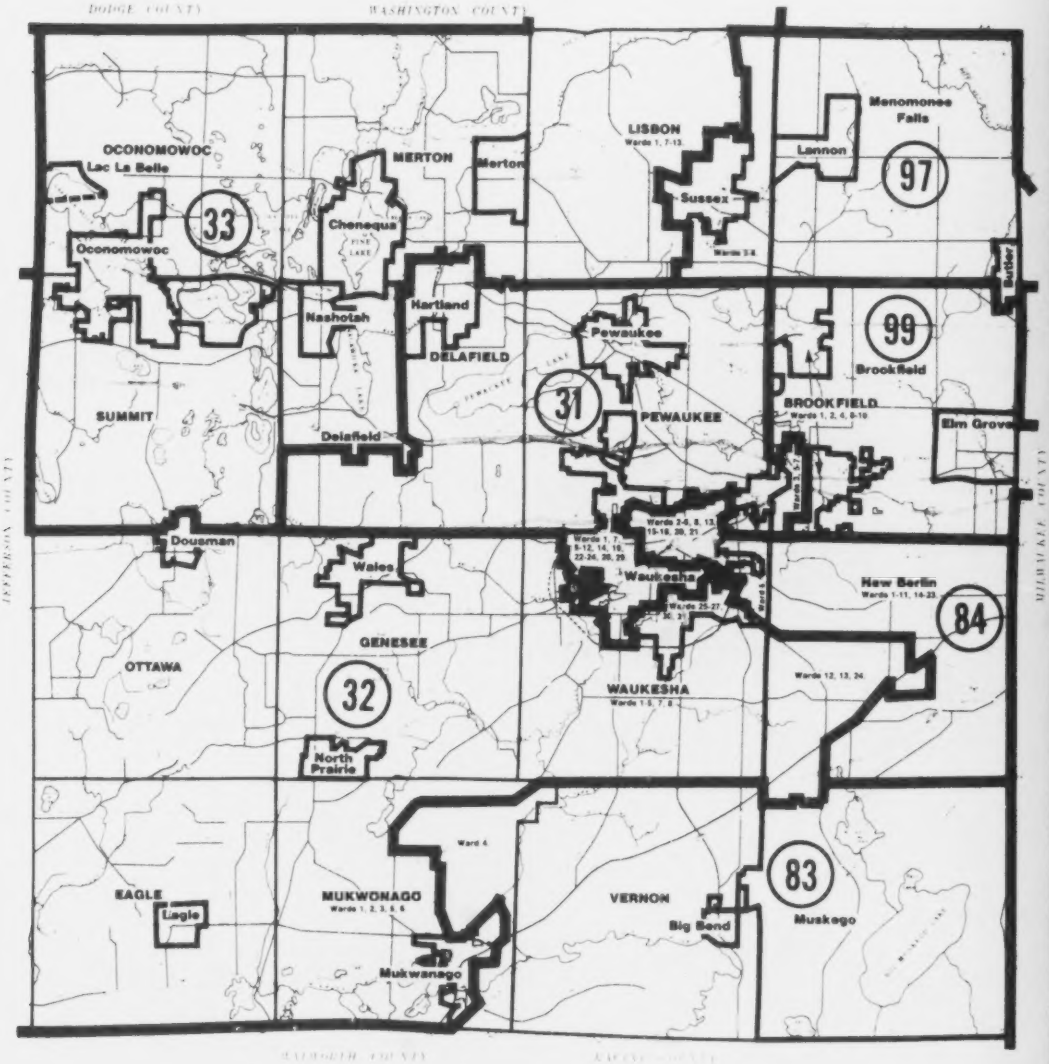
*All parts of the Town of Blooming Grove are in the 48th Assembly District.

Detail Map: Milwaukee County (North)

Detail Map: Milwaukee County (South)



Detail Map: Waukesha County



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Feature Article

Wisconsin Business and Industry: a detailed look at the components which make up our diversified economy, including the current state of Wisconsin's economic health and prospects for future growth

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Wisconsin Business and Industry

Introduction

Paul E. Hassett, President (retired)
Wisconsin Manufacturers and Commerce

Is Wisconsin an agricultural state as proclaimed on the license plate, AMERICA'S DAIRYLAND? Is Wisconsin an industrial state because it employs over 500,000 people in manufacturing? Or is it both? Is the service industry taking over? Which of these sectors is most important to the future of Wisconsin? And what about the Wisconsin "business climate"?

Diversity of Wisconsin business — manufacturing, agriculture, services, including tourism — and the diversity within each of those business sectors, has provided Wisconsin with an economic balance, strength, good business climate, and an excellent quality of life.

That diversity also has enabled the state to prevent any great swings in the economy. When one section is down, others will pick up the slack. Diversity provides a cushion, both within the sectors and between our economic divisions. We will discover in the following chapters how these diverse Wisconsin business sectors support and supplement each other.

While Wisconsin generally is better known as an agriculture state, which it is, the state also is rated among the top 15 as an industrial state, which is based on the amount of shipments of manufactured goods out of state. The latter is not so well known, although 26.7 percent of the state's jobs are in the manufacturing sector. Today, because of fast developing new technologies — producing more with less — the service industries have grown in Wisconsin as they have everywhere else, even including Japan. The service industry, however, supports and depends on the industrial and agricultural business.

Throughout it all, it is apparent that Wisconsin's educational system, including K-12, the excellent university and the statewide vocational systems work hand in glove with business and industry, starting with the University of Wisconsin-Extension over 100 years ago.

The origins of these various business sectors in Wisconsin will be described in the following chapters on manufacturing, agriculture, and services. The detailed descriptions of the current status of each sector and a conclusion will offer a picture of our future noting the changing environment — regionally, nationally and internationally — and what those changes suggest for each industry. Included will be a listing of particular strengths or assets of Wisconsin that allowed the development of these sectors, why the state may perform well or poorly in that industry and, most important today, what threats and opportunities arise from the changing economic environment for a given economic sector.

The Structure of the Wisconsin Economy

James Brzycki, Economic Assistant at Northwestern Mutual Life, sets the stage for the entire discussion by looking at our state from the perspective of a global economy.

Being dominated by heavy manufacturing and by agriculture, the Wisconsin economy depends on global markets and is susceptible to external shocks. In the 1960s, commodity prices had been stable. The oil crises of the Seventies translated into loans to developing nations from the oil-producing countries, which spurred export sales for Wisconsin heavy manufacturing industries and, internally, expanding markets for Wisconsin's service sector industries. At the same time and with the aging of the "baby boom" generation, women began to enter the labor market in record numbers as many families required two incomes to continue their accustomed middle-class standard of living.

So far, the Eighties have been dominated by trade deficits resulting from increasing importation of consumer goods paid for, to some extent, by exports of government bonds and private financia' obligations rather than exports of machinery and agricultural commodities. The shift has significantly upset the Great Lakes regional economy but, because of its diversity, the Wisconsin economy has fared somewhat less badly.

Mr. Brzycki notes that a possible shrinking of the labor force in the late '80s and early '90s may force employers to compete more aggressively by increasing wages and salaries, and employes will make even more use of vocational and educational institutions to become better educated, better trained and able to work with highly automated processes. Wisconsin has already paid the price to have on hand an educational system ready for new technologies. Given its highly skilled labor force and the diversity of its economy — manufacturing, service industries, tourism and agriculture — Wisconsin should emerge in a relatively strong position.

The Manufacturing Industry

Robert Milbourne, Executive Director of the Greater Milwaukee Committee, reports on the manufacturing history of Wisconsin starting around 1870. The fledgling lumber and grain milling operations soon created a demand for machinery thereby leading to the development of the foundries and equipment manufacturers. They were aided by university- and vocational-trained

craftsmen. Milbourne reports on the rise of Wisconsin's manufacturing to the late 1970s, when the *Wall Street Journal* called Wisconsin "the star of the snowbelt". Then came the loss of 134,000 jobs in the early 1980s. In spite of those losses, jobs are now coming back, and he notes that "Wisconsin's major industries represent the engine that drives the remainder of our economy".

Mr. Milbourne concludes the manufacturing chapter with descriptions of the major industrial sections: electrical, food and kindred, forest products, paper and allied products, non-electrical equipment, primary and fabricated materials, printing and publishing. He leaves us with reason for optimism about the future of Wisconsin manufacturing.

The visitor to Wisconsin is struck by the beauty of the rolling hills, the lush fertility of the countryside and the neatness of Wisconsin farming. The valley shown is near Otto Festge Park *between Cross Plains and Black Earth in Dane County.*

Wisconsin's gross area of 35.9 million acres includes 1.1 million acres of inland water and a land area of 34.8 million acres, of which 18.2 million acres was considered "land in farms" in 1983. (*Photo courtesy Wis. Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection*)

The Agricultural Industry

Joyce Munz Hach, Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation, reviews the history of Wisconsin agriculture, "our leading economic enterprise", and the influence of the University Extension system on the development of agriculture in this state. The University of Wisconsin Agricultural Department brought new technology to farmers, she points out, and as research filtered down to the farms and farming became more mechanized, new businesses were established. For example, feed and seed companies followed the development of hybrid seeds and research into animal nutrition. She notes that agricultural needs led to industrial firms such as J.I. Case and Allis Chalmers.

Mrs. Hach's report covers the diversity of the agricultural industry, its productivity, resources, taxes, market development, research in education, again recognizing the quality of public education: "the boundaries of the campus are the boundaries of the state".

Changing environment including technological advances and shifts in federal farm policy emphasis all add up to the challenges of agriculture. However, she believes that the agricultural strengths far outweigh the weaknesses, especially because of the agricultural diversity available here and the availability of the University of Wisconsin research facilities.

"The future of Wisconsin depends not on new technology, but on the ability of her dairy farmers to adopt that new technology and learn to manage it for maximum profitability", writes Mrs. Hach. She might well have written the same about manufacturing and the service industry.

The Service Industries

James J. Brzycki, Economic Assistant at Northwestern Mutual Life, covers the Wisconsin service industries. He notes that the service industry has produced most of the new jobs recently, but he questions whether it will continue to do so because of global competition from rapidly developing nations with cheaper labor.

Mr. Brzycki discusses the service industry sector according to four major statistical categories: wholesale and resale trade, which involved 465,000 employes; personal and business service including 390,000 employes; finance insurance, and real estate with 101,000 employes; and transportation, communications, and utilities with 90,000 employes. These are standard industrial classifications used by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which, unfortunately, do not separately break out "tourism". As a collection of services that includes lodging, food, transportation, recreation and retail sales, tourism is one of Wisconsin's best known service industries.

James Brzycki notes the impact of deregulation in several of the major service industry sectors and the significant impact of post "baby boom" demographic shifts on wholesale and retail trade employment where a shortage of young people may provide future employment opportunities for persons of retirement age.

In concluding his review of the service industry, Mr. Brzycki returns to the interrelation of manufacturing, agriculture and services in the state's economy. Like the two other areas, the Wisconsin service industry is susceptible to external shocks and the future depends on what happens to prices — stable, rising, or falling. Each scenario will present its own challenges. Ultimately, any economy will develop in the direction of its most abundant resources and its most valuable contribution to market demands.

Conclusions and Prospects

The "conclusions and prospects" section of this report has been written by Kenneth S. Kinney, Economist with the Allen-Bradley Corporation in Milwaukee. After stressing the continued importance of manufacturing for Wisconsin's prosperity, and noting the impact of external factors such as national and global economy about which Wisconsin can do very little, Mr. Kinney emphasizes quality of management as one area in which Wisconsin educators and business can do a great deal to assure Wisconsin's economic future:

"The quality of management will largely determine which types of companies the state has", he writes. "Quality management means greater responsiveness to changing market needs .... greater attention to quality of product and people .... greater productivity and cost control .... greater emphasis on long-term performance .... emphasis on innovation and risk taking .... effective use of technology to keep costs down and quality up...."

The Role of Education

What follows is the exciting story of Wisconsin business and industry. Through it all, the reader is impressed by the influence of and the help received from the Wisconsin educational institutions to the success of Wisconsin business and industry. It all goes back to over 100 years ago when the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Stations were started in 1883 to help farmers do a better job growing produce on their land. Two years later, the university started "short courses", first in the nation for farmers. The Wisconsin idea — "education for people where they work, with practical applications for their daily lives" — was brought into focus.

Educational facilities in Wisconsin continued to expand and to exert an ever greater influence toward the development of farming, industries, and services. County agents were started 75 years ago, in 1911. The state-operated WHA radio station and the WERN broadcasting system brought the university to the people starting in 1917. In 1920, the Extension Department pioneered medical training for practicing physicians through conferences in postgraduate medical training.

The University Extension Division became even more involved in training during World War II. Over 500 classes involving over 10,000 students were held for engineers, science, and management training. Over 600 firms were involved in 37 cities, revealing the extensive participation of the university

system into the life of business and industry. The university system had made the switch from helping farmers to helping business.

Following World War II, extension centers admitted thousands of returning GIs. From their experience in training employes during World War II, the Extension Division went well beyond agriculture to help Wisconsin communities improve social and economic conditions and worked with local business firms for expansion, management and marketing of their operations.

Small business development centers were established in 1973 using the extension outreach program to "provide counseling services and linkages between existing agencies and institutions to aid small businesses". In 1986, that program resulted in 597 business outreach programs enrolling 10,205 people; another 455 programs for 14,929 engineers; and 445 sections for 10,230 employes in management.

Meanwhile, the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education (VTAE) schools throughout the state started helping local business firms train their employes at plant sites and in the schools. With new technology taking over the past years and expected in the future, the VTAE centers, now enrolling over 440,000 students, will play a key part in the development of Wisconsin business and industry and agriculture. Political, business, and educational leaders are working together to coordinate training programs to further the best interests of business firms and to make sure that graduates have the skills to work in the future technological age. By skills we are referring to English, math, science, and communication, as well as those in the shop.

University of Wisconsin Research Division is helping business cope with national and international competition. The UW Research Division at Madison received in 1986 grants totaling $208.4 million for research. Industry provided about $7.2 million of the total.

Not only is this the largest research effort in Wisconsin, but according to the National Science Foundation, it ranked the University of Wisconsin-Madison as the third largest research university in the nation, a ranking which it has consistently held for many years.

With a research staff of over three thousand working in some two hundred laboratories, institutes, and special research facilities, between six and eight thousand separate research projects are in progress annually.

While industry generally thinks of research and development in an applied sense, involving production of a new product, it is now realizing that the basic research carried on in the university provides the starting point for applications which can be turned into new products and processes. This process is currently described as "technology transfer".

Since its establishment in 1963, the University-Industry Research (UIR) Program has been concerned with such "technology transfer", making the results of UW-Madison's research efforts known to Wisconsin's industry and providing access to the University's extensive research resources in terms of faculty expertise, technical information.

Currently, over 200 companies a year call on UIR for assistance in some area of technology; another 20,000 industrial requests for technical literature

are serviced through library facilities; and hundreds of companies attend UIR's seminars which present state-of-the-art reviews of new technologies with industrial significance.

I have stressed the importance of the Wisconsin educational system because that system will become even more important to the future of Wisconsin's agriculture, manufacturing, and service industry. The university system and the VTAE 16 local districts are helping to solve the problems of this technological society both through research and training of employes. The list of Wisconsin business firms assisted by the educational institutions reads like a "Who's Who" of business — in addition to thousands of small firms throughout Wisconsin.

This review reveals that the agricultural, manufacturing, and service industry need each other and they all need Wisconsin's fine educational institutions to help them solve their problems and reach their goals for the 20th century.

Wisconsin Business Climate

The above comments lead us to review the Wisconsin business climate. Is it a perception or a fact that Wisconsin's business climate is good? Or bad? What are the facts?

Sometimes in our complaints, we forget or are not reminded that our competing states generally have the same problems we have in promoting industry and business. In many respects Wisconsin is far better off because we are better prepared for the future through our investments in this state. We have paid the cost for our excellent public school system, K-12, for our highly rated university and state vocational systems, which are so located that any graduate of high school has within 50 miles of his or her home a university or two-year college extension or vocational school system in which to continue education. We have paid the cost for our clean environment; our clean water; our transportation system; for our parks, lakes, and recreational system; for our broad array of social services; and for our professional, honest and clean government. The availability of health care in Wisconsin is excellent. For a variety of reasons, energy costs in Wisconsin are reasonably low.

By paying the price of making Wisconsin a desirable place to live, with a high quality of life for its citizens, our state has prudently invested in its future. Competing states are now, or will be, burdened with catch-up costs to remain competitive.

Wisconsin has made the investment of tax dollars to create a desirable "quality of life" for its citizens. In the long run this will provide Wisconsin the definite advantage for economic development. Clean environment, and industrial and agricultural success, seem to develop hand in hand. For example, while Wisconsin paper mills have spent millions of dollars to help clean up our rivers and lakes, a number of them are proclaimed leaders, in both production and profits, for the paper industry.

We have told the story like it is. Mr. Kinney has come up with some conclusions and predictions for the future of Wisconsin's business and industry. We are reminded that Wisconsin does not operate in a vacuum. We are af-

fected by the global economy and international competition. Our state can do just so much. Worldwide competition, new technology, and labor/management problems affect all of us — not only Wisconsin but all competing states and foreign competitors.

Wisconsin has paid the price to prepare for the future. Wisconsin has developed one of the finest educational systems, including research, of any state. By continual fostering of a skilled labor force, and by protecting the physical environment, Wisconsin developed the political framework and the business climate that are the basis for its enviable quality of life.

With that background, we can now be confident that the achievement of a high quality of management will ensure continued growth for the Wisconsin economy. We recommend the reading of Wisconsin business and industry as it exists in the year 1987. It is an exciting story, making us optimistic about Wisconsin's future.

CHAPTER 1

The Structure of the Wisconsin Economy

James J. Brzycki, Economic Assistant
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company

As one of the Great Lakes states, Wisconsin's economy was founded on its natural resource endowment. An abundance of fertile soil, minerals, timber and water attracted early settlers. Wisconsin's location and water transportation system made the state a production and distribution center for agriculture, mining, and manufactured goods.

Wisconsin is well-known for a highly skilled labor force. The state's labor participation rate is higher than both the regional and national averages. As a result, Wisconsin has created high levels of employment and wealth. Not only do Wisconsin residents enjoy a good standard of living, but also a special quality of life.

Wisconsin may be considered a state of large, diverse institutions. The state is recognized as a leader in vocational training, academic excellence, and basic research. To a high degree, the skilled labor force is unionized. Access to health care is among the world's best. Wisconsin has an excellent power generating infrastructure without the advantage of major hydroelectric sites or federally sponsored power projects. The state commissions regulating utilities and finance are highly respected. Wisconsin state and local government is professional, honest, and representative of the state's high degree of diversity.

The state economy is dominated by heavy manufacturing and agriculture. For many Wisconsin products, markets are global rather than local.

This large institutional structure and exposure to global markets have rendered the Wisconsin economy susceptible to external shocks. The embargos imposed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), rapidly shifting currency exchange rates, economic and trade policies of other nations and the policies of our national government have deeply affected Wisconsin's ability to compete in its traditional markets both at home and abroad.

Unlike manufacturing and agriculture, most services are not traded on a global basis. As a result, service industries are more insulated from direct external shocks. They may still be affected indirectly depending upon their business relationship to manufacturing and agriculture. Generally speaking, however, the market for services tends to be local.

Another distinguishing factor of the service industries is that they are much more labor intensive than either manufacturing or agriculture. Wage and salary expenses for service companies represent a larger percentage of total expenses than for the other sectors of the economy. This factor is particularly important given the demographic shifts that have occurred in the labor force and the sudden jumps in inflation and interest rates in the Seventies.

Global Forces and Wisconsin Employment Trends

Most of today's jobs in Wisconsin are in the service sector industries. In 1970 services employed 48 percent of Wisconsin's working population. That

Table 1: New Jobs Created in Wisconsin 1970-1986, By Industry

Industry	No. of Jobs 1970-79	Percent of Total	No. of Jobs 1979-85	Percent of Total	No. of Jobs 1970-85	Percent of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	9,171	1.7	1,689	6.1	10,830	1.9
Mining	125	0.0	-910	-3.3	793	-0.1
Construction	26,447	4.9	-17,809	-63.9	8,638	1.5
Manufacturing	91,603	17.0	-81,507	-292.4	10,076	1.8
Total Services	411,560	76.4	126,412	453.5	537,972	94.9
TCU[1]	14,162	2.4	8,116	29.1	22,278	3.9
Trade[2]	144,001	26.7	39,249	140.8	183,250	32.3
FIRE[3]	36,508	6.8	12,364	44.4	48,872	8.6
PBS[4]	216,889	40.2	66,683	239.2	283,572	50.0
Total	538,906	100.0	278,250	100.0	566,723	100.0

[1]TCU: transportation, communication and utilities.

[2]Trade: wholesale and retail trade.

[3]FIRE: finance, insurance and real estate.

[4]PBS: personal and business services.

Source: Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, *Monthly Employment*, 1970-1985, Table 210.

share grew to 64 percent in 1985. The last column of Table 1 shows that service sector growth has been responsible for nearly all (95 percent) of the new jobs created in that time.

According to Table 2, manufacturing is still the largest industry employing more than 30 percent of Wisconsin's workers. Wholesale and retail trade is the second largest with 29 percent. Personal and business services is third employing nearly 24 percent. The other service industries together employ less than 12 percent.

Table 2: Average Annual Employment Growth Rates Wisconsin Industry Groups, 1970-1985

Industry	Employment in 1985	Annual Growth Rate 1970-1979	Annual Growth Rate 1979-1985	Annual Growth Rate 1970-1985
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	13,588	17.8	2.1	11.3
Mining	1,730	0.6	-6.3	-2.3
Construction	62,781	4.5	-3.8	1.0
Manufacturing	509,542	1.9	-2.3	0.1
Total Services	1,063,874	6.6	2.0	4.81
TCU	89,441	2.1	1.5	1.93
Trade	481,227	4.5	1.3	3.25
FIRE	102,609	5.9	2.0	4.41
PBS	390,597	13.1	2.9	9.01
Total	1,651,515	4.6	0.3	2.84

Source: Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, *Monthly Employment*, 1970-1985, Table 210.

From these figures, it is evident that manufacturing has generated much less than its share of new jobs. Manufacturing accounts for less than 2 percent of the new jobs created since 1970. During that same period, the trade and the personal and business service industries both generated much more than their share. These two categories alone account for over 80 percent of the jobs created in Wisconsin since 1970. The other service sector industries combined created over 12 percent of the total.

A closer look at the data, however, suggests that the Wisconsin employment environment of the Seventies was quite different from the environment of the Eighties. In the years 1970-1979, world trade expanded rapidly. Wisconsin employment grew at a healthy rate of 4.6 percent. Manufacturing accounted for over 17 percent of the new jobs created in that period.

On the other hand, world trade expansion slowed sharply in the years 1979-1985. Wisconsin manufacturing lost most of the jobs it had gained in the previous decade. Annual employment growth in Wisconsin was only 0.3

percent. Every industry group in both the nation and state showed a marked decline in the rate at which it generated new employment.

The data is even more dramatic when compared to the national averages. In the Seventies, Wisconsin out-performed the nation in job creation. Table 3 shows that in those years the state had higher rates of employment growth in every industry category except mining.

The 1980-1982 recession hit Wisconsin harder than the nation, and the recovery that followed has not improved Wisconsin's employment climate as much as the rest of the nation. The transportation industry is an exception. Trucking employment in Wisconsin has grown at a rate three times greater than the state average.

Table 3: Average Annual Employment Growth Rate Wisconsin vs. U.S., 1970-1985

	1970-1979		1979-1985		1982-1985	
	U.S.	Wis.	U.S.	Wis.	U.S.	Wis.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries		17.8		2.1		
Mining	4.9	0.6	0.2	-6.3	-4.9	-2.9
Construction	2.5	4.5	0.7	-3.8	6.2	3.2
Manufacturing	0.9	1.9	-1.3	-2.3	1.1	0.7
Total Services	3.3	6.6	2.3	2.0	3.4	3.1
TCU	1.4	2.1	0.5	1.5	1.4	2.9
Trade	3.3	4.5	2.3	1.3	4.3	3.4
FIRE	3.9	5.9	3.0	2.0	3.5	2.1
PBS	4.5	13.1	3.4	2.9	4.8	3.1
Total	2.7	4.6	1.4	0.3	2.9	2.3

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Economic Report of the President*, January 1987.

Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, *Monthly Employment*, 1970-1985, Table 210.

It is useful to look at fundamental international forces, because Wisconsin depends on global markets for its vitality. Table 4 displays some long-term U.S. economic trends from 1960 through 1986. The data is grouped by decades and compares the rates of inflation, real interest, productivity growth, economic growth and debt expansion.

Generally, the rates of economic growth and productivity enhancement have declined throughout the period. Yet debt expansion has accelerated.

Table 4: Long-Term U.S. Economic Trends
(Average Annual Percent)

	1960's	1970's	1980's
Gross National Product	4.0	2.8	1.9
Productivity	2.8	1.3	0.9
Debt Expansion	7.2	11.0	11.7
Consumer Prices	2.3	7.0	6.0
Commodity Prices	0.7	10.6	-4.3
Real Interest Rates	2.6	1.2	6.6

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, *Economic Report of the President*, January 1987; Federal Reserve Board, *Flow of Funds Accounts*, December 1986.

Commodity prices were stable at first. Inflation became a problem in the Seventies, but now deflation appears to be a problem.

In the decade of the Sixties, commodity prices were stable. Real (inflation adjusted) interest rates were moderate and about equal to the long-term economic growth rate. New debt was used to finance increased productivity and economic expansion.

In the Seventies, non-energy commodity prices nearly tripled while growing at double-digit annual rates for the full decade. Oil prices jumped tenfold. Real interest rates were abnormally low. New debt was used to finance speculation in tangible assets including agriculture, energy and real estate. Productivity growth fell and the economy slowed down even as the labor force grew rapidly. Inflation became a household word.

In the Eighties many speculators have gone bankrupt since farm, energy, and real estate prices have fallen sharply from their 1981 peaks. Real interest rates remain high. New debt is being issued at an accelerating rate to finance speculation in financial assets. Mergers, acquisitions, leveraged buyouts and the bull market in financial instruments are evidence of credit inflation. Productivity and economic growth continue to fall at the same time the financial strength of the world economy deteriorates.

From this brief analysis of the data, three separate environments emerge. The dominant force of the Sixties was strong economic growth. In the Seventies, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) triggered a rapid expansion in the volume of international trade and finance. Inflation became the dominant force. Since 1980, however, worldwide recession, falling commodity prices and heavy debt exposure have pushed bankruptcy rates higher now than at any time since the Great Depression. Even after four years of economic expansion, slower growth of world trade and rising default rates are still the dominant forces restructuring our global economy. See Table 5.

Table 5: World Trade Expansion Average
(Annual Percent)

	1960's	1970's	1980's
United States			
Exports	6.4	16.9	2.6
Imports	8.9	19.2	8.4
Developing Nations			
Exports	5.4	23.2	0.9
Imports	5.1	20.6	2.0

Source: International Monetary Fund, *International Financial Statistics Yearbook*, 1986.

The Dominant Forces of the 1970s

In the Seventies the dominant factors affecting U.S. economic development were financial and demographic. In particular these were the rising rates of inflation and interest and the rapid growth of the labor force. The rapid run-up of inflation and interest rates resulted from OPEC oil embargoes, accelerating debt expansion, and the rapid development of newly industrialized countries. The labor force grew because it was then that the large "baby boom" cohort came of working age and larger percentages of the working-aged population joined the labor force each year.

Financial

The U.S. has been heavily dependent upon imported oil. When OPEC first imposed an embargo, the price of oil jumped four-fold. To accommodate this price hike the U.S. government chose to pay cash and did so by rapidly increasing the supply of money. The alternative, to exchange more American products for expensive OPEC oil, would have meant a decline in the U.S. standard of living.

This cash payment policy resulted in large balance of payment surpluses for the OPEC nations, particularly Saudi Arabia. Given the underdeveloped state of their economies, however, these nations had few investment opportunities domestically. So they simply put their surplus petrodollars in the bank.

Billions of newly created dollars flowed into the Eurodollar market creating a banking crisis. The solution, promoted first by the Western governments then later by the banks themselves, was to make jumbo loans to less developed nations. The borrowers included Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, and South Korea. These large credits provided funds to finance imports from the U.S. Wisconsin's heavy manufacturing industries were direct beneficiaries. Growing income in Wisconsin's manufacturing sector also provided expanding markets for the state's service industries.

The debtor nations further developed their ship building, textile, steel, auto and electronics industries. As a result of the new investment these industries became more competitive in a world of rapidly growing manufacturing capacity. At the same time U.S. productivity growth had been declining. American manufacturers were reluctant to replace aging plant and equipment because they could not adequately recover replacement costs given the accelerating rate of inflation and the longer depreciation schedules of the time.

Some U.S. manufacturers preferred to invest in resource industries that were favorably affected by inflation. Energy, lumber, agriculture, and real estate are examples of industries that grew rapidly as a result of inflation. Others diversified into service industries that required less of the relatively expensive plant, equipment, and materials. Low paying, labor intensive, non-tradable service industries grew rapidly as the labor force expanded.

In both cases the investments were financed largely with borrowed funds to take advantage of the preferred tax treatment given to debt financing. Such leveraged investments also allowed companies to capitalize more fully on the speculative price increases of these investments particularly those in the commodities industries. Such financing further increased the inflationary pressures within the capitalist economies, particularly in the U.S.

Demographic

The decade of the Seventies also brought with it a very dramatic shift in the age distribution and attitudes of the American work force. The two most important changes were the aging of the baby boom generation and the accelerating percentage of women joining the work force.

The baby boom generation, those born between 1946 and 1964, represent one-third of the U.S. population in the 1980s. After these boom years the birth rate plummeted. The effects of these shifting birth rates were felt, first in the elementary and secondary schools, and later in the universities, the military and the job market.

World War II not only caused shifting birth rates, it also introduced women into the labor force in record numbers. Women have been increasing their participation rate ever since.

In the Seventies several factors combined to speed up the rate at which women entered the work force. Labor participation rates for men were declining. The role of women in society was changing. And more women pushed into the labor force because of the economic problems facing the baby boomers at that time. Low productivity, high unemployment, and low wages meant that two incomes became necessary to maintain a middle-class standard of living.

Shifting Forces of the 1980s

The financial and demographic forces so dominant in the Seventies have reversed dramatically in the Eighties. No longer does the U.S. primarily ex-

In the 1980s, technological change impacts on all sectors of Wisconsin industry. Computers, data transmission and high-speed graphics have significantly changed the office environment. (*Photo courtesy Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company*)

port manufactured equipment to developing nations in exchange for commodities; instead, government bonds and private financial obligations are exported in exchange for large volumes of consumer goods from more developed nations. This reversal has significantly upset the Great Lakes regional economy, but, because of its diversity, the Wisconsin economy has not fared quite as badly.

With regard to demographic trends, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in the years since 1979 the combined labor participation rate of men and women has been quite stable. During that time the participation rate of women alone has grown more slowly. The bureau also reports that the number of teenagers is already down over 20 percent since 1979. The size of the age 20-24 years group has begun to shrink.

The reversal of these demographic trends of the Seventies may well mean a shrinking labor force for the rest of the Eighties and early Nineties. Employers will have to compete more vigorously for human resources by raising wages and salaries. To justify these higher expenses labor productivity will

have to increase. Employes will have to be better educated, better trained and better able to work with highly automated processes. These changes could put Wisconsin in a relatively strong position given its highly skilled labor force, excellent vocational and educational institutions and its capital intensive industrial mix. This mix includes services as well as manufacturing.

CHAPTER 2

Wisconsin Manufacturing

Robert H. Milbourne, Executive Director
Greater Milwaukee Committee

Early History

Wisconsin's manufacturing tradition is longstanding. As part of the Old Northwest after the Civil War, Wisconsin was one of several Great Lakes states that emerged as significant new contributors to U.S. manufacturing.

Several factors influenced Wisconsin's steady growth in manufacturing in the late 1800s. Heavy railroad construction opened new markets, the lumber industry expanded, mining operations (especially low grade iron ore) were active, and grain farming became increasingly mechanized. These sectors were very important to the growth of Wisconsin manufacturing before 1900.

Geography also played an important role in the emergence of manufacturing in the state. Wisconsin's Lake Michigan ports provided low-cost access to many new industrial raw materials, including steel and pig iron.

Foundries, machine shops, equipment manufacturers, papermakers, brewing and pork packers all took advantage of Wisconsin's comparative advantages in creating the expansion of manufacturing in the state.

There were some disadvantages to Wisconsin as a site for manufacturing in the 19th century. It lacked some basic mineral resources such as coal, petroleum or natural gas. But Wisconsin did have water power, which explains why so many early businesses were located on rivers and lakes.

Lumber and grain milling were Wisconsin's growth industries in the late 19th century. Their machinery needs caused the start-up of many foundries and equipment manufacturers in southeastern Wisconsin where there was a presence of vocationally and university trained craftsmen and engineers from Europe.

Brewing was the most spectacular growth industry in Milwaukee during the late 1800s. The great Chicago fire of 1871 destroyed many breweries, thus opening new opportunities for Wisconsin producers. Brewing led to some heavy real estate investments by Frederick Pabst, Valentine Blatz, Philip Best, Joseph Schlitz and the Uihleins. The need for capital also caused many of the beer barons to start financial institutions.

Leather was another early manufacturing industry in Wisconsin. The technology depended upon the bark of oak and hemlock trees, which were plenti-

ful in Wisconsin. Available water resources also made Wisconsin an excellent location for the tanning of leather. By 1890 Milwaukee was first in the world in plain leather production, and the leading firm was Pfister and Vogel.

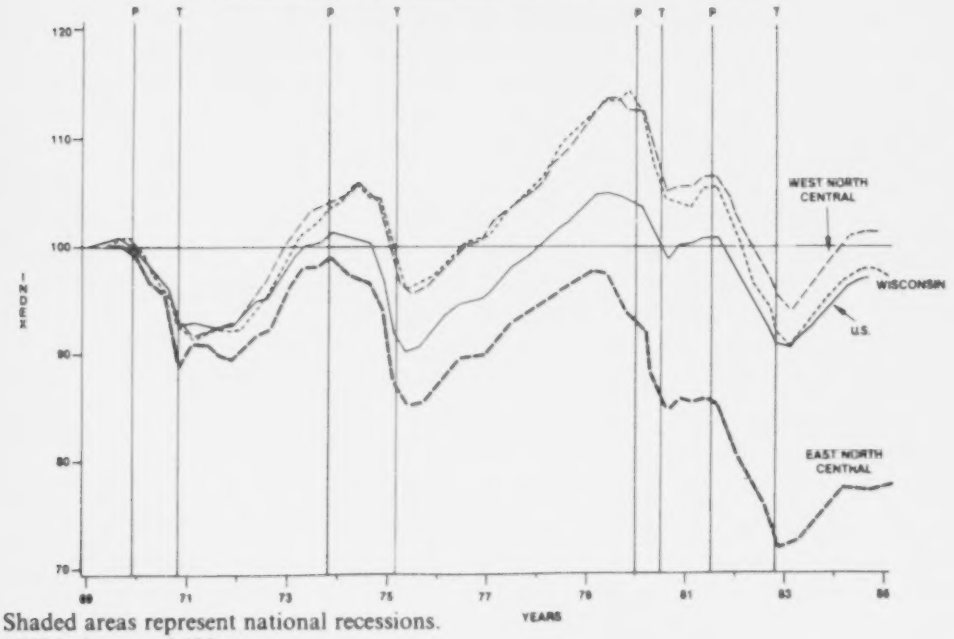
Machine and foundry industries also expanded in Wisconsin during the state's early manufacturing days. E.P. Allis built the first major Wisconsin company supplying equipment for grain milling, lumber milling and power machinery. Other industrialists who became early manufacturers in Wisconsin include Henry Harnischfeger, John Michael Kohler, Jerome I. Case and S.C. Johnson.

Manufacturing in the 1970s and 1980s

Few people realize the extent to which Wisconsin relies on manufacturing for employment. Wisconsin is often viewed as an agricultural state. Our license plates provide a constant reminder that Wisconsin is AMERICA'S DAIRYLAND. The state is well known for milk and cheese production, cash crops, and many other agricultural products. Yet, it is true that manufacturing provides the largest number of jobs for Wisconsin citizens.

It is also true that manufacturing supports many of the jobs in the service sector that has burgeoned in recent years partly as a result of large industry. The impact of manufacturing is felt far beyond the number of people employed. In a way, Wisconsin's major industries represent the engine that drives the remainder of our economy.

Figure 1: Manufacturing Employment — 1969 to 1985
Wisconsin, the U.S., East and West North Central Regions



Shaded areas represent national recessions.
1969 index equal 100.

Source: Wis. Strategic Development Commission, *The Final Report* 1985, p. 18.

More than 500,000 of Wisconsin's 1.9 million working adults are employed in the manufacturing sector. It accounts for 26.7 percent of the total workforce — our number one employer. Wisconsin is 25 percent more dependent on manufacturing for employment than the average state in the United States.

Figure 1 shows the relative strength of Wisconsin manufacturing compared to the U.S. and our Midwest neighbors. From 1970 to 1979 Wisconsin outperformed the U.S. and other states in the East North Central region (Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois). It was a remarkable period of prosperity for Wisconsin, earning the state the label "STAR OF THE SNOWBELT" from the *Wall Street Journal.*

During the 1970s, employment in Wisconsin moved almost identically with national employment. Other states with similar industrial mixes, such as our neighbors in the East North Central states, fell behind the nation in employment growth during this period.

At the same time, Wisconsin's population grew at only about half the United States' rate: from 1970 to 1980, the state's population increased by 6.8 percent, while the nation grew at 11.6 percent. Accordingly, during most of the 1970s, unemployment in Wisconsin fell relative to the United States. Wisconsin's unemployment rate consistently remained about two percentage points below the United States' average.

Unfortunately, the recession of the early 1980s changed Wisconsin's fortunes — and for the worse. A recent study by the Wisconsin Strategic Development Commission (August, 1985) summarizes the impact of the national economy during that period:

> "A look at manufacturing employment from 1980 to late 1982 shows that Wisconsin performed no worse than the nation as a whole; indeed, from the first quarter of 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1982, manufacturing employment dropped at a much faster rate in the United States than in Wisconsin. Nonetheless, because of the particular importance of manufacturing to Wisconsin's economy, when a national recession centers on that sector, the state is especially vulnerable. The result: Wisconsin lost 134,000 jobs from the beginning of 1980 to the end of 1982, a drop of about 7 percent while the United States had only a 2.5 percent decline. Wisconsin's long history of maintaining an unemployment rate substantially below the national average was broken, and it remained at a higher rate for more than four years in a row."

National and International Economic Factors

Why was manufacturing hit so hard in the 1980s? For the first time in the postwar experience, the federal government ran large budget deficits while the Federal Reserve System restrained the money supply. In order to combat the high rate of inflation, the Fed's money policy concentrated on controlling the rate of monetary growth rather than interest rates. These two factors provide the explanation for most of the problems faced by domestic manufacturing.

Real interest rates (i.e., interest rates adjusted for inflation) rose to levels unprecedented since the establishment of the Federal Reserve System in the early 1900s. The combination of high interest rates and American historical economic and political stability made domestic assets extremely attractive to foreign investors. As foreigners purchased United States dollars to buy these assets, they bid up the price of American currency, leaving the dollar in the unaccustomed position of being over-valued against the Japenese yen, the German mark, and other foreign currencies.

The combination of high real interest rates and a strong dollar was devastating to American manufacturing, especially the durable industries. To understand why, consider automobiles. If a person buys an automobile out-

Ole Evinrude's 1909 detachable rowboat motor *was the first outboard motor designed for mass production. At a weight of 62 pounds, it developed 1.5 horsepower.*

The story has it that Evinrude bought some ice cream and rowed to a picnic on Okauchee Lake in Waukesha County. When he arrived, the ice cream had melted, inspiring Ole Evinrude to build a motor that would propel a rowboat fast enough to bring frozen *ice cream to a lakeside picnic. (Photo courtesy Wis. Division of Tourism Development)*

right for say $9,000, he or she loses the interest that would be earned on that $9,000 were it in a savings account. If the person buys on credit, the price of the automobile is increased by the cost of financing. If the real interest rate is high, the cost of owning the automobile is high; if interest is low, the cost is not so high. Thus, demand for automobiles will slacken in periods of high interest rates while, at the same time, a strong dollar makes American manufactured products more expensive both at home and overseas. This is another reason why the climate of the early 1980s was unfavorable to the manufacturing sector.

By 1987, the manufacturing sector had entered a new era, governed by:

1. The spread of foreign competitors gaining world market share.
2. The emergence of advanced technologies in all major industrial sectors.
3. Growing evidence that changes in the traditional management/labor practices and organization are needed to improve U.S. competitiveness.

Wisconsin problems coincided with the loss of world dominance by U.S. manufacturing. The extended period of American domination in manufacturing innovation, process engineering, productivity, and market share has ended. In the 1980s other countries have become leaders in certain manufacturing industries. The U.S. market has been flooded by imports. And, domestic manufacturers have been faced with relatively low levels of capacity utilization and declining employment.

In 1983, President Reagan created the Commission on Industrial Competitiveness to make a two-year study of the global marketplace and the ability of the United States to compete in it. The Commission analyzed recent performance of the major industrial countries of the world. A review of the data clearly demonstrates the loss of U.S. market share and productivity.

Since 1960 the growth in U.S. manufacturing productivity (output per manhour) has been among the lowest in the industrial world. From 1960 to 1973, U.S. productivity growth averaged only 3.4 percent compared to 10.5 percent for Japan, 6.5 percent in France, and 5.7 percent in West Germany (Table 1). During the 1973-1983 period, U.S. growth fell to only 1.8 percent

Table 1: Output per Hour in Manufacturing (Average Annual Percent Change)

Country	1960-1973	1973-1983
Canada	4.7	1.8
France	6.5	4.6
West Germany	5.7	3.7
Japan	10.5	6.8
United Kingdom	4.3	2.4
United States	3.4	1.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1985.

per year — far below Japan (6.8 percent), France (4.6 percent) and West Germany (3.7 percent).

Labor cost components have contributed to the loss of competitiveness in the U.S. Average hourly compensation has been significantly higher in the U.S. than in most other industrialized countries. This factor has been somewhat offset by higher output per manhour in the U.S., but that advantage has been disappearing in recent years (Table 2).

Table 2: Foreign Labor Cost Components In Relation to U.S. Producers*

Country	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
			Average Hourly Compensation				
United States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
France	41	72	92	75	68	63	56
West Germany	56	97	125	97	90	85	75
Italy	42	73	81	68	63	62	58
Japan	24	48	57	57	49	50	50
Korea	N.A.	6	11	10	10	10	10
United Kingdom	36	51	75	65	58	51	46
			Output per Hour				
United States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
France	65	70	82	81	85	86	87
West Germany	66	71	79	78	79	79	78
Italy	56	60	70	70	71	68	69
Japan	44	52	72	74	79	79	84
Korea	N.A.	15	17	18	18	17	18
United Kingdom	41	43	42	43	44	45	44
			Unit Labor Costs				
United States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
France	63	103	112	92	80	74	65
West Germany	85	136	157	123	114	107	95
Italy	75	123	115	96	89	91	84
Japan	53	92	79	77	62	63	60
Korea	N.A.	39	63	57	59	60	56
United Kingdom	86	120	177	151	132	115	105

Note: N.A. — not available.

*Based on U.S. dollar values derived from average annual exchange rates.

Source: Data Resources, Inc., 1985.

Another major factor that has contributed to the loss of competitiveness in the U.S. is the high cost of capital. In 1981 the cost of capital to industry in the U.S. was 16.6 percent, compared to 9.2 percent in Japan, 9.5 percent in West Germany and 14.3 percent in France (Table 3).

Over a long period of time, the United States share of world trade has been declining. In 1960, the United States commanded 24 percent of all world trade — today its share is under 17 percent. During the same period, Japan increased its share from 6 percent to 14 percent.

Table 3: Average Weighted Cost of Capital to Industry 1971-1981 (In Percent)

Country	1971	1976	1981
France	8.5	9.4	14.3
West Germany	6.9	6.6	9.5
Japan	7.3	8.9	9.2
United States	10.0	11.3	16.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, "Historical Comparison of Cost of Capital", April 1983.

Just after World War II, the United States accounted for 33 percent of total world Gross National Product. In 1985, the United States' share is about 20 percent. Clearly, competition from other countries has taken away a significant share of our market.

Competitive products from other countries have also penetrated the domestic market. In 1960 only 5 percent of products sold in the United States were imported. Today, imports account for 23 percent of those products. More than 70 percent of all products sold in the United States face world

Table 4: Annual Average Unemployment Rates United States, Wisconsin and Selected States 1977 to 1984

	1977	1979	1983	1984
United States	7.1	5.8	9.6	7.5
Wisconsin	4.9	4.5	10.4	7.3
Illinois	6.2	6.4	11.4	9.1
Indiana	5.7	5.9	11.1	8.6
Michigan	8.2	7.8	14.2	11.2
Ohio	6.5	5.9	12.2	9.4
Arizona	8.2	5.1	9.1	5.0
California	8.2	6.2	9.7	7.8
Georgia	6.9	5.1	7.5	6.0
Massachusetts	8.1	5.5	6.9	4.8
Minnesota	5.1	4.2	8.2	6.3
North Carolina	5.9	4.8	8.9	6.7

Source: Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1974*, Table 703, and *Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1978*, Table 668, for data years 1976 to 1980. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, May 1984, for data years 1981 to 1983.

competition. Two decades ago, less than 20 percent had such competition. Economic conditions have changed for American manufacturers. Businesses can no longer be managed as they were after World War II.

There are other labor management issues to consider. For example, the United States is significantly behind many other countries in motivational measures of the workforce. In 1983, United States firms lost 813 days per 1,000 employes. In Japan there was an average of 31 days lost, and in Germany the level was only 6 days lost. Absenteeism rates are also a matter of some concern. While Japan leads the pack with an employe absentee rate of only 1.6 percent, the United States lags behind at 3.5 percent — more than double the rate of Japan.

The United States ranks twenty-first out of 25 industrialized countries in the level of employe turnover. On an employe motivation index reviewed by President Reagan's Industrial Competitiveness Commission in 1984, the United States ranked at the bottom. These statistics clearly show a major problem that American manufacturing must address.

Wisconsin Manufacturing Industries

Electrical Machinery

The electrical machinery industry forms a part of the backbone of Wisconsin's vital manufacturing sector. In 1985 it accounted for 50,000 jobs in the state, almost 10 percent of the total manufacturing employment. Well known Wisconsin firms in this industry include: G.E. Medical Systems, Marathon Electric, Marquette Electronics, and RTE.

The industry is composed of very diverse subsectors and companies which produce equipment ranging from heavy generators to household appliances and computer-based electrical equipment.

The industry has experienced serious problems over the past decade, most recently in the severe 1980-1982 "double dip" recession which resulted in the loss of more than 10,000 jobs in the state. Longer-term competitive problems suggest that the sectors may be facing secular (that is, long-term) declines as well as purely cyclical problems.

In Wisconsin, the sector is generally characterized by large, widely known companies, many of which are in the low or medium-sales growth sectors of the market.

Unfortunately, a key characteristic of this sector has been a pattern of moving manufacturing operations to, or establishing them in, other areas — especially in the South or in foreign countries. According to many corporate executives, the moves have often been prompted by the relatively high labor costs in Wisconsin.

The industries are extremely sensitive to national economic policies, especially those that impact interest rates and the value of the dollar, two factors that affect capital goods purchases, export demand, and import competition.

Many of these industries are facing increasingly severe international competition, a situation that has caused greater emphasis on productivity and cost control.

Food and Kindred Products

The food and kindred products industry in Wisconsin is relatively large in terms of current employment, providing jobs for over 61,000 people or 3 percent of the Wisconsin work force. In its broadest sense, given demographic projections, the food industry is fairly mature. However, changing consumer tastes and new product introductions have the potential to meaningfully augment the growth of various businesses. Additionally, the industry resists short-term economic fluctuations because the demand for food is relatively stable.

There are several significant Wisconsin companies in the food industry. Universal Foods, Wisconsin Dairies, Oscar Mayer, Schreiber Foods and Ripon Foods all employ a large number of Wisconsin workers. Wisconsin also boasts major firms in the beer industry — Miller, Pabst and Heileman.

Nationally, employment within the food industry has been in a gradual decline. In the United States during the period 1969-1983, there was a 9 percent decline in the number of people employed in the industry, translating to 160,000 jobs. In comparison, Wisconsin's experience was better with 4,700 jobs added during this period, an 8.1 percent increase.

"Food and kindred products" manufacturing provides employment to 61,000 Wisconsinites. At the Madison plant of the Oscar Mayer Foods Corporation, the hot dog highway *has been running since 1962, producing in one hour 36,000 wieners that have been smoked, cooked, linked and vacuum-sealed in see-through packaging. (Photo courtesy Wis. Division of Tourism Development)*

The food industry in Wisconsin not only compares favorably to the national level in terms of job creation, but compares favorably with other individual states in the Great Lakes region. In fact, Wisconsin was the only Midwestern state to report positive employment gains in the 1969-1983 time frame. Of the major segments within the food industry (meat, dairy, preserved fruits and beverage), the beverage industry reported the sharpest employment declines for the measured period.

Falling employment levels nationally are not indicative of the overall health of the food industry, which is strong, but are the result of the increased use of automated production techniques in a relatively mature industry. Increased competition in what has traditionally been a low-margin business seems to dictate that the trend toward automation, in the hope of reducing costs, will continue.

Food and kindred products is a diverse group of businesses composed of multibillion dollar corporate giants, myriad small corporations, partnerships, and sole proprietorships. The food industry in Wisconsin is composed of nearly 1,100 companies, the majority of which employ fewer than 30 people.

In terms of employment, using 1983 data, the most important sectors of the food industry are dairy products (17,200), meat products (13,400), preserved fruits and vegetables (9,800), and beverage (9,800).

A majority of the food businesses operating in Wisconsin has little control over the costs of raw materials or final product demand. It is because of these variables that the most important internal factor contributing toward long-term success of these businesses in Wisconsin, or anywhere else, is the ability to be low-cost producers.

Forest Products

The lumber and wood products industry in Wisconsin employes approximately 23,000 workers and ranks seventh in terms of employment. The three largest sectors of employment in the state's forest products industry include millwork and plywood and structural members, employing 9,632 workers, miscellaneous wood products (2,919), and sawmills and planing mills (2,801). Wisconsin firms include Algoma Hardwood, Bemis, Richardson Industries and many furniture companies.

Wisconsin's strong position in the lumber and wood products industry (as well as its leading position in the paper industry) is due primarily to the abundance of forest land in the state. These large tracts of timber have resulted in the lumber and wood products industry being the major employer in many of the state's counties, especially in the north.

Its major markets being the construction and paper products industries, employment and production in the lumber and wood products industry are cyclical and reflect the trends in housing starts and paper production.

During the 1969-1983 period, the industry's employment in the state increased by 18 percent in comparison to a national decline of 0.1 percent.

Industry ownership includes many of the state's major paper manufacturers. These companies professionally manage their forest lands and have been the major factors in attempting to improve forest productivity and improved softwood availability.

It should be noted that overcapacity is a problem in the lumber industry, with small producers (with fewer than 20 employes) entering the market when prices rise and leaving as production becomes unprofitable.

Wage scales for Wisconsin's lumber and wood products employes are lower than the national average due to less unionized labor than in the Pacific Northwest. Both the Wisconsin and the national hourly earnings have grown at compound annual rates of 8.4 percent over the 1972-1982 period. However, Wisconsin's wages have averaged about 10 percent less than the national average during that time.

Paper and Allied Products

Wisconsin ranks as the number one paper-producing state with almost 12 percent of the nation's output. Its closest competitor is Maine with 11 percent of the market. If paperboard is added to the total, Wisconsin ranks third behind Georgia and Alabama. Wisconsin employs roughly 48,000 people in the industry compared to 660,000 nationally. Employment in the industry has increased by only 2.7 percent since 1969, but most paper-producing states in the north experienced declines during that period.

The paper and allied products industry includes the manufacture of wood pulp, paper and paperboard, and the manufacture of paper and paperboard into converted paper products. Paper manufacturing is the ninth largest industry in the United States.

The industry relies on various natural resources, including timber, water, and fuels. As a result, paper mills are located near forests, on rivers and lakes, and are heavy users of electrical power which is either purchased or internally generated. The Fox and Wisconsin Rivers serve as the primary locations for pulp and paper mills. Consolidated Papers, Kimberly Clark, Nekoosa Papers and Fort Howard Corporation are industry leaders.

Wisconsin's paper industry is well diversified, producing most grades of paper. The state ranks first in the production of coated printing and converting paper (nationally having the greatest employment growth [60 percent] during the 1973-1983 period), free sheet, uncoated paper, and sanitary paper products (nationally creating 9,700 jobs during the same decade).

With the introduction of highly automated converting equipment, the industry has raised its output substantially, without a significant employment increase. This factor, along with the obsolence of certain paper products (milk cartons are now primarily plastic), has been the primary reason for the decline on a national basis in the industry's employment figures.

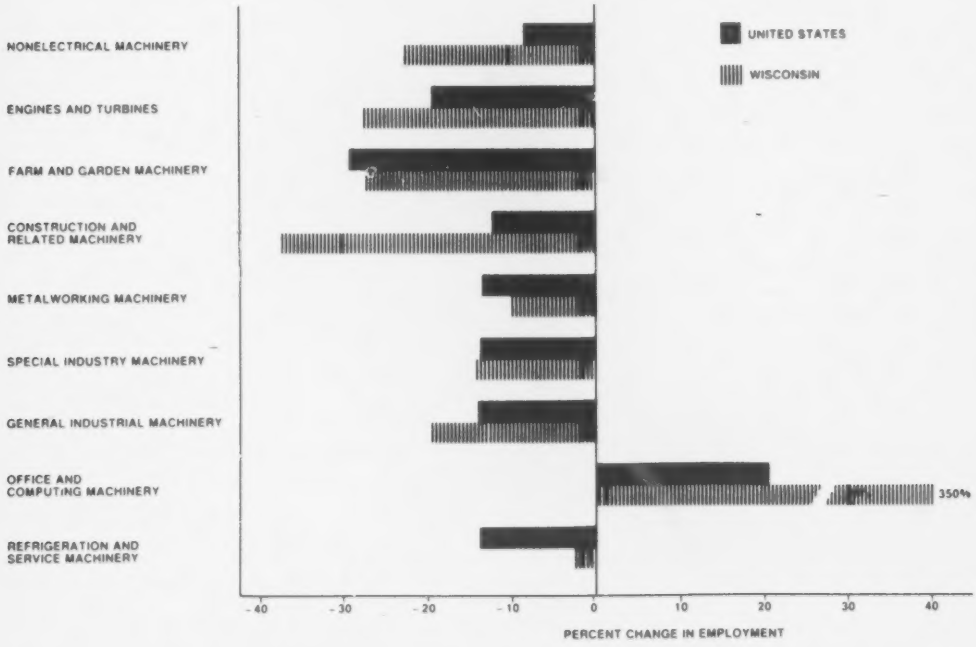
Nonelectrical Equipment

Wisconsin's nonelectrical machinery industry in 1985 employed more than 101,000 workers, representing about 5 percent of the state workforce. Na-

tionally, about 1.4 percent of the United States workforce is employed in the nonelectrical machinery industry. Wisconsin companies include Cray Research, Falk, Gehl, Briggs and Stratton, and Kohler.

The industry's largest sectors in Wisconsin are engines and turbines, and farm and garden machinery, employing 21,100 and 14,700 workers respectively.

Figure 2: Nonelectrical Machinery Employment Trends, 1979-1982
(Percent Change in Employment)



Source: Wis. Strategic Development Commission, *The Final Report* 1985, p. 30.

The significant characteristics of this diverse industry are its cyclicality and the constant introduction of new or improved products. The future of the industry varies by segment, but most all are affected by the level of industrial activity, inflation rates, real interest rates, and export demand. In addition, customer demand for capital goods products is dependent upon plant utilization rates, return on investment, cash flow, and the financial condition of the user.

During the 1970s, the capital goods industry enjoyed a period of relative prosperity and growth. Factors helping this prosperity included an inflationary economic environment, strong export demand (which was assisted by a relatively weak United States dollar in relation to currencies of the major industrialized nations of the world), and lower negative real interest rates for much of the decade. In general, demand for nonelectrical equipment reached

a cyclical peak during 1978 and 1979. Through the 1970s, the industry experienced rising profits, expanded employment and strengthened balance sheets.

During the early 1980s, the industry was faced with a reversal of the factors that helped it prosper during the 1970s, specifically high real interest rates, a strong dollar, and a falling inflation rate.

From the 1979 peak to 1983, employment for the industry declined by 32 percent. The largest drop in employment in both absolute numbers and percentage terms occurred in the construction and related machinery segment, which lost 8,600 jobs — a 37.4 percent decline. During the same time period, the next largest drop occurred in the engine and turbine segment with 7,400 fewer jobs (down 26 percent), followed by the farm and garden machinery sector with an employment decline of 5,600 jobs (down 27.6 percent). Office and computing machines was the only segment of the nonelectrical machinery group to show an increase in employment in recent years. Employment in this segment increased from about 800 in 1975 to 3,600 in 1981.

Primary and Fabricated Metals

The Wisconsin primary and fabricated metals industries are composed of five sectors. Nearly 80 percent of the state's primary metals employment is in ferrous and nonferrous foundries, while almost two-thirds of Wisconsin's fabricated metals employment is in the following three sectors: metal forgings and stampings; fabricated structural metal products; and miscellaneous fabricated metal products. Wisconsin companies include: Motor Castings, Modine, Super Steel, Pelton Casteel and National Presto.

The two metals sectors combined form a critical part of Wisconsin's manufacturing base. In 1985, they provided almost 70,000 jobs — 18,600 in primary metals and 51,000 in fabricated metals. Almost 14 percent of Wisconsin's manufacturing workforce is employed in primary and fabricated metals.

Beyond their direct employment significance, the primary and fabricated metals industries can be credited with the location of other Wisconsin industries that use metal and metal products in their production.

Both the primary and fabricated metals industries have experienced serious difficulties since the late 1970s. The primary metals sector has lost 45 percent of its employment since 1979, while the employment decline in fabricated metal products was 18 percent between 1979-1983. All told, Wisconsin has lost 24,900 jobs in these two sectors since 1979.

High interest rates and the overvalued dollar in the 1980s have been particularly harmful to the primary and fabricated metals industries due to their close link with the health of other industries such as motor vehicles, farm and construction equipment, and other economy-sensitive nonelectrical machinery.

Nevertheless, Wisconsin's iron and steel foundries generally lost less employment than the national average and outperformed our chief competition — other Great Lakes states — between 1975 and 1982.

However, Wisconsin's performance lagged behind the national average in nonferrous foundries. These sectoral trends may portend problems for Wisconsin industry in the 1980s, as the demand for nonferrous castings is expected to increase much more rapidly than for ferrous castings.

Wisconsin's employment performance in fabricated metals has generally exceeded our regional competition since the mid-1970s and appears to be exceeding national norms in the post-1982 recovery. The industry is expected to grow through the remainder of the 1980s and Wisconsin appears well-situated to obtain a larger share of a growing market.

International competition is a serious and growing problem for American foundries, and Wisconsin foundries are no exception. Foreign foundries have significant advantages in the cost of capital and labor, plus research and development assistance. United States manufacturers generally have competitive advantages in distribution and service-related factors, and these advantages are shared by Wisconsin manufacturers.

The wage levels of Wisconsin's primary and fabricated metal workers are comparable to national industry averages. In ferrous foundries, the 1982 average Wisconsin production worker wage was $9.23 per hour; nationally, the average was $9.49 per hour. In 1982, the average Wisconsin production worker wage in fabricated metals was $9.46 per hour; the national average was $8.77. The output per Wisconsin worker in fabricated metals, however, was 7 percent higher than the national average in 1982.

There are indications of an aging capital base in Wisconsin's primary metals sector and lagging capital expenditures per employe (in comparison to the national average) in Wisconsin fabricated metals.

Printing and Publishing

The printing and publishing industry in Wisconsin is only a medium-sized industry in terms of current employment, but its recent performance and prospects suggest that it has the potential to be one of the strongest industries in the state in terms of employment growth. It is also an industry that "fits" Wisconsin extremely well — its requirements largely match the state's strengths.

In 1985, the printing and publishing industry employed about 38,000 people in Wisconsin, or 2 percent of the workforce. On a national level, the printing and publishing industry employed approximately 1.4 percent of the overall workforce.

Nationally, the industry is expected to exhibit strong growth in the long term. From 1969 to 1983, employment grew 30 percent in Wisconsin and only 17 percent in the United States. Of the Great Lakes states, only Minnesota outperformed Wisconsin in terms of employment growth.

Wisconsin benefits from being the headquarters state for a number of the industry's leading companies. However, despite the fact that such industry leaders as W.A. Krueger, George Banta, Quad/Graphics and Western Publishing are headquartered in Wisconsin, printing and publishing is a sector characterized by a very large number of small firms. Nationally, the industry

has been characterized as "the largest conglomeration of small businesses in the domestic manufacturing sector". In Wisconsin, there are more than 1,200 companies in the industry, a large majority of which have 20 or fewer employes.

Surprisingly, perhaps, although made up of many small companies, the printing and publishing sector is also characterized by rapid — and expensive — advances in printing technology.

Ranked by 1983 employment level, the most important sectors of the printing and publishing industry in Wisconsin are commercial printing (13,800), newspapers (10,700), and books (3,200). From a competitive standpoint, the key sectors are commercial printing, books, and periodicals. These are rapidly growing and very competitive sectors that generally export much of their product to other states and countries.

The Future of Wisconsin Manufacturing

Despite the attention that Wisconsin's economic problems have received, the state does have many strong and healthy industries. Compared with other states with similar industrial bases, Wisconsin has performed reasonably well.

It is especially significant that several of the state's strong industries are in the manufacturing sector, an area in which many of the state's most serious economic problems are concentrated.

Vibrant manufacturing sectors include printing and publishing, food processing, and paper. Wisconsin has a heavy concentration of employment in those industries, which are expected to perform well through the end of the century.

The condition of these vigorous industries does not, of course, obscure the fact that a number of state industries have not been performing well. These include major sectors of the metals industry — especially foundries — and of the electrical and nonelectrical machinery industries. That these industries should be relatively weak is especially significant, since they continue to be among the most important in the state in terms of employment levels.

These brief descriptions of manufacturing industries highlight the many linkages among the state's economic sectors, and they emphasize the role of manufacturing as the foundation of much of the state's economy. Direct employment in manufacturing suggests this role, but so do the linkages between the health of the manufacturing sectors and that of other industries. For example, the tourism industry depends heavily on business travel for its success. Similarly, the health of the wholesale and retail trade as well as service industries is heavily impacted by the state's various manufacturing businesses. Employes of manufacturing firms provide much of the demand for the products that flow through these other industries.

As Wisconsin approaches the 1990s there is reason for some optimism about the future of manufacturing. As the national and international factors, which caused havoc in the early 1980s, begin to move in a more favorable

Table 5: Wisconsin Employment by Industry, 1975-1985

	1975	1980	1985
Total Employment	1,599,873	1,883,577	1,923,569
Agriculture	5,399	12,252	15,689
Mining	2,610	2,563	1,887
Construction	60,578	70,083	64,674
Manufacturing	509,022	560,589	512,683
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	71,518	81,719	87,567
Wholesale Trade	83,888	96,074	99,780
Retail Trade	290,451	341,249	365,295
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	74,366	93,149	101,071
Services	253,638	335,090	383,736
Government	248,311	290,810	291,121

All data average monthly employment for the year.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

direction — and they have in recent years — Wisconsin should benefit. If high real interest rates, an overvalued dollar, and $200 billion federal deficits caused most of the damage in the 1980-83 period, the reverse circumstances should help in the future. At the beginning of 1987, interest rates were down drastically and the value of the dollar was falling. Federal policymakers continue to hold out hope that a balanced budget is in the offing. Wisconsin is one state that will benefit dramatically if these changes continue in the current direction.

There has already been evidence of changing economic fortunes for Wisconsin manufacturing. The dollar has been falling substantially against foreign currencies, making Wisconsin products more competitive. Wisconsin ranks 13th in the value of exports and the falling dollar is beginning to improve sales abroad for many of our state's leading international companies.

Table 6: Wisconsin Manufacturing Employment, 1975-1985

	1975	1980	1985
Total Manufacturing	509,022	560,589	512,683
Nonelectrical Machinery	112,674	126,622	101,300
Food and Kindred Products	61,050	64,566	61,201
Fabricated Metals Products	51,558	58,383	51,198
Electrical Machinery	45,562	56,530	49,867
Paper	41,823	47,888	47,903
Printing and Publishing	27,749	32,126	37,979
Lumber and Wood	17,979	20,782	22,705
Primary Metals	25,967	26,131	18,614
All Other	124,660	127,561	121,916

All data average monthly employment for the year.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

Lower interest rates are beginning to work to Wisconsin's advantage. Manufacturing is a very interest-rate sensitive sector of the economy. As interest rates have fallen, prospects for the near term have improved. Assuming the Federal government deals effectively with the budget deficit problem, there is reason to believe interest rates will remain at relatively modest levels.

Wisconsin manufacturing is on the move. In 1986 it showed considerable growth relative to the U.S. average in production and employment. If the national economic recovery continues, prospects for 1987 and 1988 are even better.

Manufacturing has been an important part of the Wisconsin economy for more than a century — it now provides almost 30 percent of our jobs. Manufacturing suffered considerable decline in the early 1980s, but there are signs of reemergence and the prospects are favorable for continued growth. There is no reason to believe that manufacturing will lose its significance as a primary employer in Wisconsin.

CHAPTER 3

Wisconsin Agriculture

Joyce Munz Hach, Executive Director, Communications
Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation

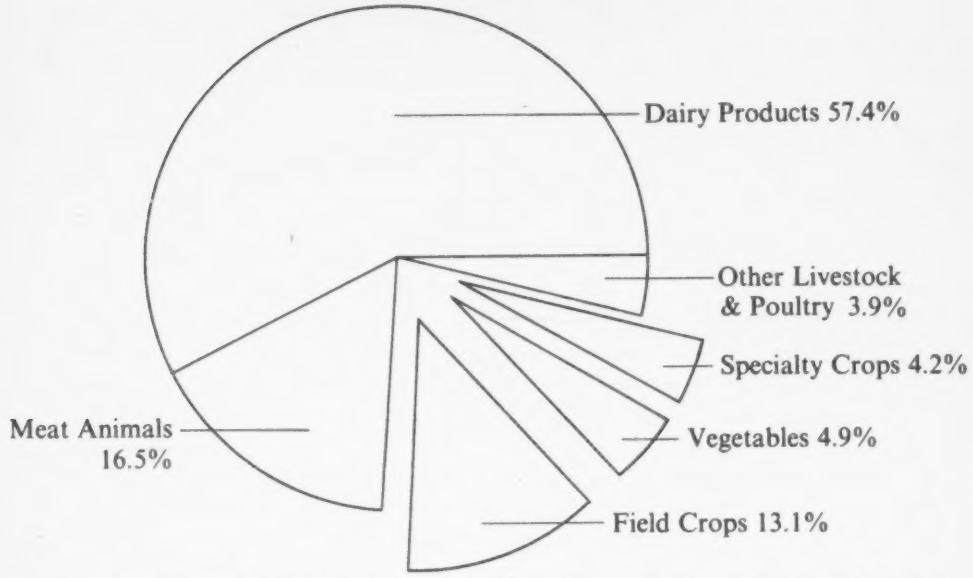
Agriculture continues to be Wisconsin's leading economic enterprise despite the widely publicized farm crisis of the 1980s. Nearly one in four Wisconsin jobs (22.1 percent) is dependent on production agriculture and its supporting businesses and industries.

In 1985, cash receipts from farm marketings were $5.1 billion. Wisconsin ranks eighth among all states in cash receipts from agricultural commodities. While nearly 60 percent of cash receipts come from dairying, field crops have been the fastest growing agricultural enterprise. In the period from 1968 to 1982, cash receipts from field crops increased by 703 percent compared to livestock receipts which posted a 231 percent increase. Increases in vegetable receipts were less than either. Total cash receipts from farm marketings grew 260 percent from $1.5 billion to $5.2 billion. Only Nebraska and North Dakota showed larger increases.

Farmers spent $4.75 billion on production expenses in 1985. Those expenses include feed, livestock, seed, fertilizer and lime, repairs and operation of capital items, hired labor, depreciation, property taxes and interest on farm mortgages.

Processing and marketing of farm products came to $10.2 billion. Processors, truckers, manufacturers, distributors and retailers add value to agricultural products as well as creating jobs as the products move to consumers. In sum, the total economic impact on the state's economy was about $20 billion.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS
WISCONSIN 1984
(Percent of All Commodities)



Source: Wis. Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, *Agricultural Statistics, Wisconsin 1986*, p. 13.

Not only does Wisconsin's production of various commodities rank at or near the top, but net farm income as a percentage of total cash receipts usually outranks all other states.

This is because profit levels in dairying have generally outperformed most other sectors and because Wisconsin has several highly valued speciality crops such as ginseng, cranberries, mint and mink.

Historical Perspective

Several factors led to a strong agriculture and agribusiness in Wisconsin, not the least of which are moderate climate, diversity of crops, a skilled labor force and the presence of a land grant university. The push westward and the ethnic origin of new settlers changed Wisconsin from a wheat state to "America's Dairyland" — a factor that has had a dramatic impact on the stability of Wisconsin agriculture.

Prior to Wisconsin gaining statehood in 1848, it was primarily a wheat-growing area. Wheat was the ideal pioneer crop. It was not perishable. The best yields were obtained on virgin residual limestone soils. Many Wisconsin settlers were experienced wheat farmers from the East. And — there was a ready market in Europe.

But by 1870, wheat had given way to dairying as the state's major agricultural enterprise. Continued planting in the southern and eastern portions of

the state greatly reduced yields and the soil and climate in the central and northern areas was unsuitable for the crop. Crop diseases and pests — rust, smut and chinch bugs — also reduced yields.

Wisconsin's climate provided ideal growing conditions for grass and forage crops to feed dairy cattle. Where the topography was not suited to cropland, it provided pasture. Many of those who came to Wisconsin were from dairy areas either in the eastern United States or in Europe. The Swiss, Germans and Norwegians brought with them their dairy heritage and cheese-making expertise. The development of cheese factories and, later, federal government farm policies, provided a dependable market and stabilized prices. Today, dairying accounts for nearly 60 percent of total farm receipts and half of the state's farmers can be classified as dairy producers.

Early on, the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin, designated as a land grant university by the state Legislature in 1866, carried out a number of innovative programs that brought new technology to farmers. The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, the first of its kind in the nation, was set up in 1883. The Department of Farmers' Institutes was authorized by the Legislature in 1885 and these farmers' educational meetings were continued until 1933 when the Depression-era Legislature killed the appropriations. The University's Agricultural Short Course was established in 1885 and offered thorough training in agriculture to farm youth at low cost and in a short span of time. The Short Course was the first such school in the country. All of these programs were part of what is now referred to as the "Wisconsin Idea". It is doubtful that Wisconsin farmers would have been as quick to adopt new technology such as the Babcock butterfat test and bacteriological testing of cattle for infectious diseases had it not been for these programs.

With the further development of production agriculture came the founding of companies and cooperatives to supply the inputs and process and market the production of the industry. As research from the University filtered down to the farm and as farming became more mechanized, new businesses were established. Often, research fathered an entirely new industry. Feed and seed companies followed the development of hybrid seeds and research into animal nutrition. The success of artificial insemination of dairy cattle in 1939 led to new companies and further cemented Wisconsin's reputation as the top dairy cattle breeding state.

Some of Wisconsin's largest agribusinesses are headquartered in the state perhaps as much by a quirk of fate as economics. A pioneer in equipment manufacturing, Jerome Increase Case, came to Wisconsin from New York State. At that time, Wisconsin was one of the top wheat-growing states and Case was testing an invention that would both thresh and separate the wheat. In the spring of 1844, his threshing machine was ready and he started the J.I. Case Threshing Machine Works at Racine. Had Wisconsin not had those amber fields of grain, J.I. Case would have gone elsewhere.

The Allis-Chalmers Company was founded by W.P. Allis of Milwaukee in 1901 and was soon manufacturing tractors, engines and pumps. That Allis

AMERICA'S DAIRYLAND, *with 1,850,000 milk cows in 1983 and 4,350,000 cattle and calves overall, needs a lot of hay and other animal feeds. With 6.9 percent of the total U.S. hay production, Wisconsin ranks first among the hay-producing states. In 1985, Wisconsin hay production was 10,775,000 tons.*

Rolled bales of hay dot the farmland through much of the fall and winter, and moving the large bales from the field to the barn has its problems. For regular vehicles, the maximum width allowed on highways is 8 feet 6 inches; for loads of hay, a statutory exception permits widths up to 12 feet or one traffic lane, whichever is less [s. 348.05 (2) (L), stats.]. (*Photo courtesy Wis. Division of Tourism Development*)

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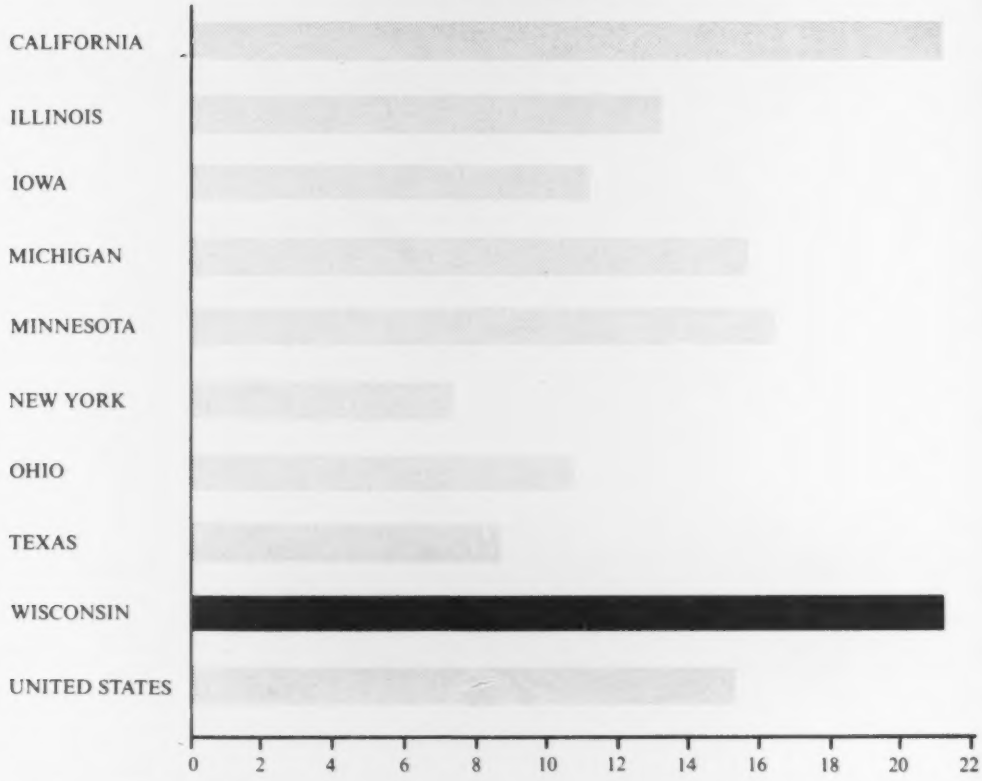
lived in the state was probably the overwhelming reason for the company's location.

The development of the factory system of manufacturing dairy products put Wisconsin in the lead as a dairy state. It lowered production costs, made storage easier and broadened the market for dairy products. By as early as 1870, there were 50 cheese factories in the state and buttermaking was also becoming commercialized. Those early factories were mostly cooperatives. Today, most milk in the state is marketed through large regional dairy cooperatives.

NET FARM INCOME
AS A PERCENTAGE OF CASH RECEIPTS*
Selected States, 1982



*After Inventory Adjustment

Source: Wis. Strategic Development Commission, *The Final Report* 1985, at p. 35. The data was extracted from USDA Agricultural Statistics 1983, "Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, 1982".

Wisconsin's climate and topography are indirectly responsible for the food processing plants that operate in the state. Those two factors led to a diversified agriculture. For even though the state's license plates tout it as "America's Dairyland", there's much more to Wisconsin agriculture than Holsteins and cheese plants.

As early as 1850, the state had a fledgling cranberry industry and cherry trees were introduced to the Door County peninsula in 1858. Just after World War I, the acreage planted to vegetable crops expanded greatly. Wisconsin became a leader in green pea production and the development of hybrid seed spurred sweet corn production in the early 1940s. Because fruits and vegetables are perishable commodities, it was natural that processing plants would be built nearby. Canning factories and cherry and cranberry processing plants were often begun as cooperatives and many continue that way today.

Commodity Map of Wisconsin

Source: Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation, June 1987.

Not only does Wisconsin produce food, but also fiber in the form of forest products. When settlers first arrived here, 80 to 90 percent of the land was in forests. As recently as 1944, 40 percent was woodland, some of which was used for pasture for livestock, but much of which was logged. By 1880, the state had a thriving lumber industry. The industry retains its strong position in the lumber and wood industry today and ranks first in paper production.

Historically, Wisconsin has had a diverse agricultural industry. Although some types of agricultural production, most notably hops and sugar beets, have not proven profitable in the long run, the dairy, livestock and vegetable sectors have maintained their vitality for several generations. In the last 20 years, state farmers have increased the acreage devoted to feed grains, particularly in southern counties. That can be attributed in part to development of faster maturing corn and soybeans and strong export markets of the early Seventies.

Current Status — Strengths and Weaknesses

Diversified industry. Wisconsin is well-known as the nation's top milk-producing state, but few realize that it is also the top producer of green peas and snap beans for processing, cabbage for sauerkraut, veal and mink. It ranks near the top in cranberries, cherries, sweet corn for processing, cherries and mint.

Field crops are the fastest-growing sector of the state's agriculture. Not only do Wisconsin farmers grow enough feed grains for their livestock, but they raise enough to export outside the state. The southernmost tier of counties comprises the major feed grain growing area although corn is grown in all 72 counties.

The livestock and poultry sectors tend to fluctuate in numbers, with farm receipts depending to a large degree on grain prices. Hog and beef numbers are down in the state and the sheep industry continues to decline as it has since 1981. Wisconsin's livestock sector, like that nationwide, faces some important challenges as consumption of red meat continues its downward trend. But what's bad news for the red meat industry is good news for turkey growers. The state's turkey production is on the increase reflecting aggressive marketing by the industry and changes in consumer tastes.

While the dairy sector has been more stable than other agricultural sectors, its stability is due to the price support program. In an era of Gramm-Rudman budget cuts and increased concern over government expenditures, there is a distinct disadvantage to dependency on federal dairy subsidies. On the positive side, Wisconsin farmers receive lower total transfer payments under federal farm programs than farmers in most states.

The state's vegetable industry is in a vulnerable position due to changing consumer preferences. Most of the vegetables produced in Wisconsin are canned. However, consumer preference appears to be shifting from canned vegetables to fresh or frozen vegetables. A major overhaul of the state's vegetable processing industry may be necessary for its survival if sales of canned

Table 1: How Wisconsin Ranks Among the States In Agriculture, 1985

Commodity	% of U.S. Production	Rank Among States	1986 Production		Leading State
DAIRYING					
Butter	22.8	1	273,939,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Cheese, all (excluding cottage)	34.8	1	1,813,542,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
American	38.6	1	1,081,188,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Blue	55.9	1	19,113,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Brick	29.9	1	6,399,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Italian	31.2	1	510,139,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Muenster	87.1	1	77,084,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Swiss	18.8	2	42,768,000	lbs.	Ohio
Condensed milk, bulk					
Sweetened, skim	94.0	1	52,093,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Sweetened, whole	92.5	1	67,320,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Unsweetened, skim	12.5	2	119,622,000	lbs.	California
Unsweetened, whole	46.1	1	127,538,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Dry products					
Buttermilk	9.4	2	6,169,000	lbs.	California
Whey protein concentrate, human use	28.4	1	16,715,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Dry whey	42.6	1	438,744,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Lactose for human use	38.1	1	45,668,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Non-fat dry milk for human use	7.4	3	95,618,000	lbs.	California
Non-fat dry milk for animal feed	5.5	4	538,000	lbs.	California
Whey solids in wet blends for animal feed	59.1	1	54,620,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Ice cream	2.5	15	23,061,000	gal.	California
Milk production	17.5	1	25,200,000,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
CROPS					
Apples	.7	17	56,000,000	lbs.	Washington
Barley	.8	15	4,845,000	bu.	North Dakota
Beans, snap for processing	40.6	1	247,400	tons	Wisconsin
Carrots	6.6	4	1,500,000	cwt.	California
Cherries, tart	1.7	6	3,700,000	lbs.	Michigan
Corn for grain	4.4	7	365,800,000	bu.	Iowa
Corn for silage	12.0	1	10,640,000	tons	Wisconsin
Corn, sweet for processing	25.9	2	656,200	tons	Minnesota
Cranberries	34.3	2	1,225,000	bbl.	Massachusetts
Cucumbers for pickles	8.5	5	54,000	tons	Michigan
Hay	6.9	1	10,775,000	tons	Wisconsin
Lettuce for fresh market	.3	12	157,000	cwt.	California
Mint for oil	5.3	4*	368,000	lbs.	Washington
Oats	13.7	1	52,700,000	bu.	Wisconsin
Onions, storage	1.7	8	378,000	cwt.	Colorado
Peas, green for processing	27.5	1	114,200	tons	Wisconsin
Potatoes	5.7	7	20,175,000	cwt.	Idaho
Rye	.9	21	168,000	bu.	South Dakota
Soybeans for beans	.6	22	11,520,000	bu.	Illinois
Strawberries	.6	7	64,000	cwt.	California
Tobacco	.9	12	10,781,000	lbs.	North Carolina
Wheat, all	.4	29	8,040,000	bu.	Kansas
OTHER PRODUCTS					
Eggs	1.2	23	830,000,000	eggs	California
Wool	.8	23	672,000	lbs.	Texas
Honey	2.1	12	4,250,000	lbs.	North Dakota
Mink pelts	28.3	1	1,179,300	pelts	Wisconsin
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY					
Cattle and calves, all	4.2	8	4,260,000	head	Texas
Milk cows	17.4	1	1,840,000	head	Wisconsin
Chickens	1.2	24	4,453,000	birds	California
Hogs and pigs[1]	2.6	11	1,330,000	head	Iowa
Turkeys raised	3.0	10	6,128,000	birds	North Carolina

*Tied.

[1]December 1, 1986 inventory.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics 1986*, June 1986; and Statistics Service data.

vegetables continue to slide. There are opportunities to produce for the fresh market, especially for producers near metropolitan areas.

The financial picture. The state's agricultural diversity has served as a cushion against hard economic times in agriculture in the past. Although individual farmers may have experienced declining incomes, agriculture on the whole had remained healthy. However, with nearly all farm commodities in an oversupply situation since 1983, the farm economy is today facing its worst times since the Depression of the 1930s.

The current situation was spurred by large investments in farmland and equipment triggered by strong commodity prices and inflation. Farm exports were increasing and farmers were in an all-out race to feed the world. Land prices jumped as farmers and speculators competed for the chance to turn a profit. Lenders were accommodating as farmers leveraged their equity to expand.

At the end of the 1970s, the upward climb in farm prices reversed as exports began to lag due to grain embargoes, the strengthening of the dollar and greater self-sufficiency in other nations. As commodity prices dropped, land values also fell and some farmers found themselves owing more on the land than it was worth.

With its heavy emphasis in dairying, Wisconsin was somewhat insulated from the farm crisis — for awhile. The financial position of state farmers remains relatively strong although an early 1986 survey by the Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service showed that 25 percent of the state's farmers had debt to asset ratios over 40 percent indicating that financial problems may exist for them. It has been estimated that 3,000 Wisconsin farmers went out of business in 1985. One point to be made, however, is that most of that farmland remains in agricultural production, having been purchased by another farmer.

By 1986, land values in Wisconsin were at the lowest average in the past nine years. They dropped from the high of $1,152 per acre in 1981 to $847 by 1985. While declining land values destroy equity for those who are currently farming, they also encourage expansion by those who are in a favorable economic position and are a boon to beginning farmers.

As farmers suffer through difficult times, they have plenty of company — their suppliers are suffering right along with them. Because of a softening in demand for new farm equipment, manufacturers have a large inventory. The results have been declining profits and worker layoffs. The combination of the PIK (payment in kind) program in 1983 and the worsening financial position of farmers decreased sales of seeds, fertilizer, farm chemicals and, most notably, farm equipment.

Mergers, consolidations and bankruptcies have been a highly-visible change in the farm equipment business. Several of the largest companies, including two based in Wisconsin, and numerous short-line companies have felt the effects of a sick farm economy. The Allis Chalmers Company is now Deutz-Allis, having merged with the German company in 1986. J.I. Case is now Case-International. These changes in the farm equipment industry not only give farmers fewer choices, but can directly affect the local economy as dealerships are closed or consolidated.

Table 2: Unit Retail Sales of Farm Equipment Percent Change and Inventories, USA

	Unit Sales		Percent Change 1979 to	Unit Sales January-May		Percent Change 1985 to	Inventory Levels Feb. 28		12-Month Sales March 1985-
	1979	1985	1985	1985	1986	1986	1985	1986	Feb. 1986
2-Wheel Drive Tractors									
Under 40 h.p.	49,297	57,203	16%	24,290	26,701	9.9	43,456	56,446	58,193
40-99 h.p.	65,002	37,837	-42%	15,868	12,154	-23.4	32,984	25,929	37,662
100-140 h.p.	62,535	17,709	-73%	3,994	2,282	-42.9	28,471	20,918	16,713
4-Wheel Drive Tractors	11,455	2,912	-75%	1,138	781	-31.4	4,778	2,623	2,963
S-P Combines	32,246	8,402	-74%	1,909	1,295	-32.2	9,002	6,342	8,355
Balers (Under 200 lbs.)	18,750	7,040	-62%	2,312	1,395	-39.7	*	*	*
Forage Harvestors (Shear-Bar Type)	12,451	2,462	-80%	612	358	-42.2	*	*	*
Mower Conditioners	19,449	11,449	-42%	3,922	2,778	-29.2	*	*	*

*Data not reported.

Source: Implement and Tractor, Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute.

The financial woes of the farming sector have been particularly troublesome for farmers' cooperatives. Early on, their cash flow decreased as some farmers paid their bills more slowly. As one coop leader said, "Our interest charges are less than the bank and they're taking advantage of it". Many cooperatives have been forced to write off huge debts as farmers went out of business. Fewer cooperatives exist today due to the farm crisis. Several have merged with other stronger coops and some have closed their doors. Like the equipment industry, those actions affect local communities through loss of jobs, retail trade and tax base.

Productivity. Wisconsin farms, regardless of the commodity produced, tend to be family owned and operated. Concerns about large corporations buying up farmland have proven to be unfounded as they account for only about two percent of all farms. Most farm corporations are owned by farming families. Farmers incorporate to ease the transfer of the family farm from one generation to the next.

While the average farm in the U.S. is 433 acres in size, Wisconsin farms average 210 acres. Although medium-sized crop farms have been demonstrated by USDA to achieve most of the economies of size that large operations have, it is unclear whether this is true also for dairy operations.

The number of farms of 50 acres or less in Wisconsin has shown a slight increase just as it has nationally. This indicates a trend toward part-time farming. Likewise, the number of farms of 500 acres and over is increasing as farms are consolidated.

Yields per acre for field crops, pigs per litter and other measures of productivity differ little from other states with one important difference — milk production per cow. Although Wisconsin produces more milk than any other state, 17.5 percent of the total, it ranks 16th in production per cow. In addition, only 44 percent of the herds in the state are on official DHI (Dairy Herd Improvement) test. In contrast, the leading competitor, California, has 58 percent of its herds on DHI. An increase in DHI test herds would most certainly lead to higher production per cow.

There are indications that Wisconsin farmers use more fertilizer and chemicals in corn and soybean production than producers in competing states. The resulting higher yields may not be worth the increased costs.

Wisconsin has high land, building and machinery costs compared to other states. Part of the reason is that farmers here produce their own feed and forages. Climate accounts for higher building costs.

Resources. Although farming in Wisconsin may have some relatively high fixed costs, they are balanced to some extent by the fact that the state also has adequate land and water resources. Most land in the state is fairly productive due in part to farmers' long-standing commitment to soil conservation and the practice of returning animal waste to the land as fertilizer.

The topography of some parts of the state is such that its agricultural use is limited. Erosion would result if that land were plowed for grain production, leaving few alternatives except for pasture and forages.

Wisconsin also has programs to protect its natural resources. The Farmland Preservation Program offers property tax rebates to participants who

agree to keep their land in agriculture. Soil conservation and animal waste control programs serve to protect the productivity of the land and the quality of the groundwater.

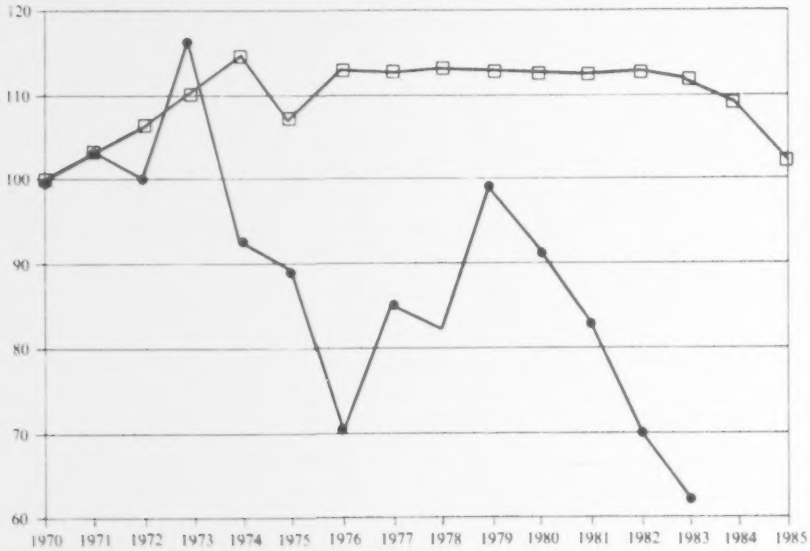
While the cool to moderate climate is ideal for some crops such as peas, it also limits the cropping options for farmers, particularly in the northern part of the state.

Wisconsin is fortunate to have a labor force skilled in agricultural production and related industries. The food industry employs 3.2 percent of the state's labor force. While the industry nationally has been in a decline, Wisconsin added 4,700 jobs or an 8.1 percent increase. The state also does well when compared to neighboring states as it is the only one to report positive employment gains from 1969 to 1983. Most jobs in the food industry are found in the following sectors: dairy products — 17,200; meat products — 13,400; preserved fruits and vegetables — 9,800; and beverages — 9,800.

Taxes. Wisconsin's agricultural industry has to deal with a number of factors over which it has little control — the climate, federal farm programs, interest rates, etc. But probably the most frustrating is high property taxes. Based on 1982 statistics, *The Final Report* (p. 36) of the Wisconsin Strategic Development Commission found that Wisconsin farmers paid significantly more in property taxes than their counterparts in neighboring states. While average farm real estate taxes per acre in Wisconsin were $14.04, they were only $8.63 in Iowa, $8.35 in Ohio, $8.05 in Indiana and $5.84 in Minnesota (but Illinois farmers paid $13.73). The higher taxes increase the cost of pro-

Farm Tax Capacity Gap:

Share of Total Personal Income to Share of Equalized Valuation



● Personal income from farming as a share of total personal income.
□ Equalized valuation of farm property as a share of total taxable property.
For both measures, the 1970 share is shown as 100.

duction for Wisconsin farmers and make them less competitive with farmers elsewhere.

The major argument against reliance on property taxes to fund education is that there is no connection between property taxes and ability to pay. While the prices farmers received for their products has decreased in the past few years, property taxes have not.

Some progress was made in lowering property taxes in the 1985 Session of the Legislature. State school aids were increased and a campaign is underway to remove education costs from the property tax and replace it with a more equitable means of funding.

High property taxes negatively affect Wisconsin agribusiness as well. Most of the food processing companies, veterinary clinics, seed dealers, equipment dealers and others are small businesses located in rural communities. Most companies in the food industry employ less than 30 people. While some of the cost can be passed on to customers, it may make them less competitive or take any profits.

Market development. Wisconsin farmers are becoming increasingly convinced of the need for market development. Recent changes in the state's Agricultural Marketing Act have spurred producers to implement marketing orders to fund research, education and market development programs. Producers of Wisconsin milk, corn, soybeans, cranberries, cherries, ginseng, potatoes and mint now have a checkoff collected when commodities are sold. Beef, veal and pork producers contribute to a national promotion fund on a voluntary basis.

Most state check-off programs have been in place too short a time to measure their effectiveness. However, since 1984 when the Wisconsin Milk Marketing Board began operating, consumption of dairy products has increased. Similarly, national producer-funded promotions have been instrumental in positively affecting consumption.

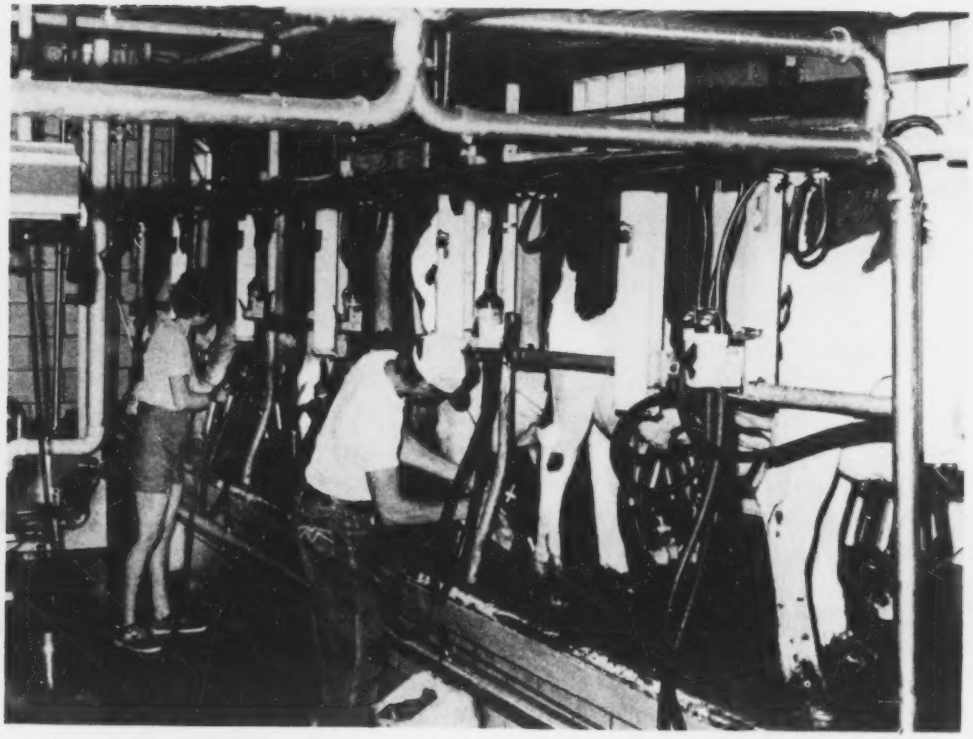
The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection has a state-funded agricultural market development and promotion program. Activities are targeted in three areas — in-state, out-of-state and international programs.

In-state programs focus on restaurant shows, other food service promotions, commodity promotions and consumer information programs. The *Alice in Dairyland* program is an important part of the in-state promotion programs.

International activities include trade missions, hosting of foreign buyers interested in Wisconsin farm products and technology, and trade assistance to export firms.

In 1984, the Department developed the *Something Special from Wisconsin* program as a way to promote Wisconsin agricultural products. The following year, the program was extended to products outside the agriculture sector. By 1986, over 300 Wisconsin products were authorized to carry the label and use the phrase in their advertising.

Because Wisconsin ranks first in the production of several farm commodities, it is quite obvious that exports are extremely important to Wisconsin



The milking parlor, immaculately clean, is at the heart of a modern dairy farm.

Herd improvement, better feeds, and mechanization — requiring significant capital investment — are changing the character of the dairy industry. By 1980, 41,000 Wisconsin dairy farmers produced 59 percent more milk (with 15 percent fewer cows) than 135,000 dairy farmers did in 1950. (Photo courtesy Wis. Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection)

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agribusiness. Eighty-five percent of Wisconsin's agricultural production must find a home outside of the state. Many of those exports are in the form of value-added products — products that are either semi or highly processed — and high-value products. Wisconsin has the highest and steadiest growth in high-value products, increasing 130 percent from 1974 to 1982.

It is estimated that these exports generate 35,000 jobs for every billion dollars of high-value exports. Based on that, Wisconsin exports are responsible for 20,000 to 30,000 jobs.

Although Wisconsin produces less of the major export crops such as wheat and corn, it is the top ranking state for exports of dairy products, hides, ginseng, mink and some specialty crops. Wisconsin's export dollar volume has increased more than total U.S. exports — 355 percent from 1973 to 1982 compared to 203 for the U.S. Unfortunately, the strength of the dollar and money shortages in foreign countries have stemmed the increases in farm exports since 1982. The 1987 adjustment of the dollar's value in international trading should serve to stimulate export of Wisconsin farm products.

For the most part, Wisconsin agribusiness has done a good job in market development. Only the dairy industry has lagged behind somewhat. With the government as a ready market for cheese, butter and nonfat dry milk, there was little incentive to develop new dairy products or search out new markets. That scenario could change along with changes in the farm program or decreases in production, and the recent announcement of cold-spreadable butter indicates a new dairy industry initiative.

Research and education. Wisconsin has a quality public education system. Students routinely score high on various national tests such as the ACT college entrance exams. The student-teacher ratio is among the best in the country. The state's public elementary and secondary schools give students the good start. Earlier, we mentioned that Wisconsin has a skilled labor force in agriculture and associated industries.

Training in agriculture continues to the adult level through University of Wisconsin System programs that are the embodiment of the Wisconsin Idea — "the boundaries of the campus are the boundaries of the state". The Farm Short Course, conceived in the 1880s, recently celebrated 100 years of serving agriculture and continues to operate in the same way with students being taught by top professors and researchers.

The Agricultural Experiment Stations founded in 1883 have conducted the bulk of the agricultural research in Wisconsin. As part of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (CALS) at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, they provide a research and education system second to none. CALS researchers are consistently awarded more grant money than any research faculty in the country, further enhancing CALS' reputation for research.

From the beginning, CALS research was designed to meet specific farm needs often triggered by specific problems. For example, the dairy industry needed an economic measure of the value of milk, which was satisfied by the discovery of the butterfat test.

Wisconsin researchers made important discoveries and did research that is responsible for dramatically changing Wisconsin's and the nation's agriculture.

Wisconsin researchers contributed to the development of ova transfer. In fact, the first successful embryo transplant was performed at the University in 1951. In the 1980s, research is continuing on bovine growth hormone and genetic engineering.

Besides the diversity of crop and livestock operations, research and education are the major strengths of Wisconsin's agricultural industry. The coupling of the experiment stations, the University, and the Cooperative Extension Service is what makes the Wisconsin Idea work for Wisconsin agriculture and supporting agribusiness.

The Changing Environment

Technological advances. Research breakthroughs in recent years give good cause to believe that farmers will be growing genetically engineered plants within 10 years. Many genetically engineered animal vaccines are already on the market and more are being developed.

Bovine growth hormone (bGH), is probably the most controversial scientific discovery in dairy research. Injections of the hormone into dairy cattle boost milk production. Original studies indicated a 40 percent increase, but more recent research seems to confirm 10 to 20 percent production increases.

There are questions about the safety of using it for both humans and animals. The federal Food and Drug Administration agrees with other studies that have determined that it is safe.

Others are concerned that bGH will lead to the demise of the small and medium-sized dairy farm. There is the fear that the technology will be beyond the financial reach of the average dairy producer. The four manufacturers of the hormone say that just the opposite may be true — it could provide economic assistance to those farmers by allowing them to get more milk from fewer cows.

Unlike some new technology, bGH does not require capital investment. It does require intensive management and observation of treated cows and additional feed for the best response. In that respect, it is tailor-made for the state's dairy operations. Because of smaller herd size, Wisconsin farmers are able to provide individual attention and care for their cows. In most cases, the additional feed needed can be raised on the farm and the small amount of additional labor can be handled by the farm family. For these reasons, bGH may be more beneficial to Wisconsin's small and medium-sized dairy farms than to the large operations found in the West and Southeast.

The effect of environmental factors on response to bGH also appears to hold some benefits for Wisconsin producers. A Missouri study, done when the temperature and humidity were high, showed increases of 2 to 4 percent; and a Florida trial demonstrated only a 5.5 percent increase. But trials in Minnesota and Pennsylvania resulted in 33 and 27 percent increases, respectively. So, producers in the Upper Midwest with its cooler climate may get more out of bGH technology than producers elsewhere.

However, there is little doubt the bGH or any new technology will accelerate the trend to fewer and larger farms that has been going on for over 60 years. As efficiency increases, fewer farms are needed to provide the nation's — and the world's — food and fiber needs.

Agricultural economists project that by the year 2000, the number of U.S. dairy farms will decrease 50 percent and the number of cattle will drop from eleven million to eight million. However, compare today's Wisconsin dairy farm with that of 1950. Now, 41,000 dairy farmers produce 59 percent more milk with 15 percent fewer cows than 135,000 dairy farmers did then.

Federal farm policy. It is evident that dairying plays a major role in the economic health of Wisconsin agriculture. The 1949 Food and Agriculture Act put into place a dairy price support program that has stabilized dairy prices. In recent years, the price support program has come under fire because of its cost to the Federal Treasury — $2.2 billion in fiscal year 1984-85 — and because it stimulates production of a commodity that is already in oversupply.

In 1986, a dairy termination program (whole-herd buyout) made direct payment to farmers who disposed of their herds and agreed to stay out of the business for five years. Over 9,600 Wisconsin farmers submitted bids for the program; however, less than 1,700 of those bids were accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The impact of the dairy termination program remains to be seen, but already there are indications that increased production per cow will make up for the decline in herd numbers. Also, while dairy production is down in the Midwest, it is up substantially in California and production per cow continues to outstrip the Dairy State.

Continued overproduction in farm commodities and skyrocketing government costs will lead to drastic changes in farm policy. Currently, farm program costs for the 1986-87 fiscal year are expected to exceed $25 billion, an amount that Congress and the Reagan Administration have said is too high. On January 1, 1987, dairy price supports were cut 25 cents per hundredweight, the second cut in a year. Dairy producers are facing additional cuts of 50 cents per hundredweight each year for the next three years under the present program unless production drops and stays down.

The financial picture for Wisconsin's medium-sized dairy operations is influenced by changes in price supports and movement toward a market-oriented concept.

In the long term, it is to the dairy industry's advantage to balance supply and demand and not depend on government to purchase the oversupply in order to keep prices up. In the short term, it may mean that dairy producers will be caught in a cost-price squeeze that could be to the detriment of Wisconsin's dairy industry. Current feed costs are to the advantage of dairy farmers who purchase their feed, those in the Southeast and West. Most Wisconsin dairy farmers raise their feed and are at a disadvantage when feed costs are low. The oversupply in the grain sector gives little hope for rising feed prices in the near future.

Winston J. Brill, vice president of research and development of Agracetus, a biotech firm, is convinced that biotechnology "will make a major impact in agriculture and that the products will be more attractive and safe than products that we now accept and manage".

"It is", he said, "going back to nature".

Conclusion

Although Wisconsin agriculture in 1986 faced some difficult economic times, there was cause for optimism. In general, the strengths outweighed the weaknesses. Two major advantages that Wisconsin had over other states were the diversity of its agriculture and the research facilities that exist as part of the University of Wisconsin.

Dave Dickson, chairman of the Dairy Science Department at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, says that "the future of Wisconsin dairying depends not on new technology but on the ability of her dairy farmers to adopt that technology and learn to manage it for maximum profitability".

CHAPTER 4

Wisconsin Service Industries

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The service industries have begun to receive a good deal of attention in the past few years because of the vigor they have shown in creating new jobs. Many believe that the shift to service sector employment will continue. In making forecasts, however, such simple trend extrapolation can be dangerous and really not very interesting.

In both the U.S. and Wisconsin, the accelerated shift to service employment, away from manufacturing, has been a response to complex economic, financial and demographic forces. Rising inflation, high interest rates, and a rapidly growing work force made labor relatively inexpensive. The service

Whether you are attracted by the metropolitan facilities of Milwaukee, the family entertainment of the Wisconsin Dells, or the quiet solitude of the lakes and forests of northern Wisconsin, your search for rest and relaxation contributes to the Wisconsin tourist industry. (*Photo courtesy Wis. Div. of Economic and Community Development*)

and manufacturing industries which employ unskilled or semiskilled labor have been able to expand rapidly given the abundance of these resources in the Seventies.

These complex forces hurt both service and manufacturing industries that are not labor intensive, but rather depend more on plant and equipment to produce their product or service. Such industries include communications, utilities and durable goods manufacturers.

Other factors have had a negative influence on heavy manufacturing companies and the service industries associated with them. One such factor is the competition from rapidly developing nations. The competitive environment that has emerged from the Seventies can be characterized as a global economy that has a capacity to produce goods greater than its ability to consume them. Another factor is that both the capacity to produce and the ability to consume have been heavily financed with borrowed money.

It is difficult to make broad generalization about how all of this has affected Wisconsin's service industries, or what to expect in the future. Indeed, the service industries are grouped into broad categories that often have very little in common even within their standard industrial classification.

For example, travel and tourism is generally recognized as an important "industry" in Wisconsin. It is difficult to measure just how important, however, because tourism is not distinguished by a separate standard industrial classification. Tourism is a collection of services that include lodging, food, transportation, recreation, gifts, souvenirs, and other items. But sales to travelers are not separated from sales to local residents when revenue data are collected.

The U.S. Travel Data Center reports tourism sales of $3.47 billion in Wisconsin for 1982. The center also reports that Wisconsin tourism did not recover from the recession as briskly as the rest of the nation. Overall, tourism sales from 1982 to 1983 grew 2.2 percent in Wisconsin compared with 3.4 percent nationwide.

Generally, there are four major service sector categories: 1) transportation, communication, and utilities; 2) wholesale and retail trade; 3) finance, insurance and real estate; and 4) personal and business services. Because of their importance to the Wisconsin economy, the categories of wholesale and retail trade, and of personal and business services, will be discussed ahead of the other two.

The Wholesale and Retail Trade Industries

Wholesale and retail trade is the largest group of service industries. In 1985 the trade industries employed over 465,000 people in Wisconsin. That is more than 42 percent of the total service sector employment. More than 365,000 Wisconsinites work in retail sales. A third of those work in taverns and restaurants. Other major employers in the retail sales industry include food stores, department stores, auto dealers and service stations.

Wholesale trade employs another 100,000. Wholesalers distribute durable and nondurable manufactured goods. Distribution of machinery and equipment is the largest wholesale industry in Wisconsin.

Table 1: Employment and Personal Income Shares By Industry in Wisconsin: 1978-1983

Industry	1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Emp.	Income	Emp.	Income	Emp.	Income	Emp.	Income	Emp.	Income	Emp.	Income
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.4
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Construction	5.0	7.2	4.9	7.0	4.4	6.2	4.1	5.7	3.7	5.1	3.7	5.2
Manufacturing	36.7	43.2	36.6	43.3	35.7	42.8	34.6	42.5	33.1	40.8	31.7	39.9
TCU[1]	4.9	7.4	4.9	7.5	5.0	7.7	5.1	7.8	5.2	8.0	5.3	8.0
Trade[2]	26.8	18.9	27.0	18.7	27.1	18.6	27.1	18.4	27.7	18.7	28.5	18.6
FIRE[3]	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.5
PBS[4]	19.7	17.0	19.9	17.2	20.7	18.4	21.8	19.3	22.9	20.7	23.3	21.3

[1]TCU: transportation, communication and utilities.

[2]Trade: wholesale and retail trade.

[3]FIRE: finance, insurance and real estate.

[4]PBS: personal and business services.

Source: Wis. Dept. of Development, *The Economic Development Potential of the Service Industries in Wisconsin*, July 1986, p.8.

In the 1970s, Wisconsin generated wholesale and retail trade jobs at a faster pace than the national average. Jobs in this industry, however, are primarily low-paying jobs. Table 1 shows that the percentage of Wisconsin workers employed in trade is higher than the percentage of Wisconsin income that they earn. The new jobs in this industry pay even lower. The industries' income to employment ratio has been declining for the past several years. See Table 2.

Finally, the wholesale and retail trade industry has a high rate of labor turnover. The average number of years on the job is the lowest of all the major industrial categories. See Table 4.

Demographic shifts will likely be the biggest factor affecting wholesale and retail trade employment. The shortage of young people and the aging of the work force may force these industries to reemploy retired people. These services may require a higher level of technology and greater value added in order to improve labor productivity and avoid the destruction of cut-throat price competition. Given the trend reversals (see Chapter 1, "Shifting forces of the 1980s") it is unreasonable to assume that the future growth of trade employment will be as high as in the past. Indeed, it has already begun to slow down.

The Personal and Business Services Sector

Personal and business services industries constitute the second largest group of service sector employers in Wisconsin. This diverse group employed over 390,000 in 1985. It includes hospitals, hotels, cleaners, barbers, lawyers, schools, entertainment, nonprofit organizations, and social services.

Within this sector, health services is the largest industry, employing over 152,000 Wisconsin workers in 1985. Most of these jobs are in hospitals and nursing homes. General business services is the next largest subgroup of industries employing nearly 68,000 people in 1985. Half of these jobs are in

Table 2: Income to Employment Quotient In Wisconsin 1978 to 1983, By Industry

Industry	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Mining	1.33	1.37	1.32	1.35	1.34	1.31
Construction	1.44	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.38	1.38
Manufacturing	1.18	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.23	1.26
TCU	1.51	1.53	1.53	1.52	1.54	1.51
Trade	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.65
FIRE	1.04	1.01	0.99	0.93	0.97	1.02
PBS	0.86	0.86	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.91

Source: Wis. Dept. of Development, *The Economic Development Potential of the Service Industries in Wisconsin,* July 1986, p.8.

maintenance and supply companies. Another 70,000 jobs are in educational, social and personal services.

Because the industries are so diverse it is difficult to make direct comparisons on the basis of pay and job tenure. Yet as a whole, jobs in the personal and business services sector pay more and last longer than those in the wholesale and retail trade industries (see Tables 1 and 4). Even though the rate of pay is still less than average, it has been increasing. Income shares have grown faster than employment shares. See Table 2.

Employment growth has been steady in both the personal and general business service industries throughout the past 15 years. Future growth will continue to depend upon the long-term growth rate of the general economy.

Health, education and social service employment, however, has shown a dramatic slowdown in the 1980s. There were fewer people working in the schools and hospitals in 1985 than there were in 1982. The reasons include costcutting and demographic shifts.

These factors will continue to be dominant employment forces in these industries for the next several years. These institutions, however, will remain very strong because of Wisconsin's traditional commitment to provide exceptional health care, educational excellence, and a broad array of social services to its residents. These are the foundation of Wisconsin's special quality of life.

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate

In 1985 the finance, insurance and real estate group employed 101,100 people in Wisconsin. Insurance is the largest employer of these industries with 41,200 workers. Wisconsin is home to a relatively large share of the nation's insurance industry. The industry produces and markets several types of insurance contract including life, auto, casualty, liability, annuity and disability income. These contracts offer the buyer a combination of protection and wealth accumulation.

The banking industry is the next largest employer within this group. Wisconsin's 1985 employment was 28,000. Banks are specially regulated financial institutions that create the nation's money supply by taking deposits, making loans, and offering checking accounts. In the Seventies banks were highly regulated. These regulations included interest rate ceilings on savings deposits and checking accounts, restrictions on investments and limits on geographic expansion. These restrictions have been reduced in the Eighties.

The next largest employer is the credit and financial brokers industry. Wisconsin 1985 employment was nearly 18,500 people. It includes savings and loan associations, companies and independent agents who underwrite or deal in stocks, bonds, mutual funds and other financial products or services. These groups have their own set of regulations and regulators.

The final category is real estate agents and operators. Wisconsin's 1985 employment was over 12,000 people. This down from the 1983 peak level of nearly 13,000. Agents make a market for sellers of real estate in exchange for a fee or commission at the time of sale. Real estate agents differ from the

other categories of brokerage because they deal in tangible assets rather than financial assets. Operators manage real estate developments.

These financial services industries were quite separate in the 1960's. Each provided a somewhat distinct set of services traded in distinct markets. It was after inflation and interest rates picked up in the Seventies that things began to change.

Commercial banks were faced with an unusual problem in the Seventies when risk-adjusted market interest rates rose above the regulated limit that banks could offer their depositors. Savers took their deposits and bought government guaranteed bonds directly without using banks as intermediaries. Mutual funds sprang up offering small savers the opportunity to group together and purchase large denominated bonds yielding rates higher than the banks were allowed to pay.

Banks offered deposit insurance and liquidity, but it was not enough to compensate savers for lower interest income. Later, checking accounts that paid interest became available outside the banking industry. Banks claim that the regulations limiting interest paid on bank deposits have put them at a competitive disadvantage.

Banks, however, did have the advantage of providing large corporate borrowers with loans offering short-term flexibility. Bank loan demand grew rapidly because corporate borrowers preferred shorter commitments to long-term capital financing when interest rates were high.

In the Seventies, debt financing was less costly than equity financing. High inflation, the tax deductibility of interest expense, and the high tax rates on income and dividends made debt leverage very profitable for borrowers. In this environment, certificates of deposit paying high yields to large fixed savings deposits gave banks the opportunity to expand very rapidly.

For example, many banks in Texas and Oklahoma and other places, such as the Continental Banks of Illinois, lent large sums to the energy industry when oil prices were rising. To fund their rapidly growing energy portfolios, these banks had to attract individual deposits larger than the $100,000 limit insured by the Federal Depositions Insurance Corporation by offering yields above those on insured deposits. These uninsured deposits began to leak out of the "energy banks" as their portfolios fell in value with the drop of oil prices. Other financial companies have become overexposed to agriculture and real estate development and have suffered similar difficulties. Generally speaking, Wisconsin banks have not.

In 1980 and 1982 the federal government deregulated financial services, allowing banks to pay market rates on small savings accounts and offer interest on checking. In that short period of time and to the surprise of many speculators, two recessions, a restrictive monetary policy and a glutted global market in many industries brought inflation and interest rates down.

Falling inflation and interest rates had a dramatic affect on these industries. First, financial products replaced tangible assets as speculative vehicles. Table 3 shows how the real estate employment growth trends reversed as a result. Second, borrowers were willing to commit long-term and lock in lower

Table 3: Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Service Industries, Wisconsin Employment Trends

Industry	Wisconsin Employment Dec. 1985	Compound Annual Growth Rates 1970-1979 U.S.	1970-1979 Wis.	1979-1985 U.S.	1979-1985 Wis.	1982-1985 U.S.	1982-1985 Wis.
ALL FIRE	102,609	3.9	5.9	3.0	1.9	3.5	2.0
Banking	28,235		4.2		1.2	1.1	1.7
Insurance	41,839		5.4		2.2	2.2	1.8
Credit and Financial Brokers	18,484		6.2		5.3		6.6
Real Estate	12,231		10.7		-0.2		-0.8

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Labor, *Economic Report of the President* January 1987; Dept. of Industry Labor and Human Relations, *Monthly Employment* 1970-1985, Table 210.

interest rates. These two changes meant that banks could not deal in the assets that savers wanted to hold, nor could they provide the long-term securities underwriting that their corporate customers were demanding.

Today, many segments of the financial services sector are over-built and over-staffed. There will likely be fewer banks and other financial firms in the future. As these industries consolidate globally they will restructure, employing fewer people, occupying fewer offices.

Because capital has great international mobility, financial industries have become intensively competitive. Fees, commissions, and margins will continue to narrow to the point where only the very small, the very large or the very special financial firms will survive. Congress and the federal financial regulatory system are now more concerned over the possibility of a severe financial crisis and have began to promote recapitalization. This, along with the state's bias toward prudence and its exceptional regulatory climate puts Wisconsin's financial institutions in the very special category.

Transportation, Communications and Utilities

The smallest group of industries by employment in the service sector is transportation, communications and utilities. The 1985 level of Wisconsin employment was nearly 90,000. Major industries in this category are trucking (35,000), the electric, gas, and sanitary services (17,000), and telephone communications (12,000).

Unlike other services, the transportation, communications and utilities industries are very capital intensive. That is, their wage and salary expenses are less than their capital equipment and materials expenditures. Given the higher capital intensity of these industries, labor is more productive. This greater productivity means higher wage rates and salaries for employes in these industries. Table 1 shows that the share of Wisconsin income paid to employes of these service industries is higher than their employment share.

Not only are the jobs in these industries higher paying, they have also been more secure. The average number of years on the job is the highest of any of the other major industrial categories. See Table 4.

Table 4: Mean Years on the Job With Current Employer By Industry, U.S. Data, 1983

Industry	Mean Job Tenure
All Industrial Sectors	6.9
Mining	7.4
Construction	6.5
Manufacturing	9.0
TCU	10.0
Trade	5.3
FIRE	6.4
PBS	6.2
Public Administration	8.5

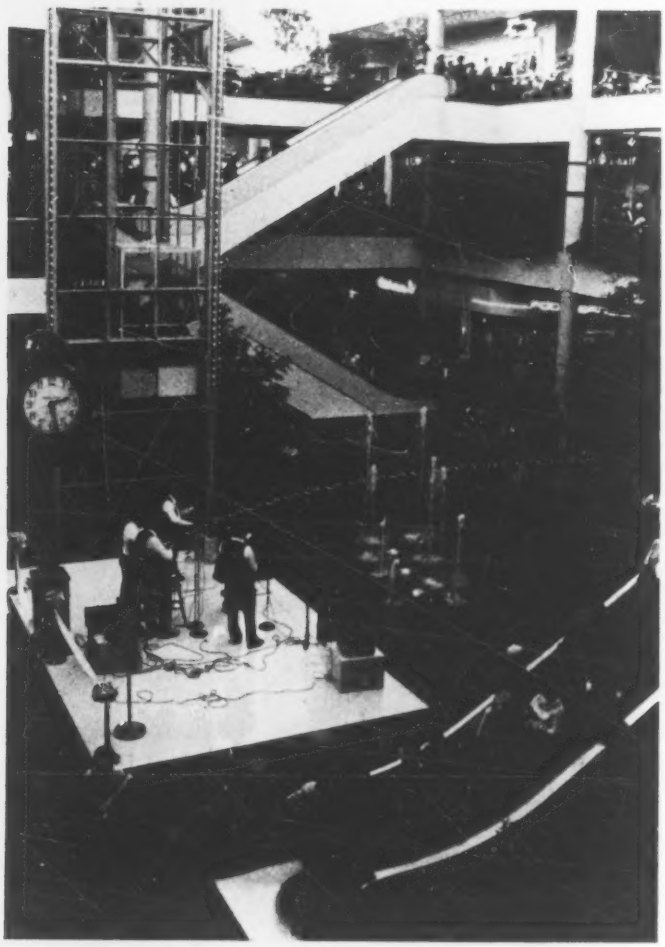
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, unpublished reports.

Employment growth in these industries has not been spectacular. It has, until recently, been steady. The deregulation of the communications and transportation industries has forced companies to become more competitive. In Wisconsin the result has been fewer communications workers and more truckers. Wisconsin's employment in communications is now lower than it was in 1982. In contrast, trucking employment has grown at a 7 percent annual rate in that same period. Employment in the gas and electric utilities is also down.

Projecting future employment trends in these industries is difficult because of the economic, regulatory and demographic cross-currents. Looking at trucking, deregulation could eventually lead to the same outcome as the deregulation of air transportation. That is, after a period of rapid expansion, consolidation results in fewer carriers employing fewer people.

The communications industry has also been deregulated. The market for services is growing. So is the number of firms in the industry. The survivors will look quite different five years from now than they did five years ago. Wisconsin is unique and very fortunate to have an exceptional regulatory climate. The regulatory climate, good management, and productive employes have placed Wisconsin Bell among only 27 companies rated Aaa by Standard and Poor's in 1987.

These same factors have made the other Wisconsin utilities outstanding members of their industries. These are capital intensive, financially sound companies serving diverse industries and dependent only indirectly on global markets.



A concert at Grand Avenue Mall *in downtown Milwaukee. With its 170 retail stores, 16 restaurants and several attached parking ramps, the enclosed mall is one of Wisconsin's major tourist attractions.*

Located just 2 blocks north of the Plankinton exit on the east-west freeway (I-794), the Grand Avenue mall connects Marshall Field's and the Boston Store between Michigan Street and Wisconsin Avenue (there is no street named "Grand" avenue). (Photo courtesy Wis. Division of Tourism Development)

Three Visions of the Future

As a member of the Great Lakes region, the Wisconsin economy is susceptible to external shocks. Wisconsin's ability to compete in the traditional markets both here and abroad are deeply affected by the economic and trade policies of the world's national governments. Wisconsin's ability to compete will also depend upon demographic and attitudinal shifts and how those shifts change the cost of human resources relative to capital and materials.

The ability to take on new debt and service existing debt has become a major determinant of the emerging global public policy environment. The

huge debts of developing nations, the chronic U.S. federal deficits, and the highly leveraged business and household sectors of the U.S. economy have created policy tension even as the world economy expands.

Ideally, governments will continue to adopt policies which promote expanded trade and economic growth. Growing markets and incomes will expand employment opportunities. Growth will also improve cash flow and the ability to service debt.

There are, however, political and financial pressures forcing government authorities to consider more isolationist policies. In the past such policies have reduced the growth of international output and trade. Declining revenues impair every borrower's ability to repay his debts. One way to increase revenues in a no growth economy is to raise prices — inflation. If debts cannot be serviced with cash flowing from increased unit sales or higher prices, the only alternative is liquidation. Distressed sales during liquidation result in falling prices. If falling prices of internationally traded goods spill over into local markets, deflation will make existing debt burdens even heavier.

Most simply stated, there are (at least) three distinct visions of the future global business environment in which Wisconsin may have to compete. The dominant characteristic of these scenarios will be of the movement of the general price level. That is stable prices, rising prices, or falling prices (see Chapter 1, Tables 4 and 5).

Of the three, a growing economy with stable prices and low interest rates is the environment most consistent with Wisconsin's institutional structure. In this environment Wisconsin business would have a competitive edge in both domestic and foreign markets. Government, industry and labor could better take advantage of their ability to add long-term value in producing capital intensive products and services.

An environment of rising prices would be good for the commodities industries including mining and agriculture. Rising interest rates, however, make capital resources such as plant, equipment, training and education more expensive. In an inflationary environment, markets demand flexibility and quick payback. Wisconsin's rigid institutional structure is inappropriate in such a rapidly changing environment. Rising inflation and high interest rates put the state's industry at a competitive disadvantage.

The third scenario, falling prices, would be a very defensive environment. Falling prices reduce revenues. Industry is forced to cut employment expenses. Lower wage and salary income reduces market demand and pushes prices down even further. Regional economies which are dominated by energy, mining, agriculture and, in some places, real estate have been suffering from falling prices since 1981. In this environment, Wisconsin's institutional structure, which regulates finance and commerce in a way that promotes prudence and security, is most valuable. Wisconsin's competitive position among states would improve even though the absolute level of finance and commerce would decline.

It is difficult to predict which scenario will come closest to the actual experience of the future. The popular approach whereby national, state and local economies are often considered to consist of separate service, manufacturing

and raw materials sectors only serves to confuse analysis of the trends affecting economic development. Any economy will develop in the direction of its most abundant resources and its most valuable contribution to market demands.

CHAPTER 5

Conclusions and Prospects

Kenneth S. Kinney, Planning Manager, Sales Group
Allen-Bradley Company

For most of the 19th century, Wisconsin enjoyed steady economic growth. Industries grew and prospered in Wisconsin largely because of innate advantages of the area: raw materials, proximity to markets, transportation opportunities and quality of human and natural resources. In a technical sense, Wisconsin had a comparative advantage in the production of certain products; in a general sense, Wisconsin could produce certain products more efficiently than could other states. The result: many decades of prosperity.

Wisconsin's natural advantages, some of which, such as the labor force, were not purely natural, helped establish a configuration of economic strengths that were also ideally suited to various stages of *national* economic development and, partly as a result, greatly outweighed the state's economic weaknesses. Wisconsin enjoyed steady economic growth because its strengths meshed with what the country required. The state's economy took off as the industrial revolution transformed the entire economies of the United States and Western Europe.

As we look at the past few years, and, more importantly, as we look to the coming decades, the key factors that contributed to the state's economic difficulties in the early 1980s, and that will determine Wisconsin's health in the future, relate to a shift in comparative advantage and to a corresponding change in relative strengths and weaknesses. Simply, in the 1980s it became apparent that the state's particular strengths and advantages were no longer quite as "right" for the times. The key to the future, then, is the degree to which Wisconsin's many and evident strengths are — or can be made to be — compatible with national and international economic developments.

Wisconsin's Economic Setting

The development of Wisconsin's agricultural sector demonstrates the importance of natural advantage and how Wisconsinites have been able to capitalize on natural factors. Climate, suitable land and abundant water resources created the foundation of Wisconsin's first major industry. But, beyond the basics of nature, it was the management of those resources that turned potential into products and prosperity. Key success factors included

skilled labor, crop diversity and the existence of a major educational institution in the form of the University of Wisconsin, where research led to improved management and significant productivity gains. In addition, federal farm policies provided protection that enabled the state's farmers to avoid some of the harsher effects of capricious markets.

To some (though a lesser) degree, Wisconsin's manufacturing industries developed as a result of natural factors. Farm implement manufacturers were drawn to their major markets in the Midwest. Good ports and the Great Lakes provided cheap and natural transportation for both raw materials and finished goods.

The leather industry flourished partly because of the proximity of such necessary raw materials as oak and hemlock bark. And the state's large paper industry was also dependent on the region's forests.

Indirectly, state manufacturers also thrived by supplying other industries that were located in the Great Lakes region because of natural factors. Examples are the automotive industry, which, directly and indirectly, continues to provide high-quality employment for thousands of Wisconsinites, and the iron and steel sector, with its allied nonelectrical machinery industries.

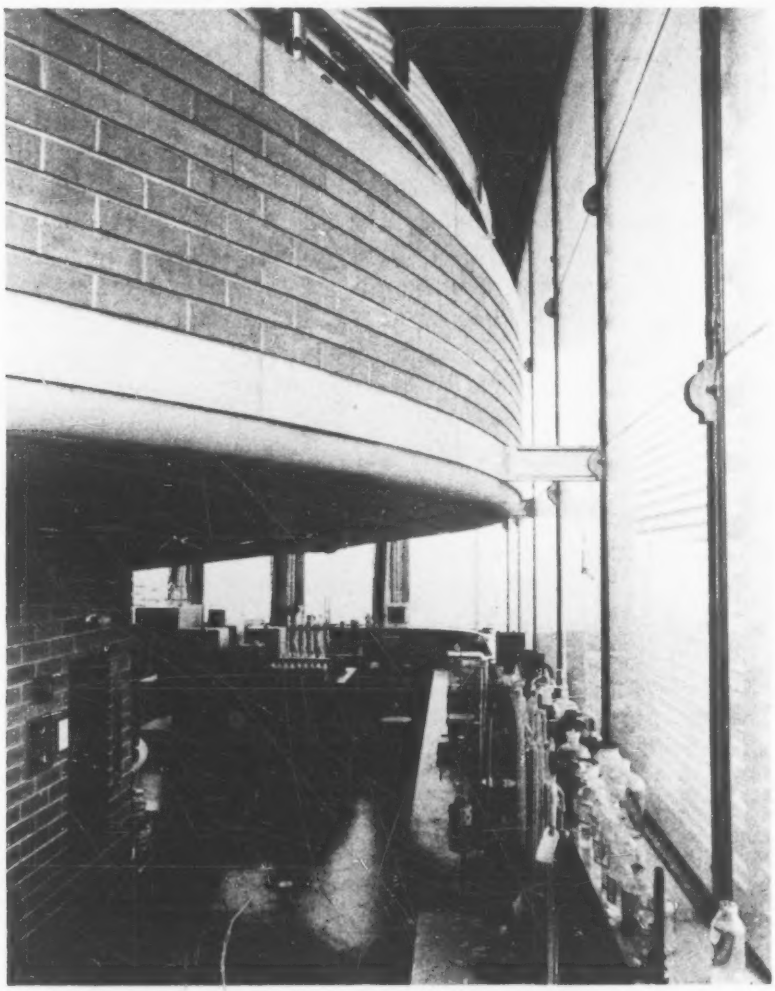
The state was also fortunate in receiving a steady inflow of the skilled workers required by such industries as machine tool and electrical equipment manufacturing. The skilled labor force helped turn the Milwaukee area into "the machine shop of the world" and continues to be one of Wisconsin's major economic assets.

Of course luck — a factor that policymakers like to avoid discussing — also played a part in the state's rise to manufacturing eminence. The great Chicago fire, for example, provided a boost for one of the state's most famous industry: brewing. This sector initially developed in Wisconsin, however, because of water, plenty of natural ice and skilled labor in the form of master brewers from Europe.

For all those reasons, among others, manufacturing grew to become Wisconsin's number one industry. It continues to hold that position, now employing about 30 percent of state workers. What is equally important, however, is that manufacturing has long been one of the key sources of Wisconsin's prosperity; manufacturing jobs have traditionally been jobs that pay well above average. For decades the good pay for manufacturing workers helped provide the income that flowed to other sectors of the economy, supporting, for example, healthy retail trade and other service sectors. The recent decline in the number of those "high-quality" jobs in manufacturing is one of the most important changes in Wisconsin's economic health, and an economic revival will depend to a large degree on their replacement by jobs of equal quality.

As the manufacturing sector has suffered through a period of stagnancy or decline, most of the job growth has come in the services sector. Indeed, wholesale and retail trades now account for about 29 percent of the state's workers, threatening manufacturing's hold on first place.

The service sector encompasses a vast melange of companies, from those in retail trade to those in the finance, insurance and real estate areas. These firms tend to be less tied to the natural factors that spawned the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. As services have risen to prominence, both in Wisconsin and nationally, their "foot-loose" nature — being less tied by raw material, transportation or market considerations to any particular area — has become a more important factor in economic development debates. Many service companies can locate virtually anywhere and, therefore, take close looks at various areas' strengths and weaknesses.



Research and development — both in private industry and at the campuses of the University of Wisconsin — are among the key elements of industrial development in an era of rapid technological change.

At the Johnson Wax research tower in Racine, which was designed by architect Frank Lloyd Wright, each floor of the facility is devoted to a different aspect of research. (*Photo courtesy Wis. Div. of Economic and Community Development*)

A second important issue stemming from the rise of service jobs has been their relatively low pay. While this is certainly not the case in all services, generally the service job that "replaces" the lost manufacturing job pays considerably less. The number two industry — retail and wholesale trade, for example — is one of lower-paid service sectors. (This is a problem facing the entire country, though one that is most acute in the upper Midwest, with its heavy manufacturing base.)

National and International Influences

As the foregoing analysis suggests, the Wisconsin economy has always been subject to the vagaries of national and, to a far lesser degree, international trends. What is significant now is that these external factors have been growing in importance, becoming, in some cases, life-and-death issues for state companies and industries. Unfortunately, these developments also are in almost all cases beyond the ability of Wisconsin managers and officials to control or even affect in a major way.

Probably the most important change in this area — especially for the manufacturing sector — has been the "globalization" of many markets and industries. Markets that were traditionally regional or, later, national have become international with major companies from Japan, Western Europe and elsewhere competing throughout the world with U.S. firms that once enjoyed overwhelming dominance in their own national market and strong positions in many foreign markets.

In addition, Wisconsin industries are severely impacted by national economic policies. Obviously the agriculture sector is greatly influenced by federal farm policies that were explicitly intended to support farms and farmers. But, other areas of the state's economy are also affected more indirectly by federal actions. U.S. monetary and fiscal policies, for example, with their disproportionate impact on industries sensitive to interest rate fluctuations, have had major and negative impacts on Wisconsin. A regional economy heavily dependent on capital goods bears the brunt of policy-induced downturns, as witness the 1980-1982 recession. Similarly, U.S. and foreign actions that affect the value of the dollar and other currencies have an increasing impact as markets continue to grow beyond national borders.

The growth in geographical scope for Wisconsin industries has produced one overwhelming result: more intense competition for many industries. For the first time, many major Wisconsin companies are experiencing the rigors of *real* competition, often brought on by the presence of foreign competitors. In addition, many of their traditional U.S. competitors, with whom they used to engage in more "gentlemanly" commercial combat, have been forced to take off the gloves with all competitors, foreign and domestic.

While the quality of management of Wisconsin companies has always been important, this new world of competition has made it even more crucial. Indeed, the quality of management may be the most important factor affecting the future health of Wisconsin's industrial, agricultural and service economies. If state companies are not well managed, they will not retain many — if

any — high-quality jobs. This is true even in industries that are considered to be "dying". While some industries do actually die, in most cases the shrinkage is limited. For example, there will continue to be large markets for agricultural machinery in the United States and abroad. Some American companies will continue to be major suppliers to those markets — but not *all* current suppliers. The weaker ones will, in fact, die. It is vital for Wisconsin to have the stronger companies, even in contracting industries. Better an industry leader, even one with fewer employes than in the past, than none at all. The quality of management will largely determine which type of companies the state has. Quality management means, among many attributes, greater responsiveness to changing market needs. It means greater attention to quality of product and people. It means greater concern for productivity and cost control. It means greater emphasis on long-term performance. It means emphasis on innovation and risk taking. It means the effective use of technology to keep costs down and quality up.

While the foregoing emphasized the state's manufacturing, the importance of quality management in all sectors is vital. As noted previously, managers in agriculture must also improve their skills: "The future of Wisconsin dairying depends not [only] on new technology but on the ability of her dairy farmers to adopt that technology and learn to manage it for maximum productivity". Similarly, in retail trade the use of new technology to improve productivity is evident in the now-common bar-code scanners in use in many supermarket checkout lanes.

Technology, Productivity and Employment

The emphasis on productivity and technology, forced on the economy by greater competition, does have a negative side, and this is one of the most significant changes in Wisconsin's economy in recent years: increasingly, success and sales growth for industries and individual firms will not necessarily translate into major increases in employment. The cost containment measures forced by competition do produce greater productivity, but this usually means the same or greater output with fewer employes. Successful companies can continue to grow, but they will not be employing as many people to do so.

Again, this is probably most applicable to manufacturing, but it also applies elsewhere. In agriculture, for example, 3,000 Wisconsin farmers went out of business in 1986 — but not their farmland, most of which is still in agriculture production; same production, fewer producers. True, the fast-growing service sectors tend to be more labor intensive and less amenable to significant productivity improvements, but there is still that nagging salary problem discussed above.

Another problem that could hamper Wisconsin's economic growth is the rise in importance of "foot-loose" industries and firms. As was suggested above, these companies tend to be less tied to natural factors and can locate where other, more controllable, cost factors dictate. This is especially true in the service sectors. Banks can locate major facilities in, say, South Dakota.

Insurance companies can service a nationwide market equally well from numerous locations. And, especially important for Wisconsin, the service functions of manufacturers, such as those typically associated with a company's headquarters, no longer need to be physically close to production facilities. Thus, a paper manufacturer can continue to produce in traditional areas where water and forest resources are abundant while maintaining many service functions elsewhere.

The Road Ahead

Those issues are important, but they should not be allowed to overshadow the elements that point to a reasonably bright future for Wisconsin's economy. While the natural factors that produced the state's earlier comparative advantages have diminished in relative importance, other strengths continue to suggest prosperity ahead. Manmade advantages include a high-quality skilled labor force that continues to be valued by employers and an educational system — from elementary schools to the VTAE network and University of Wisconsin System — that is consistently ranked among the best in the country. As noted above, the University of Wisconsin has long been involved with agriculture, but it is now turning to support endeavors in other sectors as well. And, the state's widely admired quality of life makes Wisconsin a very attractive place for employes and employers of all types.

These and other nonnatural resources, together with such natural factors as water and forests that contributed to earlier economic developments, support a number of industries that are strong now and are expected to be growth sectors for years to come. In manufacturing these include food processing, printing, paper production and electrical equipment. Though employing fewer workers, agriculture should continue to prosper as long as people continue to eat. The service sectors will also continue to grow at a rapid pace, providing many well-paying jobs besides those more visible positions at the other end of the income scale.

In addition, some factors that are controlled — when controllable — beyond Wisconsin's boundaries are turning in the state's favor. The value of the dollar is declining and should provide relief for many state companies. Interest rates have remained relatively low, a welcome trend for many industries that were harmed both by the high rates of the late 1970s and early 1980s, and by the recession that helped drive them down.

But the fundamental dilemma remains and will persist as one of the most serious problems for Wisconsin's economy in the years ahead: in an increasingly competitive world, productivity and cost control is vital for success in industry after industry, manufacturing, agriculture and services. Labor is a key cost component in most businesses, so controlling labor costs is essential.

Controlling labor costs means lower incomes (or smaller pay increases) for individuals and for the state as a whole. Consequently, continued prosperity for Wisconsin will result from the creation of new high-quality jobs, rather than from traditional improvement in the quality (pay) of many existing jobs.

Most of these positions will be in companies which can choose to locate where they please. These locational decisions often depend on assessments of controllable factors such as educational resources, quality of life and labor force skills. Fortunately, Wisconsin has consistently and wisely pursued policies to enhance these manmade attributes so that, to return to an issue raised earlier, the state's strengths should continue to be compatible with national and international economic developments.

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Wisconsin Constitution

3

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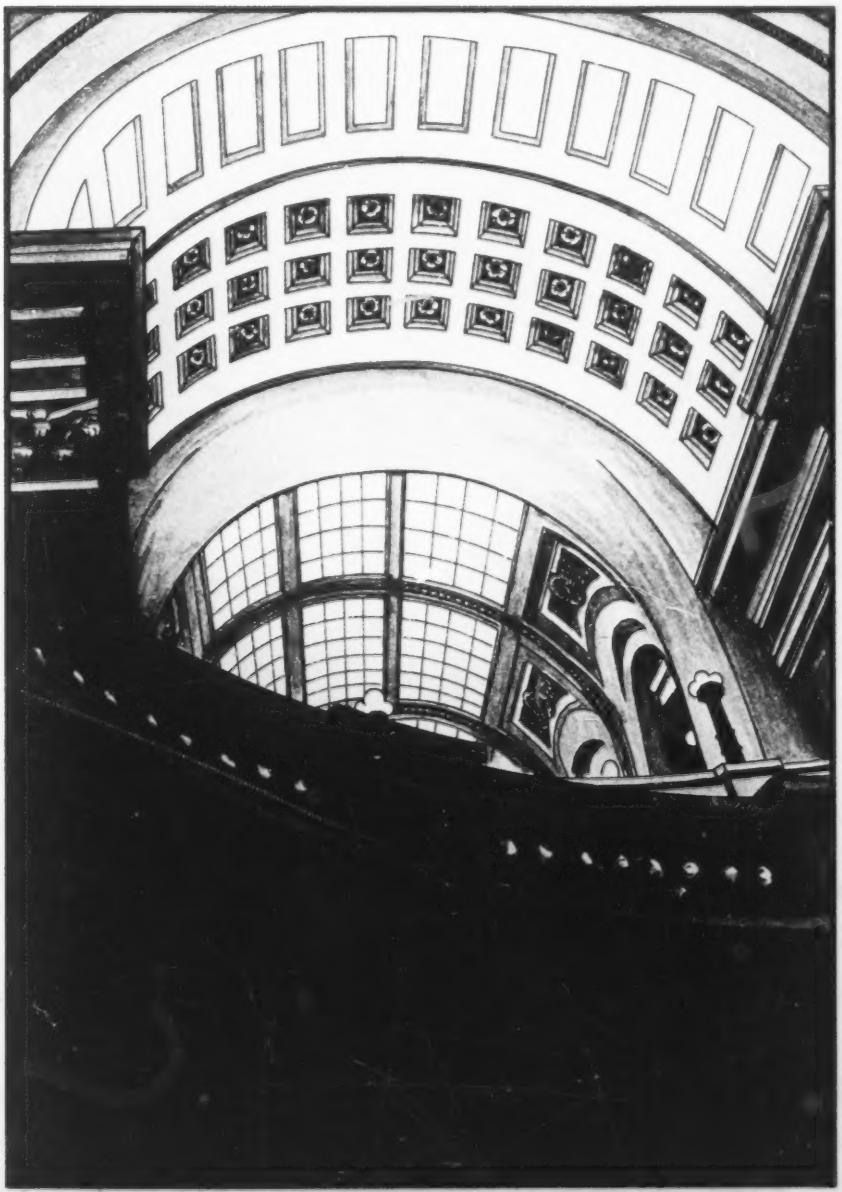

Wisconsin Constitution

As Amended Through April 1987

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7. Rights of accused.
8. Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.
9. Remedy for wrongs.
10. Treason.
11. Searches and seizures.
12. Attainder; ex post facto; contracts.
13. Private property for public use.
14. Feudal tenures; leases; alienation.
15. Equal property rights for aliens and citizens.
16. Imprisonment for debt.
17. Exemption of property of debtors.
18. Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds.
19. Religious tests prohibited.
20. Military subordinate to civil power.
21. Rights of suitors.
22. Maintenance of free government.
23. Transportation of school children.
24. Use of school buildings.

ARTICLE II.
BOUNDARIES

Section
1. State boundary.
2. Enabling act accepted.

ARTICLE III.
SUFFRAGE

Section
1. Electors.
2. Implementation.
3. Secret ballot.
4. [*Repealed*]
5. [*Repealed*]
6. [*Repealed*]

ARTICLE IV.
LEGISLATIVE

Section
1. Legislative power.
2. Legislature, how constituted.
3. Apportionment.
4. Representatives to the assembly, how chosen.
5. Senators, how chosen.
6. Qualifications of legislators.
7. Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance.
8. Rules; contempts; expulsion.
9. Officers.
10. Journals; open doors; adjournments.
11. Meeting of legislature.
12. Ineligibility of legislators to office.
13. Ineligibility of federal officers.
14. Filling vacancies.
15. Exemption from arrest and civil process.
16. Privilege in debate.
17. Enactment of laws.
18. Title of private bills.
19. Origin of bills.
20. Yeas and nays.
21. [*Repealed*]
22. Powers of county boards.
23. Town and county government.
23a. Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto.
24. Lotteries and divorces.
25. Stationery and printing.
26. Extra compensation; salary change.
27. Suits against state.
28. Oath of office.
29. Militia.
30. Elections by legislature.
31. Special and private laws prohibited.
32. General laws on enumerated subjects.
33. Auditing of state accounts.
34. Continuity of civil government.

ARTICLE V.
EXECUTIVE

Section
1. Governor; lieutenant governor; term.
1m. [*Repealed*]
1n. [*Repealed*]
2. Eligibility.
3. Election.
4. Powers and duties.
5. [*Repealed*]
6. Pardoning power.
7. Lieutenant governor, when governor.
8. Secretary of state, when governor.
9. [*Repealed*]
10. Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS AND REFERENDA. The table on pages 207 to 212 provides an overview of the electoral history of all amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution submitted to the voters of this state. For each amendment, the table lists: 1) the subject of the amendment; 2) the documents by which the Legislature gave the amendment its *first consideration* or *2nd consideration approval*; *3) the additional legislation, if any, by which the amendment was submitted to the voters; and 4) the votes cast for* or *against* approval of the amendment. The table on pages 213 and 214 provides similar information for statewide referenda other than constitutional amendments.

ARTICLE VI.
ADMINISTRATIVE

Section
1. Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general; term.
1m. [*Repealed*]
1n. [*Repealed*]
1p. [*Repealed*]
2. Secretary of state; duties, compensation.
3. Treasurer and attorney general; duties, compensation.
4. County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies.

ARTICLE VII.
JUDICIARY

Section
1. Impeachment; trial.
2. Court system.
3. Supreme court: jurisdiction.
4. Supreme court: election, chief justice, court system administration.
5. Court of appeals.
6. Circuit court: boundaries.
7. Circuit court: election.
8. Circuit court: jurisdiction.
9. Judicial elections: vacancies.
10. Judges: eligibility to office.
11. Disciplinary proceedings.
12. Clerks of circuit and supreme courts.
13. Justices and judges removal by address.
14. Municipal court.
15. [*Repealed*]
16. [*Repealed*]
17. [*Repealed*]
18. [*Repealed*]
19. [*Repealed*]
20. [*Repealed*]
21. [*Repealed*]
22. [*Repealed*]
23. [*Repealed*]
24. Justices and judges: eligibility for office of; retirement.

ARTICLE VIII.
FINANCE

Section
1. Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes.
2. Appropriations; limitation.
3. Credit of state.
4. Contracting state debts.
5. Annual tax levy to equal expenses.
6. Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation.
7. Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes.
8. Vote on fiscal bills; quorum.
9. Evidences of public debt.
10. Internal improvements.

ARTICLE IX.
EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Section
1. Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters.
2. Territorial property.
3. Ultimate property in lands; escheats.

ARTICLE X.
EDUCATION

Section
1. Superintendent of public instruction.
2. School fund created; income applied.
3. District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction; released time.
4. Annual school tax.
5. Income of school fund.
6. State university; support.
7. Commissioners of public lands.
8. Sale of public lands.

ARTICLE XI.
CORPORATIONS

Section
1. Corporations; how formed.
2. Property taken by municipality.
3. Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.
3a. Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess.
4. General banking law.
5. [*Repealed*]

ARTICLE XII.
AMENDMENTS

Section
1. Constitutional amendments.
2. Constitutional conventions.

ARTICLE XIII.
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section
1. Political year; elections.
2. [*Repealed*]
3. Eligibility to office.
4. Great seal.
5. [*Repealed*]
6. Legislative officers.
7. Division of counties.
8. Removal of county seats.
9. Election or appointment of statutory officers.
10. Vacancies in office.
11. Passes, franks and privileges.
12. Recall of elective officers.

ARTICLE XIV.
SCHEDULE

Section
1. Effect of change from territory to state.
2. Territorial laws continued.
3. [*Repealed*]
4. [*Repealed*]
5. [*Repealed*]
6. [*Repealed*]
7. [*Repealed*]
8. [*Repealed*]
9. [*Repealed*]
10. [*Repealed*]
11. [*Repealed*]
12. [*Repealed*]
13. Common law continued in force.
14. [*Repealed*]
15. [*Repealed*]
16. Implementing revised structure of judicial branch.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

As amended through April 1987 *

PREAMBLE

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.
DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Equality; inherent rights. SECTION 1. *[As amended April 1986]* All people are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. *[1983 AJR-9; 1985 AJR-9]*

Equality; inherent rights. SECTION 1. *[As amended November 1982]* All people are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to serve these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. *[1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]*

Equality; inherent rights. SECTION 1. *[Original form]* All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Slavery prohibited. SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Free speech; libel. SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Right to assemble and petition. SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Trial by jury; verdict in civil cases. SECTION 5. *[As amended November 1922]* The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof. *[1919 AJR-26; 1921 AJR-14; 1921 c. 504]*

Trial by jury. SECTION 5. *[Original form]* The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

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* Present provisions of the constitution are printed in 8-point type running the full width of the page, and previous forms (if any) follow each active provision in 6-point type set in two columns. Any section not followed by 2-column text is still in the form ratified by the people of Wisconsin when they adopted the Wisconsin Constitution on March 13 of 1848.

Excessive bail; cruel punishments. SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Rights of accused. SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecution by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Prosecutions; double jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. *[As amended per certification of the Board of State Canvassers dated April 7, 1982]* (1) No person may be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense may be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor may be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself or herself.

(2) All persons, before conviction, shall be eligible for release under reasonable conditions designed to assure their appearance in court, protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent the intimidation of witnesses. Monetary conditions of release may be imposed at or after the initial appearance only upon a finding that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the conditions are necessary to assure appearance in court. The legislature may authorize, by law, courts to revoke a person's release for a violation of a condition of release.

(3) The legislature may by law authorize, but may not require, circuit courts to deny release for a period not to exceed 10 days prior to the hearing required under this subsection to a person who is accused of committing a murder punishable by life imprisonment or a sexual assault punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 20 years, or who is accused of committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another and who has a previous conviction for committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another. The legislature may authorize by law, but may not require, circuit courts to continue to deny release to those accused persons for an additional period not to exceed 60 days following the hearing required under this subsection, if there is a requirement that there be a finding by the court based on clear and convincing evidence presented at a hearing that the accused committed the felony and a requirement that there be a finding by the court that available conditions of release will not adequately protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent intimidation of witnesses. Any law enacted under this subsection shall be specific, limited and reasonable. In determining the 10-day and 60-day periods, the court shall omit any period of time found by the court to result from a delay caused by the defendant or a continuance granted which was initiated by the defendant.

(4) The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it. *[June 1980 Spec.Sess. AJR-9; 1981 AJR-5]*

Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. *[As amended November 1870]* No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. *[1869 AJR-6; 1870 SJR-3; 1870 c. 118]*

Criminal procedure. SECTION 8. *[Original form]* No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment, or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war, or public danger; and no person for the same offence shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; all persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offences when the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require.

Remedy for wrongs. SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries, or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

Treason. SECTION 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted

of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Searches and seizures. SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Attainder; ex post facto; contracts. SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Private property for public use. SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

Feudal tenures; leases; alienation. SECTION 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Equal property rights for aliens and citizens. SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

Imprisonment for debt. SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

Exemption of property of debtors. SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. SECTION 18. [*As amended November 1982*] The right of every person to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any person be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, without consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit May 82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. SECTION 18. [*Original form*] The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

Religious tests prohibited. SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

Military subordinate to civil power. SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 21. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) Writs of error shall never be prohibited, and shall be issued by such courts as the legislature designates by law.

(2) In any court of this state, any suitor may prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney of the suitor's choice. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Writs of error. SECTION 21. [*Original form*] Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

Maintenance of free government. SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

Transportation of school children. SECTION 23. *[As created April 1967]* Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from providing for the safety and welfare of children by providing for the transportation of children to and from any parochial or private school or institution of learning. *[1965 AJR-70; 1967 AJR-7]*

Use of school buildings. SECTION 24. *[As created April 1972]* Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from authorizing, by law, the use of public school buildings by civic, religious or charitable organizations during nonschool hours upon payment by the organization to the school district of reasonable compensation for such use. *[1969 AJR-74; 1971 AJR-10]*

ARTICLE II.
BOUNDARIES

State boundary. SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois — that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818.

Alternate boundary. *[An additional paragraph, adopted by the convention as part of Art. II, sec. 1, was rejected by the act which admitted Wisconsin into the Union (9 U.S. Stat. Ch. L, pp. 233-235).]*

Provided, however, that the following alteration of the foresaid boundary be, and hereby is proposed to the congress of the United States as the preference of the state of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the state of Wisconsin, viz.: Leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence in a direct line, bearing south-westerly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of said Mississippi river as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. *[As amended April 1951]* The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to 500,000 acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. *[1949 AJR-64; 1951 AJR-7]*

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. *[Original form]* The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof, and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to

said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

ARTICLE III.
SUFFRAGE

Electors. SECTION 1. *[As created April 1986]* Every United States citizen age 18 or older who is a resident of an election district in this state is a qualified elector of that district. *[1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3]*

Implementation. SECTION 2. *[As created April 1986]* Laws may be enacted:

(1) Defining residency.

(2) Providing for registration of electors.

(3) Providing for absentee voting.

(4) Excluding from the right of suffrage persons:

(a) Convicted of a felony, unless restored to civil rights.

(b) Adjudged by a court to be incompetent or partially incompetent, unless the judgment specifies that the person is capable of understanding the objective of the elective process or the judgment is set aside.

(5) Subject to ratification by the people at a general election, extending the right of suffrage to additional classes. *[1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3]*

Secret ballot. SECTION 3. *[As created April 1986]* All votes shall be by secret ballot. *[1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3]*

Revision of Article III. The original 6 sections of Article III of the constitution were repealed in April 1986 when the wording of the article was reorganized into the 3 new sections shown above.

Electors. SECTION 1. *[As amended November 1934]* Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

(1) Citizens of the United States.

(2) Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor. *[1931 AJR-52; 1933 SJR-74]*

Termination of voting by resident aliens. *[Subdivision 2* (of the text adopted in 1882), *as amended November 1908]* 2. Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A.D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A.D. 1912. *[1905 AJR-16; 1907 AJR-47; 1907 c. 661]*

Qualifications of electors. SECTION 1. *[As amended November 1882.]* Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature not exceeding thirty days shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

1. Citizens of the United States.

2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe; provided that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election; and provided further, that in incorporated cities and villages, the legislature may provide for the registration of electors and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor. *[1881 AJR-26; 1882 SJR-18; 1882 c. 272]*

Equal suffrage to colored persons. In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that Chapter 137, Laws of 1849, extending *equal suffrage to colored persons*, was approved by the voters on November 6, 1849.

Qualifications of electors. SECTION 1. *[Original form]* Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

[First.] White citizens of the United States.

[Second.] White persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

[Third.] Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Fourth.] Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. Provided, that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a

general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

Who not electors. SECTION 2. *[Original form]* No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

Votes to be by ballot. SECTION 3. *[Original form]* All votes shall be given by ballot except for such townsnip officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

Residence saved. SECTION 4. *[Original form]* No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

Military stationing does not confer residence. SECTION 5. *[Original form]* No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Exclusion from suffrage. SECTION 6. *[Original form]* Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV.
LEGISLATIVE

Legislative power. SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

Legislature, how constituted. SECTION 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. *[As amended November 1982]* At its first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants. *[1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]*

Apportionment. SECTION 3. *[As amended November 1962]* At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. *[1959 SJR-12; 1961 SJR-11]*

Senate district area factor. SECTIONS 3, 4 and 5. *[Approved by voters April 1953]* An amendment to Art. IV, secs. 3, 4, 5, relating to senate apportionment based on area and population, was approved by 1951 SJR-*50 and 1953 AJR-7. However, the Supreme Court held the amendment not validly submitted to the voters in State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, 264 W. 644, 60 NW (2d) 416.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. *[As amended November 1910]* At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. *[1907 SJR-18; 1909 SJR-35; 1909 c. 478]*

Census and apportionment. SECTION 3. *[Original form]* The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. SECTION 4. *[As amended November 1982]* The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November in even-numbered years, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable. *[1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]*

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. SECTION 4. *[As amended November 1881]* The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable. *[1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262]*

Assemblymen, how chosen. SECTION 4. *[Original form]* The members of the assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the qualified electors of the several districts. Such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town, or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. *[As amended November 1982]* The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series,

and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts for the term of 4 years. *[1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]*

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. *[As amended November 1881]* The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years. *[1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262]*

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. *[Original form]* The senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in regular series, and the senators chosen by the odd-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the senators chosen by the even-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.

Qualifications of legislators. SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance. SECTION 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules; contempts; expulsion. SECTION 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Officers. SECTION 9. *[As amended April 1979]* Each house shall choose its presiding officers from its own members. *[1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1]*

Officers. SECTION 9. *[Original form]* Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a temporary president when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor.

Journals; open doors; adjournments. SECTION 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. *[As amended April 1968]* The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened. *[1965 AJR-5; 1967 AJR-15]*

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. *[As amended November 1881]* The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor, in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened. *[1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262]*

Place and time of meeting. SECTION 11. *[Original form]* The legislature shall meet at the seat of government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year and not oftener, unless convened by the governor.

Ineligibility of legislators to office. SECTION 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. *[As amended April 1966]* No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat. This restriction shall not prohibit a legislator from accepting short periods of active duty as a member of the reserve or from serving in the armed forces during any emergency declared by the executive. *[1963 SJR-24; 1965 SJR-15]*

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. [*Original form*] No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Filling vacancies. SECTION 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

Exemption from arrest and civil process. SECTION 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

Privilege in debate. SECTION 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Enactment of laws. SECTION 17. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) The style of all laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:".

(2) No law shall be enacted except by bill. No law shall be in force until published.

(3) The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all laws. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Style of laws; bills. SECTION 17. [*Original form*] The style of the laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Title of private bills. SECTION 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Origin of bills. SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Yeas and nays. SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SECTION 21. [*Repealed. 1927 SJR-61; 1929 SJR-7; vote April 1929*]

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [*As amended November 1881*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisite except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member. [*1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262*]

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [*As amended November 1867*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof either directly or indirectly. [*1865 SJR-26; 1866 SJR-16; 1867 c. 25*]

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [*Original form*] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route.

Powers of county boards. SECTION 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Town and county government. SECTION 23. [*As amended April 1972*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section and shall establish one or more systems of county government. [*1969 SJR-58; 1971 SJR-4*]

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [*As amended April 1969*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, except that the requirement of uniformity shall not apply to the administrative means of exercising powers of a local legislative character conferred by section 22 upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [*1967 AJR-18; 1969 SJR-8*]

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [*As amended November 1962*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be

as nearly uniform as practicable; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every four years of a chief executive officer in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [*1959 AJR-121; 1961 AJR-61*]

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [*Original form*] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto. SECTION 23a. [*As amended April 1969*] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and noes and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than 6 days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of 60 days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [*1967 AJR-18; 1969 SJR-8*]

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto. SECTION 23a. [*Created November 1962*] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and nays and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than six days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of sixty days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [*1959 AJR-121; 1961 AJR-61*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1987*] (1) Except as provided in this section, the legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by law, the following activities do not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery:

(a) To listen to or watch a television or radio program.

(b) To fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required.

(c) To visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee.

(3) The legislature may authorize the following bingo games licensed by the state, but all profits shall accrue to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: bingo games operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes.

(4) The legislature may authorize the following raffle games licensed by the state, but all profits shall accrue to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: raffle games operated by local religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. The legislature shall limit the number of raffles conducted by any such organization.

(5) This section shall not prohibit pari-mutuel on-track betting as provided by law. The state may not own or operate any facility or enterprise for pari-mutuel betting, or lease any state-owned land to any other owner or operator for such purposes.

(6) The legislature may authorize the creation of a lottery to be operated by the state as provided by law. The expenditure of public funds or of revenues derived from lottery operations to engage in promotional advertising of the Wisconsin state lottery is prohibited. Any advertising of the state lottery shall indicate the odds of a specific lottery ticket to be selected as the winning ticket for each prize amount offered. The net proceeds of the state lottery shall be deposited in the treasury of the state, to be used for property tax relief as provided by law. [*Pari-mutuel: 1985 AJR-45; 1987 AJR-2. State lottery: 1985 SJR-1; 1987 AJR-3.*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

(1) The legislature may authorize bingo games licensed by the state, and operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.

(2) The legislature may authorize raffle games licensed by the state, and operated by local religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. The legislature shall limit the number of raffles conducted by any such organization. All profits must inure to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.

(3) Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, the following activities do not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery:

(a) To listen to or watch a television or radio program.

(b) To fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required.

(c) To visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee. [*1975 AJR-43; 1977 AJR-10*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1973*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce, but may authorize bingo games licensed by the state, and operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person. Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, to listen to or watch a television or radio program, to fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required, or to visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee does not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery. [*1971 SJR-13; 1973 AJR-6*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1965*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce. Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, to listen to or watch a television or radio program, to fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required, or to visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee does not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery. [*1963 SJR-42; 1965 SJR-13*]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [*Original form*] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

Stationery and printing. SECTION 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price; no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court or judges of any court of record shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of ayes and noes by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1974*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall become effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are pro-

vided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [*1971 SJR-3; 1973 SJR-15*]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1967*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [*1965 AJR-162; 1967 AJR-17*]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*As amended April 1956*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [*1953 SJR-21; 1955 SJR-8*]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [*Original form*] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Suits against state. SECTION 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

Oath of office. SECTION 28. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

Militia. SECTION 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. [*As amended November 1982*] All elections made by the legislature shall be by roll call vote entered in the journals. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec Sess. AJR-1*]

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. [*Original form*] In all elections to be made by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Special and private laws prohibited. SECTION 31. [*As amended November 1892*] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. [*1889 SJR-13; 1891 SJR-13; 1891 c. 362*]

Special or private laws. SECTION 31. [*Created November 1871*] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another.

2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any town or village or to amend the charter thereof. [*1870 SJR-14; 1871 AJR-29; 1871 c. 122*]

General laws on enumerated subjects. SECTION 32. [*Created November 1871*] The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state. [*1870 SJR-14; 1871 AJR-29; 1871 c. 122*]

Auditing of state accounts. SECTION 33. [*Created November 1946*] The legislature shall provide for the auditing of state accounts and may establish such offices and prescribe such duties for the same as it shall deem necessary. [*1943 SJR-35; 1945 SJR-24*]

Continuity of civil government. SECTION 34. [*Created April 1961*] The legislature, in order to ensure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from enemy action in the form of an attack, shall (1) forthwith provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and (2) adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for attaining the objectives of the section. [*1959 AJR-48; 1961 SJR-1*]

ARTICLE V.
EXECUTIVE

Governor; lieutenant governor; term. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1979*] The executive power shall be vested in a governor who shall hold office for 4 years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term. [*1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1*]

Governor; lieutenant governor; term. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

SECTION 1m. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Governor; 4-year term. SECTION 1m. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a governor to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

SECTION 1n. [*Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979*]

Lieutenant governor; 4-year term. SECTION 1n. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a lieutenant governor to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

Eligibility. SECTION 2. No person except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

Election. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1967*] The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. They shall be chosen jointly, by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices beginning with the general election in 1970. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes cast jointly for them for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more slates shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the slates so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law. [*1965 AJR-3; 1967 AJR-8 and SJR-11*]

Election. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Powers and duties. SECTION 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1929 SJR–81; 1931 SJR–6; vote November 1932*]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1926*] The governor shall receive, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of not less than five thousand dollars, to be fixed by law, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The compensation prescribed for governor immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment shall continue in force until changed by the legislature in a manner consistent with the other provisions of this constitution. [*1923 AJR–88; 1925 AJR–50; 1925 c. 413*]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1869*] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. [*1868 AJR–13; 1869 SJR–6; 1869 c. 186*]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Pardoning power. SECTION 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve with his reasons for granting the same.

Lieutenant governor, when governor. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) Upon the governor's death, resignation or removal from office, the lieutenant governor shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease, becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. But when the governor, with the consent of the legislature, shall be out of this state in time of war at the head of the state's military force, the governor shall continue as commander in chief of the military force. [*1977 SJR–51; 1979 SJR–1*]

Lieutenant governor, when governor. SECTION 7. [*Original form*] In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

Secretary of state, when governor. SECTION 8. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the secretary of state shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the secretary of state shall serve as acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. [*1977 SJR–51; 1979 SJR–1*]

Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor. SECTION 8. [*Original form*] The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of the governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

SECTION 9. *[Repealed. 1929 SJR-82; 1931 SJR-7; vote November 1932]*

Compensation of lieutenant governor. SECTION 9. *[As amended November 1869]* The lieutenant governor shall receive during his continuance in office an annual compensation of one thousand dollars. *[1868 AJR-13; 1869 SJR-6; 1869 c. 186]*

Compensation of lieutenant governor. SECTION 9. *[Original form]* The lieutenant governor shall receive double the per diem allowance of members of the senate, for every day's attendance as president of the senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of the legislature.

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. *[As amended November 1930]* Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. *[1927 SJR-35; 1929 SJR-40]*

Approval of bills. SECTION 10. *[As amended November 1908]* Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. *[1905 AJR-45; 1907 AJR-46; 1907 c. 661]*

Approval of bills. SECTION 10. *[Original form]* Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI.
ADMINISTRATIVE

Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general; term. SECTION 1. *[As amended April 1979]* The qualified electors of this state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, shall in 1970 and every 4 years thereafter elect a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general who shall hold their offices for 4 years. *[1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1]*

Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general; term. SECTION 1. *[Original form]* There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

SECTION 1m. *[Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979]*

Secretary of state; 4-year term. SECTION 1m. *[Created April 1967]* Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a secretary of state to hold office for a term of four years. *[1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12]*

SECTION 1n. *[Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979]*

Treasurer; 4-year term. SECTION 1n. *[Created April 1967]* Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen a treasurer to hold office for a term of four years. *[1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12]*

SECTION 1p. *[Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979]*

Attorney general; 4-year term. SECTION 1p. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter, there shall be chosen an attorney general to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

Secretary of state; duties, compensation. SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1946*] The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government. [*1943 SJR-35; 1945 SJR-24*]

Secretary of state. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature. He shall be ex officio auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

Treasurer and attorney general; duties, compensation. SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney general shall be prescribed by law.

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1982*] (1) Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other elected county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every 2 years.

(2) The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system.

(3) Sheriffs shall hold no other office. Sheriffs may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant.

(4) The governor may remove any elected county officer mentioned in this section, giving to the officer a copy of the charges and an opportunity of being heard.

(5) All vacancies in the offices of sheriff, coroner, register of deeds or district attorney shall be filled by appointment. The person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term to which appointed and until a successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1979 AJR-99; 1981 AJR-7*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1972*] Sheriffs, coroners, register of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1969 SJR-63; 1971 SJR-38*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1967*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1965 AJR-72; 1967 SJR-7*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1965*] Sheriffs, coroners, register of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to

which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1963 AJR–14; 1965 SJR–17*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1962*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1959 AJR–121; 1961 AJR–61*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1929*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1927 AJR–8; 1929 AJR–8*]

County officers. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1882*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers, except judicial officers shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1881 AJR–16; 1882 SJR–20; 1882 c. 290*]

County officers. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds and district attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen; sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law, to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

ARTICLE VII.
JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1932*] The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. [*1929 SJR–103; 1931 SJR–8*]

Impeachments. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The house of representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Court system. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1977*] The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1966*] The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and courts of probate. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and may authorize the establishment of inferior courts in the several counties, cities, villages or towns, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts. [*1963 SJR-32; 1965 SJR-26*]

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

Supreme court: jurisdiction. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) The supreme court shall have superintending and administrative authority over all courts.

(2) The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts and may hear original actions and proceedings. The supreme court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction.

(3) The supreme court may review judgments and orders of the court of appeals, may remove cases from the court of appeals and may accept cases on certification by the court of appeals. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Supreme court, jurisdiction. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

Supreme court: election, chief justice, court system administration. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) The supreme court shall have 7 members who shall be known as justices of the supreme court. Justices shall be elected for 10-year terms of office commencing with the August 1 next succeeding the election. Only one justice may be elected in any year. Any 4 justices shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of the court's business.

(2) The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case 2 or more such justices shall have served for the same length of time, the justice whose term first expires, shall be the chief justice. The justice so designated as chief justice may, irrevocably, decline to serve as chief justice or resign as chief justice but continue to serve as a justice of the supreme court.

(3) The chief justice of the supreme court shall be the administrative head of the judicial system and shall exercise this administrative authority pursuant to procedures adopted by the supreme court. The chief justice may assign any judge of a court of record to aid in the proper disposition of judicial business in any court of record except the supreme court. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum. SECTION 1 [4]. [*As amended April 1903*] The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio, the chief justice. [*1901 AJR-33; 1903 AJR-5; 1903 c. 10*]

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 1 [4]. [*As amended April 1889*] The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as justices of said court with the same terms of office, respectively, as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of five justices (any three of whom shall be a quorum), to be elected as now provided. The justice having been longest a continuous member of the court (or in case two or more of such senior justices having served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires), shall be ex officio the chief justice. [*1887 SJR-19; 1889 AJR-7; 1889 c. 22*]

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1877*] The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court to hold their offices respectively for terms ending two and four years respectively after the end of the term of the justice of the said court, then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justice and associate justices of the said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years. [*1876 SJR-16; 1877 SJR-2; 1877 c. 48*]

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 4. [*Original form*] For the term of five years, and thereafter until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several circuit courts, shall be judges of the supreme court, four of

whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary to provide by law, for the organization of a separate supreme court, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this constitution, to consist of one chief justice, and two associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at such time and in such manner as the legislature may provide. The separate supreme court when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time; and their term of office shall be the same as is provided for the judges of the circuit court. And whenever the legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate supreme court, they shall have power to reduce the number of circuit court judges to four, and subdivide the judicial circuits, but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of said judges, or till a vacancy occur by some other means.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Judicial circuits. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The state shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the fourth circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the fifth circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the legislature.

Court of appeals. SECTION 5. [*Created April 1977*] [1] The legislature shall by law combine the judicial circuits of the state into one or more districts for the court of appeals and shall designate in each district the locations where the appeals court shall sit for the convenience of litigants.

(2) For each district of the appeals court there shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the district one or more appeals judges as prescribed by law, who shall sit as prescribed by law. Appeals judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the district from which elected. No alteration of district or circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing an appeals judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase in the number of appeals judges, the first judge or judges shall be elected for full terms unless the legislature prescribes a shorter initial term for staggering of terms.

(3) The appeals court shall have such appellate jurisdiction in the district, including jurisdiction to review administrative proceedings, as the legislature may provide by law, but shall have no original jurisdiction other than by prerogative writ. The appeals court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction and shall have supervisory authority over all actions and proceedings in the courts in the district. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Circuit court: boundaries. SECTION 6. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature shall prescribe by law the number of judicial circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines. No alteration of circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing a circuit judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase of circuits, the first judge or judges shall be elected. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Alteration of circuits. SECTION 6. [*Original form*] The legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this constitution and receive a salary of not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

Circuit court: election. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1977*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one or more circuit judges as prescribed by law. Circuit judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the circuit from which elected. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Circuit judges; election, eligibility, term, salary. SECTION 7. [*As amended November 1924*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe. [*1921 SJR-24; 1923 SJR-27; 1923 c. 408*]

Circuit judges, election. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1897*] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof, one circuit judge, except that in any circuit composed of one county only, which county shall contain a population, according to the last state or United States census, of one hundred thousand inhabitants or over, the legislature may from time to time authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe. [*1895 SJR-9; 1897 SJR-10; 1897 c. 69*]

Circuit judges, election. SECTION 7. [*Original form*] For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as chief justice in such manner as the legislature shall provide. And the legislature shall at its first

session provide by law as well for the election of, as for classifying the judges of the circuit court to be elected under this constitution, in such manner that one of said judges shall go out of office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years and one in six years, and thereafter the judge elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

Circuit court: jurisdiction. SECTION 8. [*As amended April 1977*] Except as otherwise provided by law, the circuit court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state and such appellate jurisdiction in the circuit as the legislature may prescribe by law. The circuit court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Circuit court, jurisdiction. SECTION 8. [*Original form*] The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

Judicial elections, vacancies. SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1977*] When a vacancy occurs in the office of justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified. There shall be no election for a justice or judge at the partisan general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Vacancies; judicial elections. SECTION 9. [*As amended April 1953*] When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and a supreme court justice when so elected shall hold his office for a term of 10 years and a circuit judge when so elected shall hold his office for such term as the legislature prescribes for circuit judges elected under section seven of this article. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election. [*1951 SJR-3; 1953 SJR-5*]

Vacancies; judicial elections. SECTION 9. [*Original form*] When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

Judges: eligibility to office. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) No justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record shall hold any other office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which elected. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of election or appointment, be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which chosen.

(2) Justices of the supreme court and judges of the courts of record shall receive such compensation as the legislature may authorize by law, but may not receive fees of office. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. [*As amended November 1912*] Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen. [*1909 AJR-36; 1911 AJR-26; 1911 c. 665*]

Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SECTION 11. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Terms of courts; change of judges. SECTION 11. [*Original form*] The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law. And the legislature may provide for holding other terms and at other places when they may deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held at least twice in each year in each county of this state organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Disciplinary proceedings. SECTION 11. [*Created April 1977*] Each justice or judge shall be subject to reprimand, censure, suspension, removal for cause or for disability, by the supreme court pursuant to procedures established by the legislature by law. No justice or judge removed for

cause shall be eligible for reappointment or temporary service. This section is alternative to, and cumulative with, the methods of removal provided in sections 1 and 13 of this article and section 12 of article XIII. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Clerks of circuit and supreme courts. SECTION 12. [*As amended November 1882*] There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court. [*1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290*]

Clerks of courts. SECTION 12. [*Original form*] There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal, as shall be provided by law. In case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have the power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election. The clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require; and when elected shall hold his office for a full term. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and the clerk of a circuit court may be appointed clerk of the supreme court.

Justices and judges: removal by address. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1977*] Any justice or judge may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the justice or judge complained of is served with a copy of the charges, as the ground of address, and has had an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Removal of judges. SECTION 13. [*As amended April 1974*] Any judge of the supreme, circuit, county or municipal court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals. [*1971 AJR-31; 1973 AJR-55*]

Removal of judges. SECTION 13. [*Original form*] Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Municipal court. SECTION 14. [*As amended April 1977*] The legislature by law may authorize each city, village and town to establish a municipal court. All municipal courts shall have uniform jurisdiction limited to actions and proceedings arising under ordinances of the municipality in which established. Judges of municipal courts may receive such compensation as provided by the municipality in which established, but may not receive fees of office. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Judges of probate. SECTION 14. [*Original form*] There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a judge of probate, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature shall have power to abolish the office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

SECTION 15. [*Repealed. 1963 SJR-32; 1965 SJR-26; vote April 1966*]

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. [*As amended April 1945*] The electors of the several towns at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages at their charter elections except in cities of the first class, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for 2 years and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of 2 years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law. [*1943 SJR-9; 1945 SJR-6*]

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. [*Original form*] The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy, occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices, thus elected, shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 16. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Tribunals of conciliation. SECTION 16. [*Original form*] The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall

have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

SECTION 17. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Style of writs; indictments. SECTION 17. [*Original form*] The style of all writs and process shall be, "The state of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

SECTION 18. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Suit tax. SECTION 18. [*Original form*] The legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

SECTION 19. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Testimony in equity suits; master in chancery. SECTION 19. [*Original form*] The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 20. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*] See Art. I, sec. 21.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 20. [*Original form*] Any suitor, in any court of this state, shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person, or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

SECTION 21. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*] See Art. IV, sec. 17.

Publication of laws and decisions. SECTION 21. [*Original form*] The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions, made within the state, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

SECTION 22. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Commissioners to revise code of practice. SECTION 22. [*Original form*] The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this state, and report the same to the legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 23. [*Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977*]

Court commissioners. SECTION 23. [*Original form*] The legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that said power shall not exceed that of a judge of a circuit court at chambers.

Justices and judges: eligibility for office; retirement. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1977*] (1) To be eligible for the office of supreme court justice or judge of any court of record, a person must be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and have been so licensed for 5 years immediately prior to election or appointment.

(2) Unless assigned temporary service under subsection (3), no person may serve as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record beyond the July 31 following the date on which such person attains that age, of not less than 70 years, which the legislature shall prescribe by law.

(3) A person who has served as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record may, as provided by law, serve as a judge of any court of record except the supreme court on a temporary basis if assigned by the chief justice of the supreme court. [*1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9*]

Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges. SECTION 24. [*As amended April 1968*] No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the July 31 following the date on which he attains the age of seventy. A person who has served eight or more years as a supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve temporarily, on appointment by the chief justice of the supreme court or by any associate justice designated by the supreme court, as a judge of a circuit court, under such general laws as the legislature may enact. [*1965 SJR-36; 1967 SJR-96*]

Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges. SECTION 24. [*Created April 1955*] No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the end of the month in which he attains the age of seventy, but any such justice or judge may complete the term in which he is serving or to which he has been elected when this section takes effect. Any person retired under the provisions of this section may, at the request of the chief justice of the supreme court, serve temporarily as a circuit judge and shall be compensated as the legislature provides. This section shall take effect on July first following the referendum at which it is approved. [*1953 SJR-6; 1955 SJR-10*]

ARTICLE VIII.
FINANCE

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1974*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxation of agricultural land and undeveloped land, both as defined by law, need not be uniform with the taxation of each other nor with the taxation of other real property. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1971 AJR-2; 1973 AJR-1*]

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1961*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1959 AJR-120; 1961 SJR-34*]

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1941*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1939 AJR-37; 1941 AJR-15*]

Rules of taxation; income taxes. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1927*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals, including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1925 AJR-51; 1927 AJR-3*]

Uniform rule of taxation; income tax. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1908*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [*1905 AJR-12; 1907 SJR-19; 1907 c. 661*]

Uniform rule of taxation. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe.

Appropriations; limitation. SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1877*] No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued. [*1876 SJR-14; 1877 SJR-5; 1877 c. 158*]

Appropriations. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

Credit of state. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1975*] Except as provided in s. 7 (2) (a), the credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation. [*1973 AJR-145; 1975 AJR-1*]

Credit of state. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Contracting state debts. SECTION 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Annual tax levy to equal expenses. SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation. SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the

aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. *[As amended April 1975]* (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power:

1. To acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

2. To make funds available for veterans' housing loans.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [*1973 AJR-145; 1975 AJR-1*]

Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. [*As amended April 1969*] (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power to acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [*1967 AJR-1; 1969 AJR-1*]

Public debt for public defense. SECTION 7. [*Original form*] The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Vote on fiscal bills; quorum. SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Evidences of public debt. SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt, whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. *[As amended April 1968]* The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but of the moneys appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount not to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment may be raised by a tax on property. *[1965 SJR-28; 1967 SJR-18]*

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. *[As amended April 1960]* The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. *[1957 AJR-39; 1959 SJR-20]*

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. *[As amended April 1949]* The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. *[1948 Spec.Sess. SJR-2; 1949 SJR-5]*

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. *[As amended April 1945]* The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. *[1943 SJR-16; 1945 SJR-7]*

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. *[As amended November 1924]* The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. *[1921 SJR-30; 1923 AJR-70; 1923 c. 289]*

Water power and forests. SECTION 10. *[Approved by voters November 1910]* An amendment to Art. VIII, sec. 10, authorizing a state property tax of two-tenths of one mill to finance appropriations for acquisition and development of water power and forests was approved by 1907 SJR-43. *There was no "second consideration" resolution but 1909 SB-553 enacted the proposal into law as Chap. 514, Laws of 1909. The procedure was declared invalid by the Supreme Court in State ex rel. Owen v. Donald,* 160 W 21, 151 NW 331.

Public highways. *[As amended November 1908, a new sentence was added at the end of the section]* Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. *[1905 SJR-14; 1907 SJR-22; 1907 c. 238]*

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. *[Original form]* The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works, but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvements, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

ARTICLE IX.
EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Territorial property. SECTION 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

Ultimate property in lands; escheats. SECTION 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property, in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fall from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.
EDUCATION

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. *[As amended November 1982]* The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold office for 4 years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law. *[1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]*

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. *[As amended November 1902]* The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law. *[1899 SJR-21; 1901 SJR-24; 1901 c. 258]*

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. *[Original form]* The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent, and such other officers as the legislature shall direct. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, in such manner as the legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

School fund created; income applied. SECTION 2. *[As amended November 1982]* The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the 500,000 acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1841; and also the 5 percent of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the 2 grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

(1) To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

(2) The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor. *[1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]*

School fund created; income applied. SECTION 2. *[Original form]* The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction; released time. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1972]* The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of 4 and 20 years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein; but the legislature by law may, for the purpose of religious instruction outside the district schools, authorize the release of students during regular school hours. *[1969 AJR-41; 1971 AJR-17]*

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction. SECTION 3. *[Original form]* The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

Annual school tax. SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Income of school fund. SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

State university; support. SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Commissioners of public lands. SECTION 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general, shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Sale of public lands. SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the lands sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all

other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI.
CORPORATIONS

Corporations; how formed. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1981*] Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage. [*1979 AJR-53; 1981 AJR-13*]

Corporations; how formed. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1961*] No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established in the manner prescribed by the legislature. [*1959 AJR-22; 1961 SJR-8*]

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1981*] (1) Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law may determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as with uniformity shall affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature.

(2) No county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be 5 percent except as specified in pars. (a) and (b):

(a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional 10 percent shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes.

(b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to 12 and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, 10 percent shall be permitted.

(3) Any county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness under sub. (2) shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within 20 years from the time of contracting the same.

(4) When indebtedness under sub. (2) is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties or sewerage districts having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, or to purchase, acquire, construct, extend, add to or improve a sewage collection or treatment system which services all or a part of such city or county, the city, county or sewerage district incurring the indebtedness shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding 50 years from the time of contracting the same.

(5) An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at the debt limitation under sub. (2). [*1979 SJR-28; 1981 SJR-5*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1966]* Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at such debt limitation. *[1963 SJR-59; 1965 AJR-10]*

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1963]* Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such debt limitation. *[1961 AJR-92; 1963 AJR-19]*

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. *[As amended April 1961]* Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes and except that for any school district offering no less than grades one to twelve and which is at the time of incurring such debt eligible for the highest level of school aids, the total indebtedness of such school district shall not exceed ten per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. *[1959 SJR-6; 1961 AJR-1]*

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1960*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1957 SJR–47; 1959 SJR–53*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1955*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school district, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [*1953 SJR–17; 1955 AJR–18*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1951*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate 8 per centum of the value of such property. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within 20 years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding 50 years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such 5 or 8 per centum debt limitation. [*1949 SJR–11; 1951 SJR–9*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1932*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village,

school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five per centum debt limitation. [*1929 AJR–61; 1931 AJR–14*]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1924*] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. [*1921 SJR–5; 1923 SJR–18; 1923 c. 203*]

Organization of cities and villages. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1912*] It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. [*1909 SJR–32; 1911 SJR–26; 1911 c. 665*]

Municipal debt limit. [*An amendment approved by the voters in November 1874 added two new paragraphs at the end of the section*]

No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

Any county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. [*1872 AJR–17; 1873 SJR–6; 1874 c. 37*]

Organization of cities and villages. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [*As amended April 3, 1956*] The state or any of its counties, cities, towns or villages may acquire by gift, dedication, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, highways, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. If the governing body of a county, city, town or village

elects to accept a gift or dedication of land made on condition that the land be devoted to a special purpose and the condition subsequently becomes impossible or impracticable, such governing body may by resolution or ordinance enacted by a two-thirds vote of its members elect either to grant the land back to the donor or dedicator or his heirs or accept from the donor or dedicator or his heirs a grant relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition; however, if the donor or dedicator or his heirs are unknown or cannot be found, such resolution or ordinance may provide for the commencement of proceedings in the manner and in the courts as the legislature shall designate for the purpose of relieving the county, city, town or village from the condition of the gift or dedication. [*1953 SJR-29; 1955 SJR-9*]

Acquisition of lands by state and cities; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [*Created November 1912*] The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. [*1909 SJR-63; 1911 SJR-25; 1911 c. 665*]

General banking law. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1981*] The legislature may enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business. [*1979 AJR-53; 1981 AJR-13*]

General banking law. SECTION 4. [*Created November 1902. This section was adopted to replace original sections 4 and 5 of this article*] The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law. [*1899 AJR-16; 1901 SJR-25; 1901 c. 73*]

Legislature prohibited from incorporating banks. SECTION 4. [*Original form, repealed November 1902. 1899 AJR-16; 1901 SJR-25; 1901 c. 73*] The legislature shall not have power to create, authorize or incorporate, by any general, or special law, any bank, or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

Referendum on banking laws. SECTION 5. [*Original form, repealed November 1902. 1899 AJR-16; 1901 SJR-25; 1901 c. 73*] The legislature may submit to the voters, at any general election, the question of "bank," or "no bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. Provided, that no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the state, at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election.

ARTICLE XII.
AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendments. SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendment separately.

Constitutional conventions. SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII.
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Political year; elections. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1986*] The political year for this state shall commence on the first Monday of January in each year, and the general election shall be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday of November in even-numbered years. [*1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3*]

Political year; elections. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1884*] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be holden in the year A.D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885. [*1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290*]

Political year; general election. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

SECTION 2. [*Repealed. 1973 SJR-6; 1975 SJR-4; vote April 1975*]

Dueling. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Eligibility to office. SECTION 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States; and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his appro bation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1983 AJR-33; 1985 SJR-3; vote April 1986*]

Residents on Indian lands, where to vote. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under the constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. SECTION 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Removal of county seats. SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election or appointment of statutory officers. SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in office. SECTION 10. [*As amended April 1979*] (1) The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

(2) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor, the governor shall nominate a successor to serve for the balance of the unexpired term, who shall take office after confirmation by the senate and by the assembly. *[1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1]*

Vacancies in office. SECTION 10. *[Original form]* The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Passes, franks and privileges. SECTION 11. *[As amended November 1936]* No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section. *[1933 AJR-50; 1935 AJR-67]*

Free passes forbidden. SECTION 11. *[Created November 1902]* No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employee thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employee thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment. *[1899 SJR-12; 1901 AJR-8; 1901 c. 437]*

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. *[As amended April 1981]* The qualified electors of the state, of any congressional, judicial or legislative district or of any county may petition for the recall of any incumbent elective officer after the first year of the term for which the incumbent was elected, by filing a petition with the filing officer with whom the nomination petition to the office in the primary is filed, demanding the recall of the incumbent.

(1) The recall petition shall be signed by electors equaling at least twenty-five percent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district which the incumbent represents.

(2) The filing officer with whom the recall petition is filed shall call a recall election for the Tuesday of the 6th week after the date of filing the petition or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(3) The incumbent shall continue to perform the duties of the office until the recall election results are officially declared.

(4) Unless the incumbent declines within 10 days after the filing of the petition, the incumbent shall without filing be deemed to have filed for the recall election. Other candidates may file for the office in the manner provided by law for special elections. For the purpose of conducting elections under this section:

(a) When more than 2 persons compete for a nonpartisan office, a recall primary shall be held. The 2 persons receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary shall be the 2 candidates in the recall election, except that if any candidate receives a majority of the total number of votes cast in the recall primary, that candidate shall assume the office for the remainder of the term and a recall election shall not be held.

(b) For any partisan office, a recall primary shall be held for each political party which is by law entitled to a separate ballot and from which more than one candidate competes for the party's nomination in the recall election. The person receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary for each political party shall be that party's candidate in the recall election. Independent candidates and candidates representing political parties not entitled by law to a separate ballot shall be shown on the ballot for the recall election only.

(c) When a recall primary is required, the date specified under sub. (2) shall be the date of the recall primary and the recall election shall be held on the Tuesday of the 4th week after the recall primary or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(5) The person who receives the highest number of votes in the recall election shall be elected for the remainder of the term.

(6) After one such petition and recall election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected.

(7) This section shall be self-executing and mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall. [*1979 SJR-5; 1981 SJR-2*]

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. [*Created November 1926*] The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall. [*1923 SJR-39; 1925 SJR-12; 1925 c. 270*]

ARTICLE XIV.
SCHEDULE

Effect of change from territory to state. SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Territorial laws continued. SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

SECTION 3. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Territorial fines accrue to state. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] All fines, penalties, or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall enure to the use of the state.

SECTION 4. *[Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]*

Rights of action and prosecution saved. SECTION 4. *[Original form]* All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall enure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SECTION 5. *[Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]*

Existing officers hold over. SECTION 5. *[Original form]* All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

SECTION 6. *[Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]*

Seat of government. SECTION 6. *[Original form]* The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 7. *[Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]*

Local officers hold over. SECTION 7. *[Original form]* All county, precinct, and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

SECTION 8. *[Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]*

Copy of constitution for president. SECTION 8. *[Original form]* The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

SECTION 9. *[Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]*

Ratification of constitution; election of officers. SECTION 9. *[Original form]* This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes," and on such as are against the constitution the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney-general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other for further notice of such election shall be required.

SECTION 10. *[Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]*

Congressional apportionment. SECTION 10. *[Original form]* Two members of congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green, shall constitute the first congressional district, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, shall constitute the second congressional district, and shall elect one member.

SECTION 11. *[Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]*

First elections. SECTION 11. *[Original form]* The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the

clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the vote for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.

SECTION 12. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR–76; 1981 AJR–35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR–1; vote November 1982*]

Legislative apportionment. SECTION 12. [*Original form*] Until there shall be a new apportionment, the senators and members of the assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each district shall be entitled to elect one senator or member of the assembly, as the case may be. [*Enumeration of districts omitted as obsolete: see R.S. 1849 pp. 40-43; R.S. 1858 pp. 49-53*]

Common law continued in force. SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

SECTION 14. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR–76; 1981 AJR–35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR–1; vote November 1982*]

Officers, when to enter on duties. SECTION 14. [*Original form*] The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SECTION 15. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR–76; 1981 AJR–35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR–1; vote November 1982*]

Oath of office. SECTION 15. [*Original form*] The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

Implementing revised structure of judicial branch. SECTION 16. [*As affected November 1982*] (1), (2), (3) and (5) [*Repealed*]

(4) [*Amended*] The terms of office of justices of the supreme court serving on August 1, 1978, shall expire on the July 31 next preceding the first Monday in January on which such terms would otherwise have expired, but such advancement of the date of term expiration shall not impair any retirement rights vested in any such justice if the term had expired on the first Monday in January. [*1979 AJR–76; 1981 AJR–35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR–1*]

Implementing revised structure of judicial branch. SECTION 16. [*Created April 1977*] (1) The 1975/1977 amendment relating to a revised structure of the judicial branch shall take effect on August 1 of the year following the year of ratification by the voters.

(2) All county courts and the branches thereof in existence on the effective date of this amendment shall, as trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction, continue after such effective date with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties conferred by law upon such courts and the branches and judges thereof until the legislature by law alters or abolishes such county courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.

(3) Subject to the jurisdiction established in section 14 of article VII, municipal courts and municipal court judges shall continue after the effective date of this amendment with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties as conferred upon such courts and judges as of the effective date until the legislature acts under sections 2 and 14 of article VII to alter or abolish such municipal courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.

(4) The terms of office of justices of the supreme court serving on the effective date shall expire on the July 31 next preceding the first Monday in January on which such terms would otherwise have expired, but such advancement of the date of term expiration shall not impair any retirement rights vested in any such justice if the term had expired on the first Monday in January.

(5) Prior to the effective date of this amendment the legislature shall by law establish one or more appeals court districts, provide for the election of appeals judges in such districts, and determine the jurisdiction of the court of appeals under section 21 of article I and section 5 of article VII as affected by this amendment, so that the court of appeals shall become operative on the effective date. [*1975 AJR–11; 1977 SJR–9*]

Note: For attached resolutions and signatures see end of Constitution as printed in the *Revised Statutes* of 1849 and 1858.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
IV	4	Assemblymen, 2-year terms		Ch.95	1853		Ch.89	1854	Ch.89	1854	Nov. 1854	6,549	11,580	—[1]
IV	5	Senators, 4-year terms		"	"		"	"	"	"	"	6,348	11,885	"
IV	11	Biennial legislative sessions		"	"		"	"	"	"	"	6,752	11,589	"
V	5	Governor's salary, changed from $1,250 to $2,500 a year	SJR 35	JR 4	1861	SJR 15	JR 6	1862	Ch.202	1862	Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	—[1]
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to $350 a year	SJR 26	JR 9	1865	SJR 16	JR 3	1866	Ch.25	1867	Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V	5	*Governor's salary, changed from $1,250 to $5,000 a year	AJR 13	JR 9	1868	SJR 6	JR 2	1869	Ch.186	1869	Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
V	9	*Lt. governor's salary increased to $1,000 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
I	8	*Grand jury system modified	AJR 6	JR 7	1869	SJR 3	JR 3	1870	Ch.118	1870	Nov. 1870	48,804	18,606	146,953[2]
IV	31,32	*Private and local laws, prohibited on 9 subjects	SJR 14	JR 13	1870	AJR 29	JR 1	1871	Ch.122	1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 12	JR 2	1871	AJR 16	JR 8	1872	Ch.111	1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	—[1]
XI	3	*Indebtedness of municipalities limited to 5%	AJR 17	JR 11	1872	SJR 6	JR 4	1873	Ch.37	1874	Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	—[1]
VII	4	*Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 16	JR 10	1876	SJR 2	JR 1	1877	Ch.48	1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Claims against state, 6-year limit	SJR 14	JR 7	1876	SJR 5	JR 4	1877	Ch.158	1877	"	33,046	3,371	"
IV	4,5,11	*Biennial sessions; assemblymen 2-year, senators 4-year terms	SJR 9	none	1880	AJR 7	none	1881	Ch.262	1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Legislators' pay changed to $500 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
III	1	*Voting residence 30 days; in municipalities voter registration	AJR 26	none	1881	SJR 18	JR 5	1882	Ch.272	1882	Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	—[1]
VI	4	*County officers except judicial, vacancies filled by appointment	AJR 16	none	1881	SJR 20	JR 3	1882	Ch.290	1882	"	60,091	8,089	"
VII	12	*Clerk of court, full term election	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	1	*Political year; biennial elections	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	1	State superintendent, qualifications and pay fixed by legislature	AJR 16	JR 34	1885	AJR 2	JR 4	1887	Ch.357	1887	Nov. 1888	12,967	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme court, composed of 5 justices of supreme court	SJR 19	JR 5	1887	AJR 7	JR 3	1889	Ch.22	1889	Apr. 1889	125,759	14,712	211,111[3]
IV	31	*Cities incorporated by general law	SJR 13	JR 4	1889	SJR 13	JR 4	1891	Ch.362	1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,015	371,559
X	1	State superintendent, pay fixed by law	AJR 15	JR 10	1893	SJR 7	JR 2	1895	Ch.177	1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110
VIII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 9	JR 8	1895	SJR 10	JR 9	1897	Ch.69	1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,513	119,572[3]
X	1	*State supt., nonpartisan election 4-year term, pay fixed by law	SJR 21	JR 16	1899	SJR 24	JR 3	1901	Ch.258	1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XI	4	*General banking law authorized	AJR 16	JR 13	1899	SJR 25	JR 2	1901	Ch.73	1901	"	64,836	44,620	"
XI	5	*Banking law referenda requirement repealed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	11	*Free passes prohibited	SJR 12	JR 8	1899	AJR 8	JR 9	1901	Ch.437	1901	"	67,781	40,697	"

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Submission to People		Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
VII	4	*Supreme court, 7 justices, 10-year terms	AJR 33	JR 8	1901	AJR 5	JR 7	1903	Ch.10	1903	Apr. 1903	51,377	39,857	114,468[3]
III	1	*Suffrage for full citizens only	AJR 16	JR 15	1905	AJR 47	JR 25	1907	Ch.661	1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days	AJR 45	JR 14	1905	AJR 46	JR 13	1907	"	"	"	85,958	27,270	"
VIII	1	*Income tax	AJR 12	JR 12	1905	SJR 19	JR 29	1907			"	85,696	37,729	"
VIII	10	*Highways, appropriations for	SJR 14	JR 11	1905	SJR 22	JR18	1907	Ch.238	1907	"	116,421	46,739	"
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census	SJR 18	JR 30	1907	SJR 35	JR 55	1909	Ch.478	1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
IV	21	Legislators' pay $1,000 a year	AJR 8	JR 35	1907	AJR 33	JR 7	1909	Ch.508	1909	"	44,153	76,278	"
VIII	10	[5]Water power and forests, appropriations for	SJR 43	JR 31	1907	SB 553		1909	Ch.514	1909	"	62,468	45,924	"
VII	10	*Judges' salaries, time of payment	AJR 36	JR 34	1909	AJR 26	JR 24	1911	Ch.665	1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XI	3	*City or county debt for lands, discharge within 50 years	SJR 32	JR 44	1909	SJR 26	JR 42	1911	"	"	"	46,369	34,975	"
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.	SJR 63	JR 38	1909	SJR 25	JR 48	1911	"	"	"	48,424	33,931	"
IV	1	Initiative and referendum	AJR 36	JR 74	1911	AJR 4	JR 22	1913	Ch.770	1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
IV	21	Legislators' pay $600 a year, 2 cents a mile for additional round trips	AJR 78	JR 66	1911	AJR 8	JR 24	1913	"	"	"	68,907	157,202	"
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 134	JR 67	1911	AJR 11	JR 26	1913	"	"	"	63,311	154,827	"
VIII	new	State annuity insurance	SJR 72	JR 65	1911	AJR 38	JR 35	1913	"	"	"	59,909	170,338	"
VIII	new	State insurance	AJR 119	JR 56	1911	AJR 9	JR 12	1913	"	"	"	58,490	165,966	"
XI	new	Home rule of cities and villages	SJR 31	JR 73	1911	SJR 19	JR 21	1913	"	"	"	86,020	141,472	"
XI	new	Municipal power of excess condemnation	AJR 104	JR 37	1911	AJR 10	JR 25	1913	"	"	"	61,122	154,945	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission after 3/5 approval by one legislature	SJR 57	JR 71	1911	SJR 22	JR 17	1913	"	"	"	71,734	160,761	"
XII	new	Constitution amended upon petition	AJR 36	JR 74	1911	AJR 4	JR 22	1913	"	"	"	68,435	150,215	"
XIII	new	Recall of civil officers	SJR 9	JR 41	1911	SJR 18	JR 15	1913	"	"	"	81,628	144,386	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay fixed by law	AJR 16	JR 23	1917	AJR 13	JR 37	1919	Ch.480	1919	Apr. 1920	126,243	132,258	——[1]
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 74	JR 20	1917	SJR 100	JR 92	1919	Ch.604	1919	"	113,786	116,436	"
I	5	*Jury verdict, 5/6 in civil cases	AJR 26	JR 58	1919	AJR 14	JR 17	1921	Ch.504	1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 22	JR 38	1919	AJR 39	JR 36	1921	Ch.437	1921	"	161,832	207,594	"
XI	new	Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 21	JR 54	1919	AJR 16	JR 37	1921	Ch.566	1921	"	105,234	219,639	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay $750 a year	SJR 8	JR 28	1921	SJR 5	JR 18	1923	Ch.241	1923	Apr. 1924	189,635	250,236	344,137[3]
VII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 24	JR 24	1921	SJR 27	JR 64	1923	Ch.408	1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
VIII	10	*Forestry, appropriations for	SJR 30	JR 29	1921	AJR 70	JR 57	1923	Ch.289	1923	"	336,360	173,563	"
XI	3	*Home rule for cities and villages	SJR 5	JR 39	1921	SJR 18	JR 34	1923	Ch.203	1923	"	299,792	190,165	"
V	5	*Governor's salary fixed by law	AJR 88	JR 79	1923	AJR 50	JR 52	1925	Ch.413	1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials	SJR 39	JR 39	1923	SJR 12	JR 16	1925	Ch.270	1925	"	205,868	201,125	"

NOTE: JR 41 of 1925, which became Joint Rule 16 of the Wis. legislature, established a new procedure to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
IV	21	Legislators' pay $1,000 for session	AJR 16	JR 33	1925	AJR 2	JR 12	1927	Apr. 1927	151,786	199,260	308,885[3]
VIII	1	*Severance tax: forests, minerals	AJR 51	JR 61	1925	AJR 3	JR 13	1927	"	179,217	141,888	"
IV	21	*Legislators' salary repealed; to be fixed by law	SJR 61	JR 57	1927	SJR 7	JR 6	1929	Apr. 1929	237,250	212,846	397,912[2]
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves for 2 terms	AJR 8	JR 24	1927	AJR 8	JR 13	1929	"	259,881	210,964	"
V	10	*Item veto on appropriation bills	SJR 35	JR 37	1927	SJR 40	JR 43	1929	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V	5	*Governor's salary provision repealed; fixed by law	SJR 81	JR 69	1929	SJR 6	JR 52	1931	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
V	9	*Lieutenant governor's salary repealed; fixed by law	SJR 82	JR 70	1929	SJR 7	JR 53	1931	"	427,768	267,120	"
VII	1	*Wording of section corrected	SJR 103	JR 72	1929	SJR 8	JR 58	1931	"	436,113	221,563	"
XI	3	*Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 61	JR 74	1929	AJR 14	JR 71	1931	"	401,194	279,631	"
III	1	*Woman suffrage	AJR 52	JR 91	1931	SJR 74	JR 76	1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	953,797
XIII	11	*Free passes, permitted as specified	AJR 50	JR 63	1933	AJR 67	JR 98	1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095
VIII	1	*Installment payment of real estate taxes	AJR 37	JR 88	1939	AJR 15	JR 18	1941	Apr. 1941	330,971	134,808	547,213[2]
VII	15	*Justice of peace, abolish office in first class cities	SJR 9	JR 27	1943	SJR 6	JR 2	1945	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	381,192[3]
VIII	10	*Aeronautical program	SJR 16	JR 37	1943	SJR 7	JR 3	1945	"	187,111	101,169	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 6	JR 36	1943	AJR 10	JR 47	1945	Apr. 1946	121,144	170,131	306,354[3]
IV	33	*Auditing of state accounts	SJR 35	JR 60	1943	SJR 24	JR 73	1945	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444
VI	2	*Auditing (part of same proposal)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	3	Public transportation of school children to any school	SJR 48	JR 73	1943	SJR 19	JR 78	1945	"	437,817	545,475	"
XI	2	Repeal; relating to exercise of eminent domain by municipalities	SJR 30	JR 89	1945	SJR 15	JR 48	1947	Nov. 1948	210,086	807,318	1,266,139
II	2	Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	AJR 26	JR 33	1947	SJR 6	JR 2	1949	Apr. 1949	245,412	297,237	633,606[3]
VIII	10	*Veterans' housing	SJR 2	JR 1	1948	SJR 5	JR 1	1949	"	311,576	290,736	"
II	2	*Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	AJR 64	JR 11	1949	AJR 7	JR 7	1951	Apr. 1951	305,612	186,284	515,822[3]
XI	3	*City debt limit 8% for combined city and school purposes	SJR 11	JR 12	1949	SJR 9	JR 6	1951	"	313,739	191,897	"
IV	3,4,5	*Apportionment based on area and population	SJR 50	JR 59	1951	AJR 7	JR 9	1953	Apr. 1953	433,043	406,133	735,860[3]
VII	9	*Judicial elections to full terms	SJR 3	JR 41	1951	SJR 5	JR 12	1953	"	386,972	345,094	"
VII	24	*Judges: qualifications, retirement	SJR 6	JR 46	1953	SJR 10	JR 14	1955	Apr. 1955	380,214	177,929	520,554[3]
XI	3	*School debt limit, equalized value	SJR 17	JR 47	1953	AJR 18	JR 12	1955	"	320,376	228,641	"
IV	26	*Teachers' retirement benefits	SJR 21	JR 41	1953	SJR 8	JR 17	1955	Apr. 1956	365,560	255,284	740,411[3]
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 13	JR 23	1953	AJR 22	JR 53	1955	"	269,722	328,603	"
XI	3a	*Dedication of land to cities, etc.	SJR 29	JR 35	1953	SJR 9	JR 36	1955	"	376,692	193,544	"
XIII	11	Free passes, not for public use	AJR 12	JR 61	1953	AJR 47	JR 54	1955	"	188,715	380,207	"
VIII	10	*Port development	AJR 39	JR 58	1957	SJR 20	JR 15	1959	Apr. 1960	472,177	451,045	1,182,160[4]
XI	3	*Debt limit in populous counties, 5% equalized	SJR 47	JR 59	1957	SJR 53	JR 32	1959	Nov. 1960	686,104	529,467	1,728,009
IV	26	Salary increases during term	SJR 21	JR 29	1959	SJR 6	JR 11	1961	Apr. 1961	297,066	307,575	765,807[3]
IV	34	*Continuity of civil government	AJR 48	JR 50	1959	SJR 1	JR 10	1961	"	498,869	132,728	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 31	JR 48	1959	AJR 7	JR 9	1961	"	283,495	388,238	"
VIII	1	*Personal property classified for tax purposes	AJR 120	JR 77	1959	SJR 34	JR 13	1961	"	381,881	220,434	"
XI	2	*Municipal eminent domain, abolished jury verdict of necessity	AJR 22	JR 47	1959	SJR 8	JR 12	1961	"	348,406	259,566	"
XI	3	*Debt limit 10% equalized value for integrated aid school district	SJR 6	JR 35	1959	AJR 1	JR 8	1961	"	409,963	224,783	"

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
IV	3	*"Indians not taxed" exclusion removed from apportionment formula	SJR 12	JR 30	1959	SJR 11	JR 32	1961	Nov. 1962	631,296	259,577	1,265,900
IV	23	*County executive officer; 4-year term	AJR 121	JR 68	1959	AJR 61	JR 64	1961	"	527,075	331,393	"
VI	4	*County executive (part of same proposal)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
IV	23a	*County executive veto power	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	524,240	319,378	"
IV	3	Apportionment at second session	AJR 162	JR 96	1961	AJR 23	JR 9	1963	Apr. 1963	232,851	277,014	635,510[3]
IV	26	Salary increases during term	SJR 76	JR 68	1961	SJR 4	JR 7	1963	"	216,205	335,774	"
XI	3	*Equalized value debt limit	AJR 92	JR 71	1961	AJR 19	JR 8	1963	"	285,296	231,702	"
VIII	10	Maximum state appropriation for forestry increased	AJR 133	JR 90	1961	AJR 73	JR 32	1963	Apr. 1964	440,978	536,724	1,046,801[3]
XI	3	Property valuation for debt limit adjusted	AJR 134	JR 91	1961	AJR 74	JR 33	1963	"	336,994	572,276	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission of related items in a single proposition	SJR 15	JR 30	1961	SJR 1	JR 1	SS'63	"	317,676	582,045	"
VI	4	*Coroner and surveyor abolished in counties of 500,000	AJR 14	JR 30	1963	SJR 17	JR 5	1965	Apr. 1965	380,059	215,169	738,831[3]
IV	24	*Lotteries, definition revised	SJR 42	JR 35	1963	SJR 13	JR 2	1965	"	454,390	194,327	"
IV	13	*Legislators on active duty in armed forces	SJR 24	JR 34	1963	SJR 15	JR 14	1965	Apr. 1966	362,935	189,641	564,132[3]
VII	2	*Establishment of inferior courts	SJR 32	JR 48	1963	SJR 26	JR 50	1965	"	321,434	216,341	"
VII	15	*Justices of the peace abolished	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XI	3	*Special district public utility debt limit	SJR 59	JR 44	1963	SJR 11	JR 51	1965	"	307,502	199,919	"
						AJR 10	JR 58	1965	"	"	"	"
I	23	*Transportation of children to private schools	AJR 70	JR 46	1965	AJR 7	JR 13	1967	Apr. 1967	494,236	377,107	856,650[3]
IV	26	*Judicial salary increased during term	AJR 162	JR 96	1965	AJR 17	JR 17	1967	"	489,989	328,292	"
V	1m,1n	*4-yr. term for governor and lieutenant governor	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	534,368	310,478	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
V	3	*Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor	AJR 3	JR 45	1965	SJR 11	JR 11	1967	"	507,339	312,267	"
						AJR 8	JR 14	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1m	*4-year term for secretary of state	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	520,326	311,974	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1n	*4-year term for state treasurer	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	514,280	314,873	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1p	*4-year term for attorney general	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	AJR 9	JR 15	1967	"	515,962	311,603	"
						SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	4	*Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 72	JR 61	1965	SJR 7	JR 12	1967	"	508,242	324,544	"
IV	11	*Legislative sessions, more than one permitted in biennium	AJR 5	JR 57	1965	AJR 15	JR 48	1967	Apr. 1968	670,757	267,997	884,996[3]
VII	24	*Uniform retirement date for justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 13	JR 22	1967	"	734,046	215,455	"
						SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
VII	24	*Temporary appointment of justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 13	JR 22	1967	"	678,249	245,807	"
						SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	"	"	"
VIII	10	*Forestry appropriation from sources other than property tax	SJR 28	JR 43	1965	SJR 18	JR 25	1967	"	652,705	286,512	"
IV	23	*Uniform county government modified	AJR 18	JR 49	1967	SJR 8	JR 2	1969	Apr. 1969	326,445	321,851	706,324[2]
IV	23a	*County executive to have veto power	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval	Second Approval	Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
						For	Against	
VIII	7	*State public debt for specified purposes allowed	AJR 1 JR 58 1967	AJR 1 JR 3 1969	"	411,062	258,366	"
I	24	*Private use of school buildings	AJR 74 JR 38 1969	AJR 10 JR 27 1971	Apr. 1972	871,707	298,016	——[1]
IV	23	*County government systems authorized	SJR 58 JR 32 1969	SJR 4 JR 13 1971	"	571,285	515,255	"
VI	4	*Coroner/medical examiner option	SJR 63 JR 33 1969	SJR 38 JR 21 1971	"	795,497	323,930	"
X	3	*Released time for religious instruction	AJR 41 JR 37 1969	AJR 17 JR 28 1971	"	595,075	585,511	"
I	25	Equality of the sexes	AJR 140 JR 44 1971	AJR 21 JR 5 1973	Apr. 1973	447,240	520,936	1,008,553[2]
IV	24	*Charitable bingo authorized	SJR 13 JR 31 1971	AJR 6 JR 3 1973	"	645,544	391,499	"
IV	26	*Increased benefits for retired public employes	SJR 3 JR 12 1971	SJR 15 JR 15 1973	Apr. 1974	396,051	315,545	758,587[3]
VII	13	*Removal of judges by address	AJR 31 JR 30 1971	AJR 55 JR 25 1973	"	493,496	193,867	"
VIII	1	*Taxation of agricultural lands	AJR 1 JR 39 1971	AJR 1 JR 29 1973	"	353,377	340,518	"
VIII	3,7	*Public debt for veterans' housing	AJR 145 JR 38 1973	AJR 1 JR 3 1975	Apr. 1975	385,915	300,232	699,043[3]
VIII	7,10	*Internal improvements for transportation facilities	AJR 133 JR 37 1973	AJR 2 JR 2 1975	"	342,396	341,291	"
XI	1	Exclusion of certain debt from municipal debt limit	SJR 44 JR 32 1971	SJR 55 JR 133 1973	"	310,434	337,925	"
XIII	2	*Dueling: repeal of disenfranchisement	SJR 6 JR 10 1973	SJR 4 JR 4 1975	"	395,616	282,726	"
XI	3	Municipal indebtedness increased up to 10% of equalized valuation	AJR 58 JR 35 1973	AJR 6 JR 6 1975	Apr. 1976	328,097	715,420	1,168,606[3]
VIII	7(2)(a),10	*Internal improvements for transportation facilities	See April 1975	s.145r,Ch.224, L. 1975	Nov. 1976	722,658	935,152	1,332,220[4]
IV	24	*Charitable raffle games authorized	AJR 43 JR 19 1975	AJR 10 JR 6 1977	Apr. 1977	483,518	300,473	775,490[3]
VII	2	*Unified court system [also changed I-21; IV-17 and 26; VII-3 to 11, 14, 16 to 23; XIV-16(1) to (4)]	AJR 11 JR 13 1975	SJR 9 JR 7 1977	"	490,437	215,939	"
VII	5	*Court of appeals created [also changed I-21(1); VII-2 and 3(3); XIV-16(5)]	" " "	" " "	"	455,350	229,316	"
VII	11,13	*Court system disciplinary proceedings	" " "	" " "	"	565,087	151,418	"
VII	24	*Retirement age for justices and judges set by law	" " "	" " "	"	506,207	244,170	"
IV	23	Town government uniformity	AJR 22 JR 15 1975	AJR 20 JR 18 1977	Apr. 1978	179,011	383,395	"
V	7,8	*Gubernatorial succession	SJR 51 JR 32 1977	SJR 1 JR 3 1979	Apr. 1979	538,959	187,440	840,166[3]
XIII	10	*Lieutenant governor vacancy	" " "	" " "	"	540,186	181,497	"
IV	9	*Senate presiding officer [also changed 5-8]	" " "	" " "	"	372,734	327,008	"
V	1	*Making 4-year constitutional officer terms understandable [also changed V-1m and 1n; VI-1, 1m, 1n and 1p]	" " "	" " "	"	533,620	164,768	"
I	8	*Right to bail	AJR 9 JR 76 SS'79	AJR 5 JR 8 1981	Apr. 1981	505,092[5]	185,405[5]	"
XI	1,4	*Obsolete corp. and banking provisions	AJR 53 JR 21 1979	AJR 13 JR 9 1981	"	418,997	186,898	"
XI	3	*Indebtedness period for sewage collection or treatment systems	SJR 28 JR 43 1979	SJR 5 JR 7 1981	"	386,792	250,866	"
XIII	12	*Primaries in recall elections	SJR 5 JR 41 1979	SJR 2 JR 6 1981	"	366,635	259,820	"
VI	4	*Counties responsible for acts of sheriff	AJR 99 JR 38 1979	AJR 7 JR 15 1981	Apr. 1982	316,156	219,752	
I	1,18	*Gender-neutral wording (also changed X-1 and 2)	AJR 76 JR 36 1979	AJR 35 JR 29 1981	Nov. 1982	771,267	479,053	1,580,344
IV	3	*Military personnel treatment in redistricting	" " "	" " "	"	834,188	321,331	"
IV	4,5	*Obsolete 1881 amendment reference	" " "	" " "	"	919,349	238,884	"
IV	30	*Elections by legislature	" " "	" " "	"	977,438	193,679	"

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Art	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against	Total Vote for Governor
X	1	*Obsolete reference to election and term of superintendent of public instruction	AJR76	JR36	1979	AJR35	JR29	1981	Nov. 1982	934,236	215,961	"
X	2	*Obsolete reference to military draft exemption purchase	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	887,488	295,693	"
XIV	3	*Obsolete transition from territory to statehood (also changed XIV-4 to 12; XIV-14, 15)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	926,875	223,213	"
XIV	16(1)	*Obsolete transitional provisions of 1977 court reorganization [also changed XIV-16 (2), (3), (5)]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	882,091	237,698	"
XIV	16(4)	*Terms on supreme court effective date provision	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	960,540	190,366	"
I	1	*Securing inherent rights of the people	AJR9	JR40	1983	AJR9	JR21	1985	Apr. 1986	419,699	65,418	461,118[3]
III	1-6	*Revision of suffrage defined by general law	AJR33	JR30	1963	AJR3	JR14	1985	"	401,911	83,183	"
XIII	1	*Modernizing constitutional text	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	404,273	82,512	"
XIII	5	*Obsolete suffrage right on Indian land	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	381,339	102,090	"
IV	24(5)	*Permitting pari-mutuel on-track betting	AJR45	JR36	1985	AJR2	JR3	1987	Apr. 1987	580,089	529,729	837,747[3]
IV	24(6)	*Authorizing the creation of a state lottery	SJR1	JR35	1985	AJR3	JR4	1987	Apr. 1987	739,181	391,942	"

*Ratified.
[1]No election for state-wide office.
[2]Total vote for State Superintendent.
[3]Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court.
[4]Total vote for presidential delegate election.
[5]Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Owen v. Donald*, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N.W. 331.
[6]Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Thompson v. Zimmerman*, 264 Wis. 644, 60 N.W. 2nd 416.
[7]Result of recount; resubmitted November 1976.
[8]Vote totals certified April 7, 1982, by the Board of State Canvassers.
Source: Official records of the State Elections Board; Acts of Wisconsin, 1985 and previous volumes.

SUMMARY—CHANGING THE WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

The procedure for amending the Wisconsin Constitution is different from enacting a bill. To amend the Wisconsin Constitution, it is necessary for 2 consecutive Wisconsin Legislatures to adopt an identical amendment (known as "first consideration" and "second consideration") and for a majority of the electorate to ratify the amendment at a subsequent election. See Art XII, Sec. 1.
Since the adoption of the Wisconsin Constitution in 1848, the electorate has voted 125 out of 166 times to amend a total of 110 sections of the Constitution (excluding the same vote for more than one item, but including a vote that was later resubmitted by the Legislature and 2 votes declared invalid by the courts). The Wisconsin Legislature adopted 141 acts or joint resolutions to submit these changes to the electorate.

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Question	Law Submitting			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against
Territorial						
*Formation of a state government	Territorial Laws 1846, p.5 (Jan. 31)			Apr. 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of a state constitution	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution			Apr. 1847	14,119	30,231
Equal suffrage to colored persons	Supl. resolution to 1846 Constitution; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755			Apr. 1847	7,644	14,615
*Ratification of Wisconsin Constitution	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution			Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384
State						
*Extend suffrage to colored persons[1]		Ch.137	1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks; advisory referendum		Ch.143	1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law		Ch. 479	1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Liquor prohibition; advisory referendum		Ch.101	1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extend suffrage to colored persons		Ch.44	1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amend general banking law; redemption of bank notes		Ch.98	1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amend general banking law; circulation of bank notes		Ch.242	1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Amend general banking law; interest rate 7% a year		Ch.203	1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extend suffrage to colored persons		Ch.414	1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amend general banking law; taxing shareholders		Ch.102	1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
		JR12	1867			
*Abolish office of bank comptroller		Ch.28	1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Incorporation of savings banks and savings societies		Ch.384	1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
*Woman suffrage upon school matters		Ch.211	1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
Revise banking law of 1897; banking dept. under commission		Ch.303	1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
*Primary election law		Ch.451	1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems		Ch.522	1905	Apr. 1906	45,958	111,139
Woman suffrage[2]		Ch.227	1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Soldiers' bonus financed by 3-mill property tax and income tax		Ch.667	1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Prohibition, Wisconsin enforcement act (Mulberger)		Ch.556	1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*U.S. prohibition act (Volstead); memorializing congress to amend	SJR42	JR47	1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,603
*Repeal of Wisconsin prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum	"	"	"	"	350,337	196,402
*Modification of prohibition enforcement act (Severson); advisory referendum	SJR14	JR16	1929	Apr. 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses; advisory referendum	SJR26	JR11	1931	Apr. 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR116	JR114	1931	Apr. 1932	396,436	271,786
*Old-age pensions; advisory referendum	AJR42	JR64	SS'33	Apr. 1934	531,915	154,729
*Teacher tenure law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR67	JR100	1939	Apr. 1940	403,782	372,524
Property tax levy for high school aid, 2 mills of assessed valuation		Ch.525	1943	Apr. 1944	131,004	410,315
Daylight saving time; advisory referendum	SJR24	JR4	1947	Apr. 1947	313,091	379,740
3% retail sales tax for veterans bonus; advisory referendum	SJR58	JR62	1947	Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Cont.

Question	Law Submitting			Date of Election	Vote For	Vote Against
4-year term for constitutional officers; advisory referendum	SJR11	JR13	1951	Apr. 1951	210,821	328,613
Apportionment of legislature by area and population; advisory referendum		Ch.728	1951	Nov. 1952	689,615	753,092
*New residents entitled to vote for president and vice president		Ch.76	1953	Nov. 1954	550,056	414,680
State-wide educational television tax-supported; advisory referendum	AJR74	JR66	1953	Nov. 1954	308,385	697,262
*Daylight saving time		Ch.6	1957	Apr. 1957	578,661	480,656
*Ex-residents entitled to vote for president and vice president		Ch.512	1961	Nov. 1962	627,279	229,375
Gasoline tax increase for highway construction	AJR3	JR3	SS'63	Apr. 1964	150,769	889,364
*New residents entitled to vote after 6 months		Chs.88,89	1965	Nov. 1966	582,389	256,246
State control and funding of vocational education	AJR12	JR4	1969	Apr. 1969	292,560	409,789
*Recreational lands bonding	AJR17	JR5	1969	Apr. 1969	361,630	322,882
*Water pollution abatement bonding	"	"	"	"	446,763	246,968
*New residents entitled to vote after 10 days		Ch.85	1975	Nov. 1976	1,017,887	660,875
*Presidential voting revised		Ch.394	1977	Nov. 1978	782,181	424,386
*Overseas voting revised		"	"	"	658,289	524,029
*Public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts		Ch.299	1979	Nov. 1980	1,210,452	355,024
*Nuclear weapons moratorium and reduction; advisory referendum	AJR99	JR38	1981	Sept. 1982	641,514	205,018
Nuclear waste site locating; advisory referendum	AJR5	JR5	1983	Apr. 1983	78,327	628,414

*Ratified.

[1]In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Supreme Court ruled that Ch. 137, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

[2]Presidential suffrage for women, granted by Ch.5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board; Acts of Wisconsin, 1985 and previous volumes.

SUMMARY — STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS

Excluding measures involving amendments to the state constitution, statewide referenda are submitted to the electorate by the Wisconsin Legislature for the following purposes: 1) to ratify a law extending the right of suffrage, a constitutional requirement; 2) to make the effectiveness of a law contingent on ratification; and 3) to seek the opinion of the electorate through an advisory referendum.

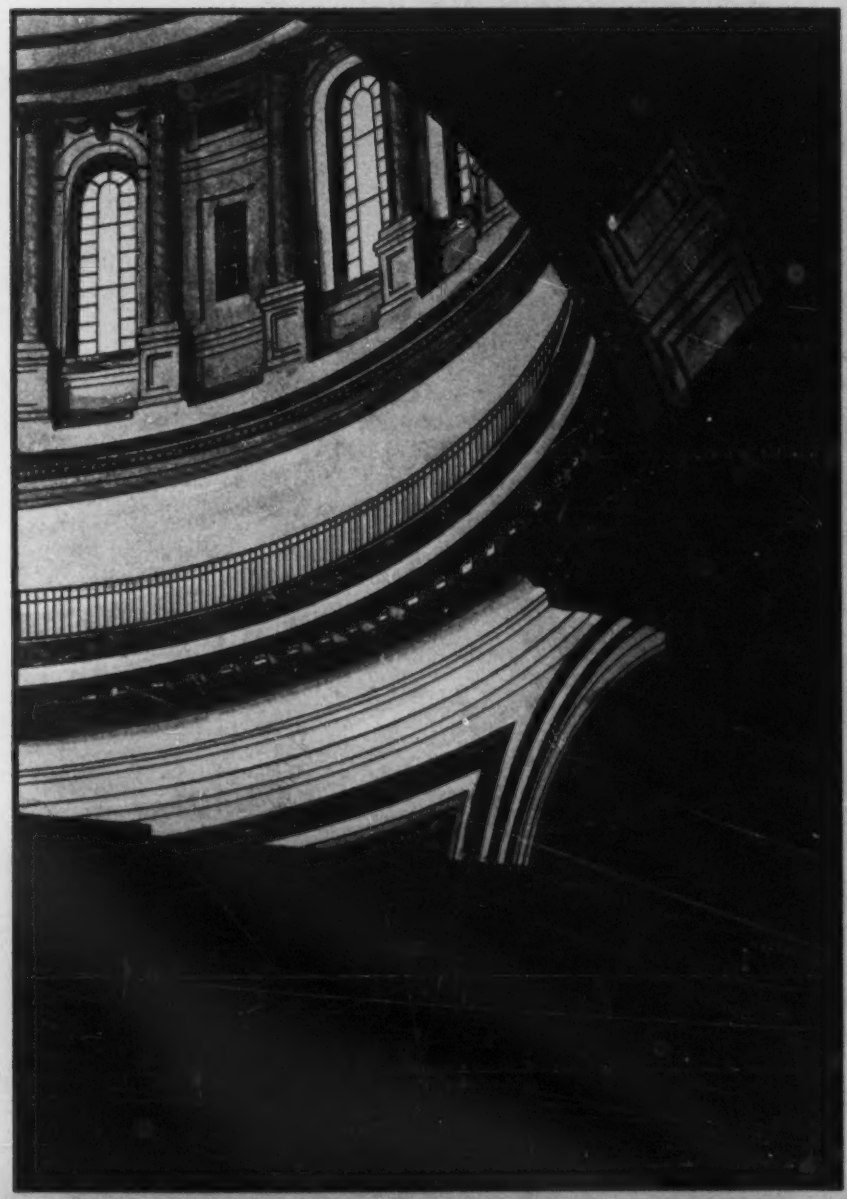
Since the establishment of statehood in 1848, the Wisconsin Legislature has sent 47 questions to the Wisconsin electorate in referendum form through the passage of 44 acts or joint resolutions.Of these 47 questions, the electorate has approvad 31.

During territorial times, the territorial legislature sent 4 questions to the electorate.Of these 4 questions, 2 were passed: to allow for the formation of a state government and the ratification of the state constitution.

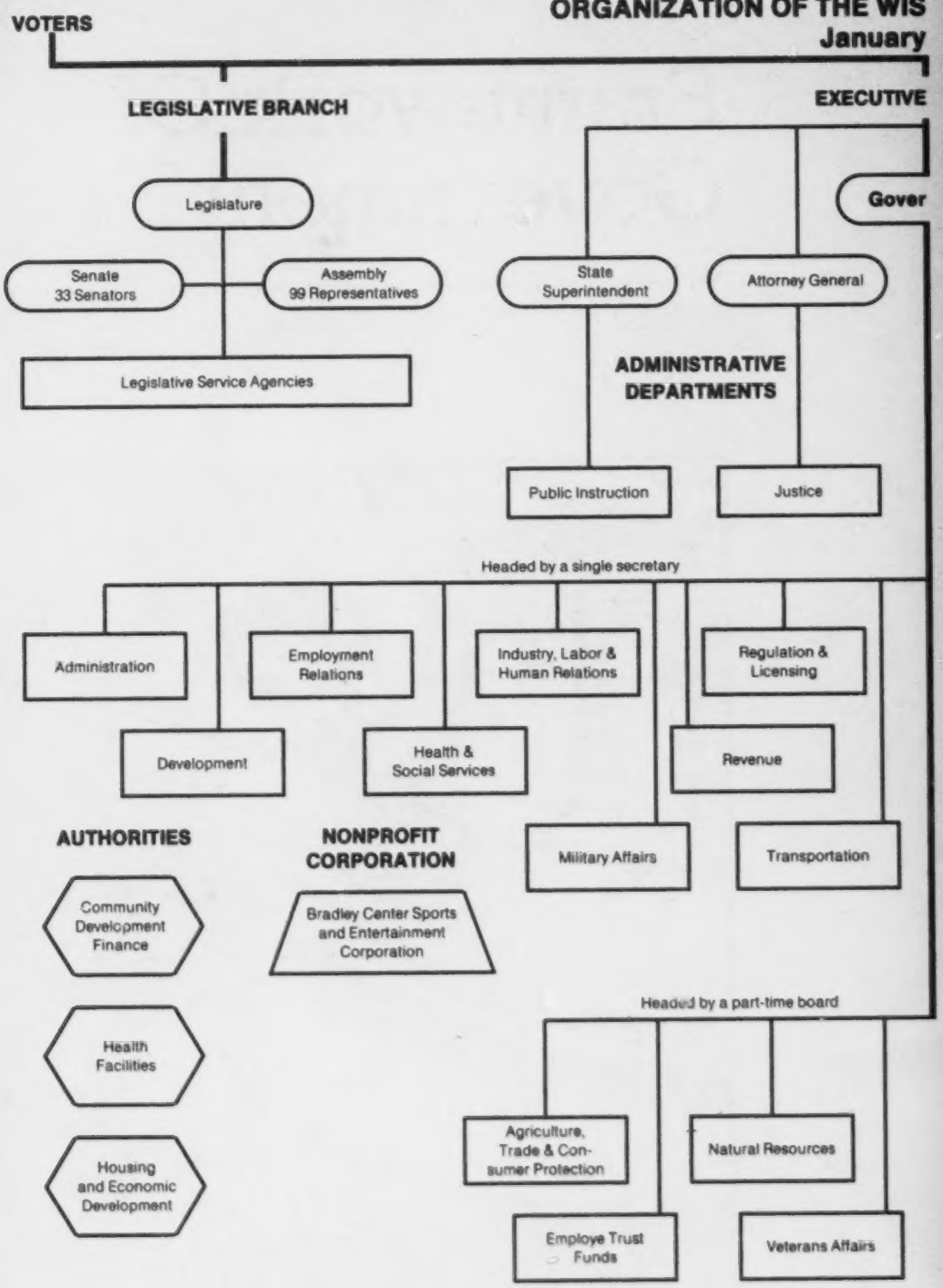
4

Framework Of Government

The framework of Wisconsin state government: an overall view of Wisconsin state government and a chart of its organization

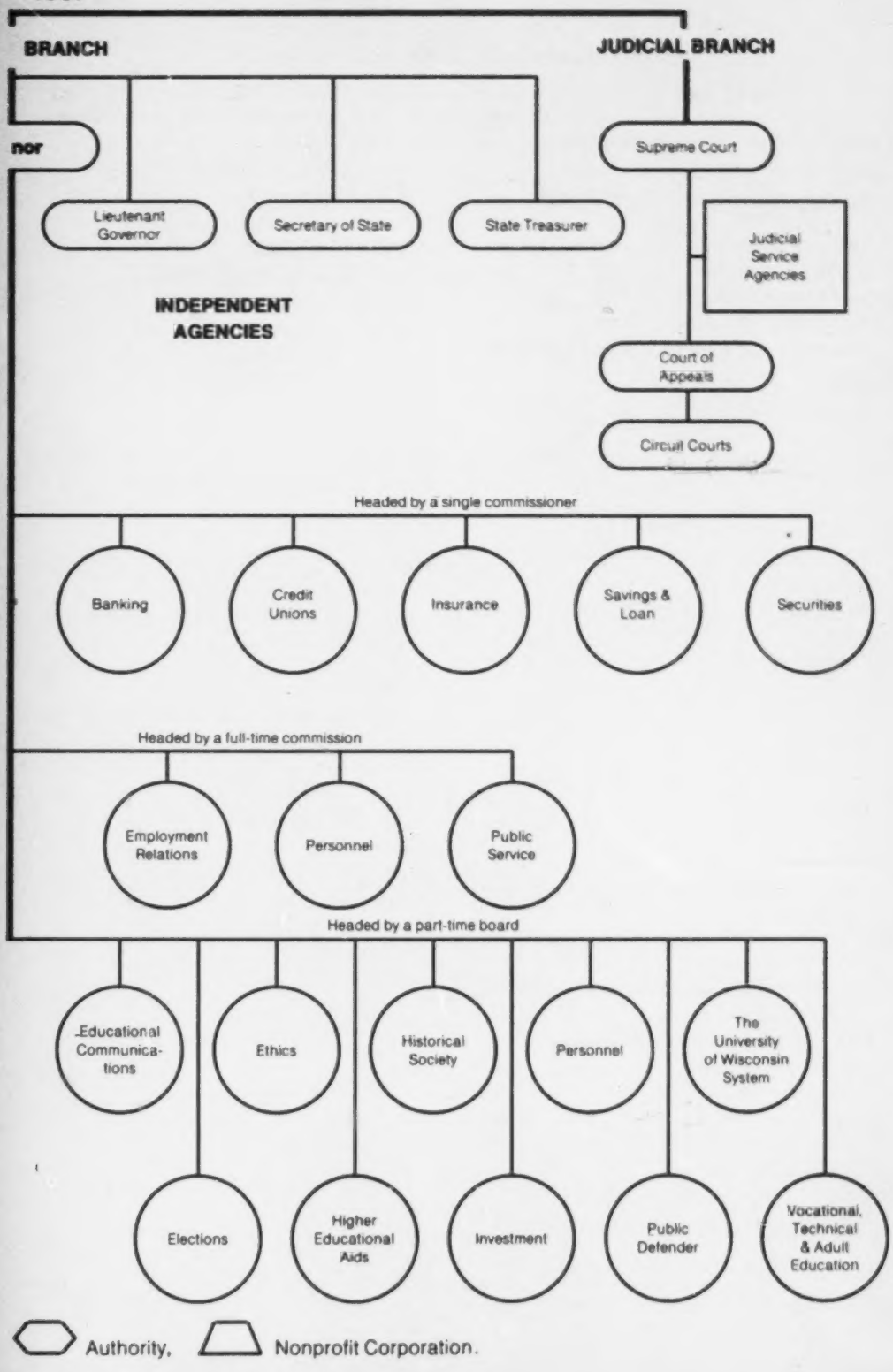


ORGANIZATION OF THE WIS
January



KEY ⬭ Constitutional Officer, ▭ Administrative Department, ○ Independent Agency.
Units of state government not shown on chart are listed on following page.

CONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT
1987



Units of State Government Not Shown on Chart

The following 46 units of state government — comprising 5 commissions, 30 boards, 6 councils, 4 divisions, and 1 office — are independent entities, but are attached to the agencies indicated for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Commissions

- Hospital Rate-Setting Commission (sunset 7/1/87) (DOA)
- Labor and Industry Review Commission (DILHR)
- Sentencing Commission (DOA)
- Tax Appeals Commission (DOA)
- Wisconsin Waterways Commission (DNR)

Boards

- Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board (DH&SS)
- Board on Aging and Long-Term Care (DOA)
- American Indian Language and Culture Education Board (DPI)
- Arts Board (DOA)
- Badger Board (DOR)
- Burial Sites Preservation Board (St. Hist. Soc.)
- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board (DH&SS)
- Claims Board (DOA)
- Depository Selection Board (DOA)
- Disability Board (Governor)
- Educational Approval Board (VTAE)
- Employe Ownership Board (DOD)
- Farm Mediation and Arbitration Board (DATCP)
- Historical Preservation Review Board (St. Hist. Soc.)
- Investment and Local Impact Fund Board (DOR)
- Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board (DNR)
- Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board (DNR)
- Land Conservation Board (DATCP)
- Law Enforcement Standards Board (DOJ)
- Pharmacy Internship Board (UW)
- Potato Industry Board (DATCP)
- Prison Industries Board (DH&SS)
- Public Records and Forms Board (DOA)
- Radioactive Waste Review Board (DOA)
- Board of State Canvassers (Elec. Bd.)
- State Capitol and Executive Residence Board (DOA)
- State Fair Park Board (DATCP)
- Technology Development Board (DOD)
- Waste Facility Siting Board (DOA)
- Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board (DOA)

Councils

- Council on Criminal Justice (DOA)
- Council on Developmental Disabilities (DH&SS)
- Groundwater Coordinating Council (DNR)
- Council on Health Care Coverage for the Uninsured (DH&SS)
- Hospital Rate-Setting Council (sunset 7/1/87) (DOA)
- Women's Council (DOA)

Divisions

- Division of Hearings and Appeals (DOA)
- Division of Historic Sites (St. Hist. Soc.)
- Division of Museum (St. Hist. Soc.)
- Division of Trust Lands and Investment (DOJ)

Office

- Office of the Commissioner of Transportation (DOT)

THE FRAMEWORK OF WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

Government at a Glance

Every state in the Union is guaranteed "a Republican Form of Government" by the United States Constitution in Section 4 of Article IV. As used in this context, "republican" means "representative" — a people governing themselves through their representatives.

Like the Federal Government itself and all the other state governments, the State of Wisconsin carries out this pledge through the traditional 3 branches: legislative, executive and judicial. The legislative branch consists of the Wisconsin Legislature (the Senate and the Assembly), in which is vested the legislative power, and its subordinate service agencies. The executive branch is under the direction of the governor, in whom is vested the executive power. The governor is assisted by 5 elected constitutional officers plus 15 departments (including the 2 headed by the state superintendent of public instruction and the attorney general), 18 independent agencies, 3 authorities and 1 public corporation created by statute. The judicial branch consists of a Supreme Court with 7 elected justices, a Court of Appeals, circuit courts and "inferior courts" (other trial courts and municipal courts) created by statute law. For details of each branch, see the Profiles in the sections on "Legislative", "Executive", and "Judicial".

Local units of government consist of 72 counties, 188 cities, 393 villages, 1,267 towns, and several hundred special districts.

Becoming the 30th State

From Wilderness to Statehood. As the result of the Marquette-Joliet exploration of 1673, the area including Wisconsin was in the French sphere of influence. In 1763, at the end of the French and Indian Wars, it was ceded to England. In the second Treaty of Paris in 1783, the British not only gave formal recognition to the independence of the United States,they also ceded to the new nation the territory including Wisconsin. However, actual English control of the area did not end until the conclusion of the War of 1812. As part of the United States, Wisconsin was successively governed by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the laws of the Indiana Territory, the Illinois Territory, the Michigan Territory and, finally — in 1836 — the Wisconsin Territory.

On August 6, 1846, the Congress of the United States authorized the people living in what was then called the Territory of Wisconsin "to form a constitution and State government, for the purpose of being admitted into the Union". Based on this enabling act, the Wisconsin people called a constitutional convention to meet in Madison and draft a fundamental law for the government of their state. The convention submitted its draft constitution to the people in April of 1847, but this first draft was rejected by the voters because of several controversial provisions. Only 14,119 votes were cast for the proposed constitution, while 30,231 votes were cast against it.

In March 1848, a second convention submitted its draft, which was ratified by a vote of 16,799 "for" and 6,384 "against". The constitution then adopted has remained the Wisconsin Constitution to this day; however, in the intervening years the electorate has voted 122 out of 164 times to change or repeal a total of 105 sections of the Constitution (excluding the same vote for more than one item, but including a vote that was later resubmitted and 2 votes declared invalid).

Wisconsin became a state on May 29, 1848, the 30th state to be admitted to the Union.

State Powers and Prohibitions. According to the Wisconsin enabling act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1846, Wisconsin became a state "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever". The original 13 states, "in order to form a more perfect Union" by ratifying the U.S. Constitution, had delegated certain powers to the Federal Government; when Wisconsin became a state it consented, by becoming a state, to the same delegation of a portion of its sovereign powers to Washington. Thus, from the moment of its birth, the State of Wisconsin — its people, its lawmaking bodies, its administrative machinery, its courts — were subject to the provisions of the U. S. Constitution and to the express prohibitions of Article I, Section 10, of that document. These prohibitions primarily concerned coining money, taxing imports and exports, making agreements with other states and with foreign countries, and waging war. Specifically:

> "No state shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

"No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision, and Control of the Congress.

"No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay".

These prohibitions are absolute. In addition, there are a number of other areas, enumerated in Section 8 of Article I of the U.S. Constitution, in which the original states told the U.S. Congress to act. Among these are the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce, the maintenance of armed forces and the declaration of war, the coinage of money, the imposition and collection of taxes, the establishment of a postal system, and the granting of patents and copyrights. Congress also has power to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers" and all other powers vested in the government of the United States. Since all states admitted to the Union after it was formed by the original 13 states are on an equal footing with the original states, any restriction on the sovereignty of the original states also applies to all other states. But, in all areas in which the states did not delegate their sovereign powers to the Federal Government they remain sovereign, and this was specified in the Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people".

Although the powers delegated to the Federal Government and the powers reserved to the states are neatly delineated in the United States Constitution and seem clear-cut, in practice it has not turned out to be that simple. Many powers are exercised concurrently by the Federal Government and the states. Through judicial interpretation, the powers exercised by Congress have been greatly expanded to include many topics once considered reserved to the states.

The Many Sources of State Law

The Pilgrim Fathers, landing at Plymouth Rock, adopted the brief Mayflower Compact to govern their settlement. As the needs for government have become far more complicated, the legal framework in which governments operate has become far more detailed.

Actually, even the Pilgrim Fathers did not start in a legal vacuum. They had brought with them a European, Anglo-Saxon legal heritage, the origins of which are lost in antiquity. The law continued to develop in the American colonies. It moved inland from the Atlantic Coast as the frontier advanced to the west.

When the first Wisconsin territorial legislature met in Belmont in 1836, it passed a law:

...."that the existing laws of Michigan, as declared in full force in this territory by the act of congress organizing the territory of Wisconsin, be taken and construed liberally and beneficially, for the purpose of giving the said laws full force and effect, according to the true intent and meaning thereof".

The Wisconsin Constitution continued the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, by providing in Section 2 of Article XIV:

"All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature".

In addition to the U.S. Constitution and the Wisconsin Constitution, the government of the State of Wisconsin today is regulated by the laws contained in over 4,000 pages of Wisconsin Statutes. And, even this body of law is not detailed enough. The Wisconsin Legislature has found — and this experience is shared by all other states — that there are some areas which are so technical and so complicated that the detailed implementation must be left to the specialists charged with administering the law. To make this possible, the law invests certain administrative agencies with rule-making power.

In spite of all the detail of modern law, there are still areas not adequately covered or in which reasonable men cannot agree on the proper interpretation of several seemingly conflicting provi-

sions. In these areas, the formal law is further implemented by courts or administrative commissions which, through their formal written decisions, explain the meaning of specific portions of the Constitution and of the statutes in great detail. Thus, while the current annotated text of our Wisconsin Constitution occupies only 30 pages, and the statutes, 3 volumes, the published opinions of the Wisconsin Supreme Court fill shelf upon shelf with the continuing volumes of the Supreme Court's *Wisconsin Reports*.

Making State Government Work

Frequently it is said that in our state government of 3 branches the legislative branch makes the law or sets the public policy, the executive branch carries out--or executes--the law, and the judicial branch interprets the law. This very simple description of state government, like so many simple descriptions, tells only half the story. Actually, all 3 branches have a part in determining what the law is, setting public policy, and seeing to it that the laws are faithfully administered.

"Public policy" is closely related to "law" — all law is the formal expression of public policy but not everything that might be considered public policy has already been incorporated into law. When we think of "law", we usually tend to regard it as something restrictive — a rule by which certain actions are prohibited. This aspect does exist, of course, but it is the effect of law and not the reason for the existence of law.

Laws govern our democratic society to give the greatest freedom to the greatest number, and the only manner in which this can be achieved is by the establishment of a firm set of rules which tell every citizen the precise limits of his rights and obligations.

Where Does Public Policy Come From? Since the formal responsibility for enacting new laws lies in the Legislature with the concurrence of the governor, the legislators and the governor are prime sources of public policy. Proposed public policy cannot become law without their volition. Every member of the Legislature has the right to introduce bills proposing new laws, joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments, or simple and joint resolutions dealing with other matters; each legislator also has the right to offer amendments to proposals placed before the Legislature by other members.

Within the executive branch, the governor has been assigned constitutional functions in the development of formal public policy. The governor is required to "communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters .... for their consideration as he may deem expedient". This is done in the state-of-the-state message, budget message and in special messages devoted to particular problems that may be sent to the Legislature from time to time during the course of the session. If the governor feels that a particular problem of the state needs immediate legislative attention, he may call the Legislature into special session. Moreover, all proposed new laws passed by the Legislature must be approved by the governor (or passed over his veto, which requires a two-thirds vote in each house) before they can become effective. This veto power invests the governor with a great deal of control over the program content of any new law. Once a new proposal has become law, the governor, as the chief executive officer of the state, participates in the implementation and refinement of public policy on a day-to-day basis. The governor "shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed".

Even the judicial branch has an official role to play in the development of public policy. Although courts have no official lawmaking function, they do have to resolve conflicts and clear up misunderstandings of the existing law; that is, they interpret the law and tell us what it really means. Sometimes such interpretation results in a considerably different understanding of the law and its effect on public policy than was originally considered.

From the above we see who is responsible for enacting policy, but this does not necessarily tell us from where the ideas for such policy come. What are the sources of inspiration for public policy? Where does the governor get the ideas he recommends and a legislator the idea for the bill he or she introduces?

You, the general public, the citizens of this state, constitute the major source of ideas for new legislation. As a result of the problems you run across in your communities, you may talk to or write to your legislator or to the governor. If you think that greater property tax relief is needed, that liability insurance is unaffordable, or that the business climate could be improved, you may decide "there ought to be a law". You may write a letter to the editor of a newspaper, you may "buttonhole" your representative or senator, or you may tell the governor about it the next time

he is visiting in your city. An association to which you belong may send a lobbyist to Madison to persuade a legislator to introduce a bill and to explain the matter at legislative hearings.

The state agencies, while administering current programs established by law, become another primary source of ideas for public policy. In the normal course of their activities, departments are in a natural position to see how the policies are working and whether they need to be changed, expanded or abandoned altogether. As they experience the problems involved in administering a program, departments can also see the effects of that program. As a result, the governor may hold cabinet meetings for discussion of the problems of the state departments, and department heads are frequently invited to contribute expert information at legislative hearings.

When the Legislature is faced with a complex — and probably controversial — problem, it frequently decides to make an interim research study in an effort to find a solution to the problem. Therefore, even when the Legislature is not in actual floor session many legislative committees are hard at work gathering information, exploring available alternatives, and reaching a decision on the best way of solving the problem. Such committees may also have public members who are experts in the area under study. The governor may also appoint task forces to study various problems and make recommendations for new legislation.

Other useful sources of information on possible solutions to current issues are contemporary legislation of other states, ideas developed by the Federal Government — either by federal departments, Congress or special study commissions — and by private foundations or associations which conduct research on particular problems. Through studies issued by the legislative service agencies, through relevant publications, and by attendance at interstate conferences, legislators learn about innovations developed in other jurisdictions that might be emulated by this state. New ideas spread rapidly, and every state likes to come up with a unique problem solution that might serve as a model for other states.

The Budget Process. When we know what the public policy is in a particular field, we still have to ask "how much", or "how extensive", or "how often". Here we enter the field of dollars and cents, and frequently the amount of funds available will serve to establish a limit on the extent of the program which, as a matter of public policy, we have already decided to undertake. This is the field of the budget.

The budget constitutes the most detailed review that public policy is regularly subjected to. Here, the governor and the Legislature assess the effectiveness of past performance. Here, state government makes the detailed plans for its future. The budget process is an example of how many people must cooperate and of how much information is required before public policy can be firmly established.

The State of Wisconsin employs a budget method called program budgeting. Instead of allocating specific sums for personnel, supplies, and capital equipment, program budgeting tries to determine how much is being spent for the various functions — or programs — of state government. The budget, as enacted, contains an itemized listing of appropriations allocated for each program carried on by a department or other state agency.

The budget procedure for the past several years has been as follows. Each biennium in October of the even-numbered year the departments of state government submit to the Department of Administration estimates of how much it will cost to continue their existing programs in the next 2 years. They also compile information to show how existing programs could be improved. The department's Division of State Executive Budget and Planning compiles this data for the state budget report and gives it to the governor or to the governor-elect not later than November 20. Following a gubernatorial election, and also in the fall of any other even-numbered year, the governor or governor-elect reviews these estimates and may hold a hearing on any department's budget request, at which department heads and interested citizens may be heard. The division assists the governor in this process. The new legislature convenes the following January. On or before the last Tuesday in January, the governor delivers the budget message to the Legislature, together with the state budget report and the biennial executive budget bill or bills (5 in 1987), which are introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance at his request.

The bill is then referred to the Joint Committee on Finance, which holds its own hearings on departmental requests. When its hearings are completed, the committee reports the bill out in the form of a substitute amendment, and from then on the bill follows the normal legislative procedure through both houses of the Legislature. Since it is usually the longest and most complex bill of the session, the budget bill may be amended many times during its course through the 2 houses. In recent sessions, many amendments have usually been incorporated into a final

composite amendment approved by the majority party caucuses before passage. When passed, it is submitted to the governor for approval. He may either sign the measure, veto it in its entirety (this would probably not happen in the case of a budget bill), or — since this is an appropriation bill — veto it in part (partial veto). The budget covers the 2-year period starting July 1 of the odd-numbered year to June 30. In January 1988, only the Governor is directed to submit a budget bill incorporating any needed changes in appropriations or revenues for the current biennium. For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1989, however, the budget message will be delivered and the budget bill or bills will be introduced in January of each odd-numbered year, that is, biennially. The change from a biennial to an annual budget for 1988 was enacted by the 1987 Legislature.

Increasing Services. Wisconsin has been a state for over 130 years. In 1848, the needs for state government services were relatively simple — in his annual report of 1849, the Secretary of State reported payments to only 14 people (including the 6 constitutional officers) performing functions for the State of Wisconsin comparable to today's executive branch. In December 1986 full-time employes numbered almost 54,000 with another 10,600 plus serving in part-time, seasonal, project, and graduate assistance positions.

This growth is not necessarily inherent in government — even though it is often alleged that any bureaucracy will grow as long as it is permitted to grow — this growth is primarily the result of the ever-increasing size, development and complexity of the society in which we live. Time was when many did not have the opportunity to learn the "3Rs"; today, over 200,000 students are enrolled full time or part time in the public and private universities and colleges in Wisconsin and almost 440,000 are enrolled in all types of vocational school programs (over 75,000 opening fall enrollment in diploma/Associate degree programs). Time was when the "Watertown Plank Road" constituted an unequaled technological advancement over the muddy wagon trails of the day — in 1985, the State of Wisconsin contained 97 publicly operated airports and 108,370 thousand miles of highways and streets, of which 75% was paved with bituminous or higher, while its railroad mileage totaled 4,480. As recently as 1900, the average U.S. life expectancy at birth was 47.3 years — by 1985 (preliminary) it had reached 74.7 (71.2 years for males and 78.2 for females) and is likely to go higher. As the population increases and lives longer, the need for governmental services may increase rather than diminish. We are faced with the problems of educational improvement, mature industries and economic development, revenue distribution, transportation needs, health care, and environmental pollution — there cannot be a complete catalog because each succeeding day brings new problems and every new generation has to face up to them.

Factors have entered the picture, however, that may indicate a countertrend. With the end of the postwar baby boom, enrollments declined on the elementary school level. At the same time, there appears to be a protest against ever-increasing taxes and fear of the effect of taxes on attracting and keeping industry, forcing governments to examine their services more closely. Services may decline instead of increase or may increase less rapidly than in recent years.

Structural Changes. Although the framework of Wisconsin government remains substantially as provided by the Constitution, the size of government has vastly increased with the development of the state. Obviously, the principle of the division of power among the 3 branches within the state government is a concept firmly rooted in the American system. Within the framework, however, change is constantly occurring in the allocation of functions among the agencies of the executive branch of the state government, in the organization and operation of agencies of the legislative branch, and in the number and functions of courts in the judicial branch.

Local Units of Government

In order to carry out its numerous responsibilities, every state has created subordinate units. These subordinate units are the creation of state law and may be abolished by state law, or changed, or given increased powers and duties. In Wisconsin, these subordinate units of government consist of counties, towns, villages, cities, school districts, and special districts. Each unit, within the limits established by state law, has the power to tax and to make legally binding rules for the government of its own affairs.

Counties. Wisconsin has 72 counties. Together, they comprise the entire territory of the state. The government of each county is located in a municipality in the county called the county seat and in a building called the county courthouse. Although our state constitution does not invest

the county with home rule powers, the statutes do grant administrative home rule to counties. The county governing board is the board of supervisors. County boards vary in membership from 7 to 46, but on each board every supervisor represents, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants. Elected county officials include the members of the county board and such administrative officers as district attorney, sheriff, clerk, treasurer, coroner, register of deeds, and clerk of circuit courts. They are elected for 2-year terms except Milwaukee County Board supervisors, who serve 4-year terms. Counties may substitute an appointed county medical examiner system for a coroner and may employ a registered land surveyor in lieu of electing a surveyor; but Milwaukee County may not elect a coroner or surveyor. Counties may also have an elected county executive, who serves a 4-year term, or an appointed county administrator. If a county has neither officer, the county board must designate an elected or appointed official to serve as administrative coordinator as of January 1, 1987. Eight counties have an elected executive, 6 have an appointed administrator, and 58 have an appointed administrative coordinator or similar official (one county has an administrative secretary).

County board members and county executives are elected in the spring on a nonpartisan basis, while other county officers are elected in the fall on a partisan basis.

Cities and Villages. In Wisconsin, cities and villages are incorporated under general law. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1924, they have home rule powers to determine their local affairs. There are 581 such municipal corporations, including 188 cities and 393 villages. Minimum population for incorporation as a village is 150 persons in an isolated village and 2,500 in a metropolitan village, but a village exceeding 1,000 population may become a fourth class city. Depending on population, a city may be in one of 4 classes. The basic responsibility for the government of each city or village is vested in its governing body; in a city, this body may be a common council or a commission and in a village the governing body is the village board. There are 3 forms of executive organizations of city government: mayor-council, council-manager, and commission. Only 12 cities operate under a council-manager system; none is operating under a commission. In villages the executive power is administered by the village president, who presides over the board and votes an an *ex officio* trustee.

Towns. Town governments are found in all areas of Wisconsin except within the corporate boundaries of cities and villages. Wisconsin has 1,267 towns (including the county of Menominee, which is also designated a town). Towns have only those powers granted by the Wisconsin statutes. In addition to local road maintenance, Wisconsin town governments carry out a variety of functions and, in some instances, even undertake urban-type services, usually through town-established sanitary and utility districts. The governing body is the town board composed of 3 supervisors, who are elected biennially at the town meeting. If a board is authorized to exercise village powers, or if the town population is 2,500 or more, it may have up to 5 members. The position of town supervisor is largely administrative; supervisors carry out the policies set at the annual town meeting held on the second Tuesday of April or another date set by the electors. The town board chairperson has a number of executive powers and duties. The town board may also create the position of town administrator.

School Districts. There are 432 school districts in Wisconsin. These are special units of government organized to carry out a single function, the operation of the public schools. Each district is run by an elected school board, which appoints the administrators of the system.

Special Districts. In addition to school districts, special districts are also created in Wisconsin to carry out functions which are strictly local in nature, involving no state-level agency. Each special district seeks to solve a specific problem or perform a specific function, usually across municipal boundaries. Special districts are corporate bodies, may sue and be sued, levy taxes and special assessments, spend money, and may acquire property.

Although there is no exact count of the number of special districts in the state, the Bureau of the Census set the 1982 figure at 265. This includes public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts, metropolitan sewerage districts, county drainage boards, drainage districts that are independent of county drainage boards, housing and community development authorities, and a single municipal electric company. Town sanitary districts and dependent lake and rehabilitation districts were not included in the Census count. Using different criteria, the Wisconsin Department of Revenue totalled 443 in 1986, comprising 7 metropolitan sewer districts, 300 sanitary districts, and 136 lake protection districts.

5

Legislative Branch

The legislative branch: profile of the legislative process, summary of 1985 legislation, description of legislative committees and service agencies

For status of current legislation, call the **Legislative Hotline:**
Madison area: (608) 266-9960
Outstate: 1-800-362-9696

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SEN. JOSEPH A. STROHL, *majority leader*, 21st Senate District
SEN. JOHN O. NORQUIST, *assistant majority leader*, 3rd Senate District
SEN. MARVIN J. ROSHELL, *majority caucus chairperson*, 23rd Senate District
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SEN. ALAN J. LASEE, *minority caucus chairperson*, 1st Senate District
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HON. DANIEL B. FIELDS, *sergeant at arms*

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Chief Clerk: Room 128-B South; telephone (608) 266-2517

Sergeant at Arms: Room 204 South; telephone (608) 266-1801

ASSEMBLY

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REP. DAVID E. CLARENBACH, *speaker pro tempore*, 78th Assembly District
REP. THOMAS A. HAUKE, *majority leader*, 23rd Assembly District
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LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE: Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.-5p.m. Outside Madison: 1-(800)-362-9696; Madison area: 266-9960

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

In Brief. The legislative branch of the Wisconsin state government consists of the bicameral Wisconsin Legislature, comprising the Senate with 33 members and the Assembly with 99 members, together with the staff employed by each house and the legislative committees and service agencies which the legislature has created. The Wisconsin Legislature makes policy by enactment of laws, while its service agencies assist it by carrying out research, bill drafting, auditing, statute editing, and housekeeping functions on its behalf. Each legislature covers 2 years beginning in January of the odd-numbered year. The 1987 Legislature is the 88th Wisconsin Legislature.

U.S. Constitution Both Restricts and Grants Legislative Powers. In the discussion of the framework of Wisconsin government, it was noted that the United States Constitution guarantees each state a republican form of government, that it specifically prohibits a state from doing certain things (such as making treaties, coining money, and imposing import or export duties), and that it gives certain powers exclusively to the Congress of the United States (power to legislate with regard to foreign affairs, interstate and foreign commerce, the postal system, coinage of money, and patents and copyrights).

After prohibiting these powers to the states and delegating specified powers to Congress, the United States Constitution reserves all other powers to the states or to the people.

Wisconsin Constitution Grants Legislature Powers With Few Restrictions. Under the system of separation of powers in effect in this nation, the power to determine the state's policies and programs lies primarily in the legislative branch of state government. The broad sweep of legislative power to enact laws can be seen from the Wisconsin Constitution's provision, "The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly." There are few limitations on this power. The legislature must provide as uniform a system of town government as practicable, cannot authorize a lottery (with exceptions) or grant a divorce, and cannot enact private or special laws on certain subjects. In addition, no legislation may be enacted that would infringe on the citizen's rights under the Declaration of Rights of the Wisconsin Constitution. Otherwise, except for the framework provided by the constitution, the legislature has wide latitude in the field of legislation.

A different kind of restriction on its powers is provided by the right of the governor to veto legislation, which may then only be enacted by an overriding vote of two-thirds in both houses.

Biennial Sessions: Senators Serve 4-Year Terms; Representatives Serve 2-Year Terms. In the beginning, representatives served for terms of a single year's duration, while senators served 2-year terms. By constitutional amendment adopted in 1881, the terms were changed to 2 and 4 years respectively, and the legislature went from annual to biennial sessions at the same time. Under authorization of a constitutional amendment adopted in 1968, the legislature holds continuous sessions under a biennial session schedule (the terms of office remain the same); thus, the 1987 Legislature holds sessions in 1987 and 1988.

Since its adoption on March 13, 1848, the Wisconsin Constitution has provided that the membership of the Assembly shall be not less than 54 nor more than 100, while the memberships of the Senate shall consist of not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of Assembly members. The first legislature numbered 85 members (19 senators and 66 assemblymen). This figure prevailed until 1853, when the membership was increased to 107 (25 senators, 82 assemblymen). Beginning with the 1858 Legislature, 30 senators and 97 assemblymen constituted the 127-member legislature. This lasted until the legislature became a 133-member body in 1862, when the number of senators was increased to 33 and assemblymen to 100. Because of the 1972 reapportionment, the number of representatives was reduced to 99 beginning with the 1973 Legislature. (As a result of a 1969 law, the members of the Assembly are today known as representatives to the Assembly).

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Hotline: 1-(800)-362-9696 (toll-free); 266-9960 (Madison calls) — for status of current legislation.

Number of Positions 1987 Legislature: Senate: 33 members, 220.00 employes; Assembly: 99 members, 237 employes.

Total Budget 1985-87: $38,712,300.

Statutory Reference: Article IV, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Chapter 13, Subchapter I, Statutes.

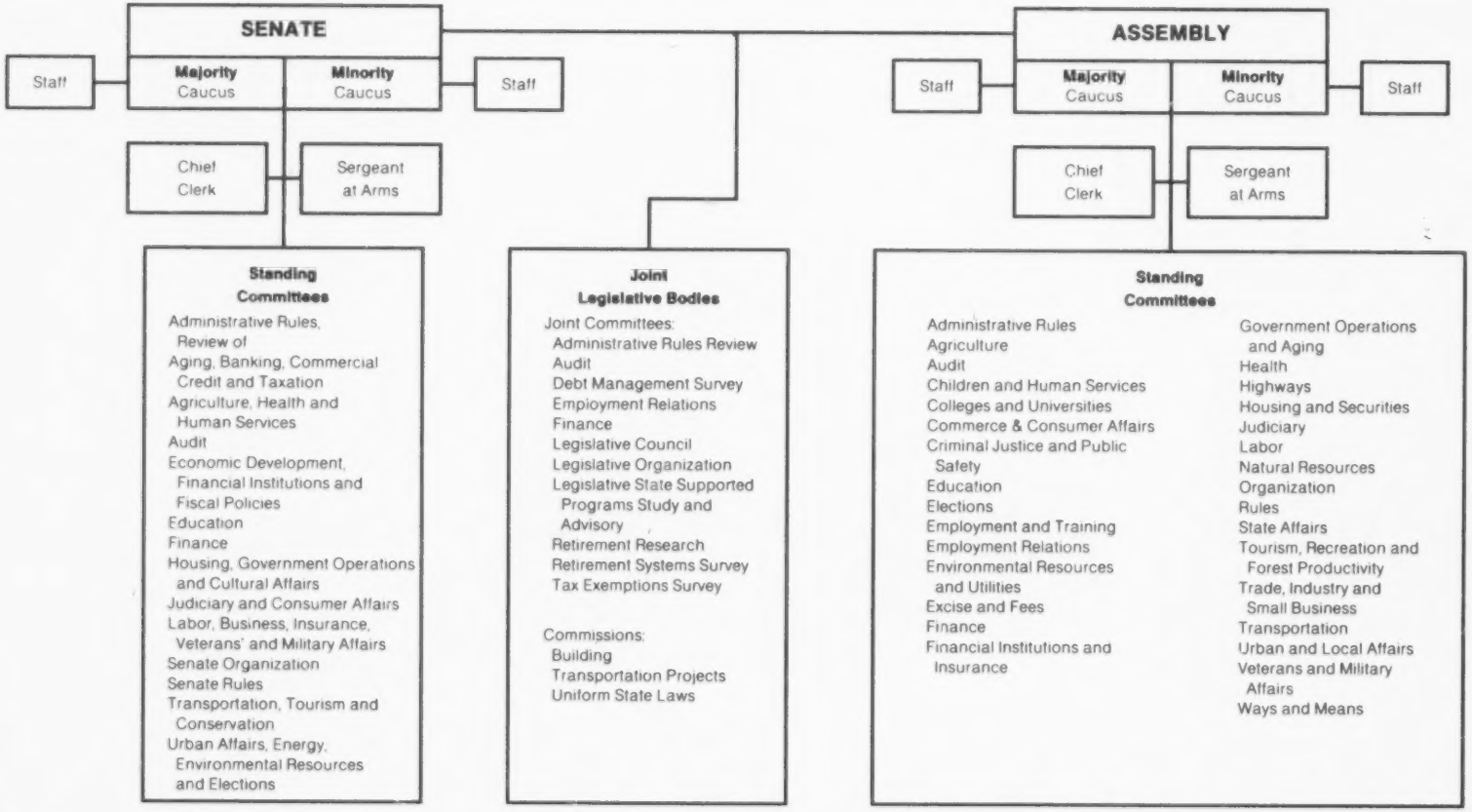
Election of Legislators. At the general election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the even-numbered years, the voters of Wisconsin elect the entire membership of the Assembly and one-half the membership of the Senate. These legislators-elect assume office in January of the odd-numbered year, when — together with the "holdover" senators who still have another 2 years to serve of their 4-year terms — they convene at the State Capitol in Madison to begin the next legislative session.

In our state, all members of the legislature are elected from single-member districts. These districts are reshaped following each decennial federal census "according to the number of inhabitants." Reapportioning itself is one of the constitutional duties of the legislature. Both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have been apportioned according to population from the beginning of the state, long before the U.S. Supreme Court decided that all states must follow this practice.

The 33 senators are elected for 4-year terms from single-member districts numbered from 1 to 33. The 16 senators representing even-numbered districts are elected in the even-numbered years in which the presidential elections occur. The 17 senators who represent odd-numbered districts are elected in the even-numbered years in which gubernatorial elections occur.

On organization day at the start of each legislative biennium, newly elected legislators (all members of the Assembly and half the Senate) take the oath of office. Here Representative Marcia P. Coggs and her granddaughter are greeted by Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice William A. Bablitch (photo courtesy of Assembly Democratic Caucus).

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE*



*Committee structure as of June 1987

All representatives to the Assembly are elected biennially in the November general election. From 1862 to 1971 the Assembly had 100 members. Our Wisconsin Constitution, however, requires Senate districts to consist of whole Assembly districts, and the equal protection guarantee of the U.S. Constitution requires districts to be equal in their number of inhabitants. Beginning with the election in 1972, the 99 members of the Assembly have been elected from Assembly districts grouped, 3 each, into the 33 Senate districts.

Members of the Wisconsin Legislature are elected on a partisan basis. All elections to fill legislative vacancies are for the remainder of the unexpired term. Midterm vacancies may be filled only through special elections called by the governor. Beginning with the first general elections after redistricting, Senate midterm vacancies are filled from the new districts.

The life of a legislator includes consideration of bills on the chamber floor, attending committee meetings, and responding to constituent correspondence. Here Representative John D. Medinger (Assembly assistant majority leader) is reviewing letters from constituents (photo courtesy of Assembly Democratic Caucus).

Under the campaign finance reporting law enacted by the 1973 Legislature, candidates for the legislature as well as for other public offices are required to make full, detailed disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures to the Elections Board, created by the same law, and are limited in the amounts of such contributions received and expenditures made. 1977 law authorized legislative candidates, as well as candidates for statewide executive and judicial office, to receive money from a state campaign fund (based on revenues from a $1 check-off of state income taxes) provided they accept specific spending and contribution limits, receive a certain number of votes in the primary, and raise a specified initial amount of private contributions.

Like other public officials, under the code of ethics provisions of Sections 19.41 to 19.59 of the Wisconsin Statutes, legislators and candidates must file a financial statement of their economic interests with the state Ethics Board.

Political Parties In The Legislative Process. Partisan political organization is an integral part of the Wisconsin legislative process. Over the long pull, most Wisconsin legislators have been members of either the Democratic or the Republican Party; since 1949 all legislators have been affiliated with one of these 2 political parties. The strongest representation of other parties was

PERSONAL DATA ON WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS, 1977-1987 SESSIONS*

	1977		1979**		1981**		1983**		1985		1987**	
	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.
Party												
Democrat	23	66	21	60	19	59	17	59	19	52	19	54
Republican	10	33	10	39	14	39	14	40	14	47	11	45
Number serving prior terms												
In Senate	27	0	26	0	30	0	24	0	28	0	28	0
In Assembly	11	85	10	81	13	87	14	68	17	75	17	87
Top number of prior sessions in same house	14	10	15	11	16	12	14	13	11	14	12	15
Occupations												
Attorney	14	12	10	12	11	13	11	12	9	14	9	12
Farmer	0	13	2	12	3	9	3	9	4	14	4	13
Other (includes full-time legislators)	19	69	19	72	19	76	16	77	20	70	17	73
Retired	0	5	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Education												
Not beyond high school	0	20	1	18	2	18	3	16	4	14	3	12
Business or technical school	1	3	2	3	2	4	1	2	1	5	1	6
Attended college (inc. bus. or tech.)	32	79	28	80	30	80	28	83	29	85	27	87
Academic degree	27	58	24	66	25	68	24	69	26	73	23	73
Higher degree	20	26	15	28	16	29	14	28	12	30	11	29
Number with experience on local gov. body												
County board	5	21	3	16	2	19	2	17	4	20	3	18
Municipal board	8	21	8	17	8	19	7	18	6	21	5	21
Age												
Oldest	77	74	79	76	81	78	68	70	61	72	63	74
Youngest	26	22	26	24	26	22	28	24	29	24	31	26
Average	43	42	43	42	44	43	44	43	43	42	44	44
Veterans	10	33	8	31	9	26	10	24	9	19	8	17
Marital status												
Single	11	24	9	29	7	20	6	19	3	23	1	22
Married	22	71	21	65	24	74	23	78	28	75	28	76
Widowed	1	4	1	5	2	4	2	2	2	1	1	1
Number of women	2	10	1	12	2	18	2	23	3	22	3	24

Sen. — Senator; Rep. — Representative.

*Data based on the membership when the legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year.

**Vacancies: 1979 — 2 Senate; 1981 — 1 Assembly; 1983 — 2 Senate; 1987 — 3 Senate.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, Wisconsin Brief 87-1, *Profile of the 1987 Wisconsin Legislature as of January 1, 1987*, and previous issues.

between 1911 and 1937, when there were one or more Socialists in the legislature, and between 1933 and 1947, when the Progressives maintained an independent party. In fact, in 1937 the Progressive Party had a plurality in both houses.

In the legislature party organization is maintained through the party caucus. In each house, the members of a political party combine to form that party's caucus; occasionally the caucuses of both houses will meet in joint caucus. A party caucus is organized largely for the purpose of determining and putting into effect a unified attitude toward a particular measure, or group of

POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE* 1885-1987

Legislative	Senate							Assembly						
Session	D	P	R	S	SD	M	Vac.	D	P	R	S	SD	M	Vac.
1885	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	39	—	61	—	—	—	—
1887	6	—	25	—	—	2[1]	—	31	—	57	—	—	13[2]	—
1889	6	—	24	—	—	3[3]	—	29	—	71	—	—	—	—
1891	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	66	—	33	—	—	1[4]	—
1893	26	—	7	—	—	—	—	55	—	44	—	—	—	—
1895	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—	—	—
1897	4	—	29	—	—	—	—	8	—	91	—	—	1[5]	—
1899	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	19	—	81	—	—	—	—
1901	2	—	31	—	—	—	—	18	—	82	—	—	—	—
1903	3	—	30	—	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—	—	—
1905	4	—	28	—	1	—	—	11	—	85	—	4	—	—
1907	5	—	27	—	1	—	—	19	—	76	—	5	—	—
1909	4	—	28	—	1	—	—	17	—	80	—	3	—	—
1911	4	—	27	—	2	—	—	29	—	59	—	12	—	—
1913	9	—	23	—	1	—	—	37	—	57	—	6	—	—
1915	11	—	21	—	1	—	—	29	—	62	—	8	—	—
1917	6	—	24	3	—	—	—	14	—	79	7	—	—	—
1919	2	—	27	4	—	—	—	5	—	79	16	—	—	—
1921	2	—	27	4	—	—	—	2	—	92	6	—	—	—
1923	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	1	—	89	10	—	—	—
1925	—	—	30	3	—	—	—	1	—	92	7	—	—	—
1927	—	—	31	2	—	—	—	3	—	89	8	—	—	—
1929	—	—	31	2	—	—	—	6	—	90	3	—	1[6]	—
1931	1	—	30	2	—	—	—	2	—	89	9	—	—	—
1933	9	—	23	1	—	—	—	59	24	14[7]	3	—	—	—
1935	13	14	6	—	—	—	—	35	45	17	3	—	—	—
1937	9	16	8	—	—	—	—	31	46	21	2	—	—	—
1939	6	11	16	—	—	—	—	15	32	53	—	—	—	—
1941	3	6	24	—	—	—	—	15	25	60	—	—	—	—
1943	4	6	23	—	—	—	—	14	13	73	—	—	—	—
1945	6	5	22	—	—	—	—	19	6	75	—	—	—	—
1947	5	1	27	—	—	—	—	11	—	88	—	—	—	1
1949	3	—	27	—	—	—	3	26	—	74	—	—	—	—
1951	7	—	26	—	—	—	—	24	—	75	—	—	—	1
1953	7	—	26	—	—	—	—	25	—	75	—	—	—	—
1955	8	—	24	—	—	—	1	36	—	64	—	—	—	—
1957	10	—	23	—	—	—	—	33	—	67	—	—	—	—
1959	12	—	20	—	—	—	1	55	—	45	—	—	—	—
1961	13	—	20	—	—	—	—	45	—	55	—	—	—	—
1963	11	—	22	—	—	—	—	46	—	53	—	—	—	1
1965	12	—	20	—	—	—	1	52	—	48	—	—	—	—
1967	12	—	21	—	—	—	—	47	—	53	—	—	—	—
1969	10	—	23	—	—	—	—	48	—	52	—	—	—	—
1971	12	—	20	—	—	—	1	67	—	33	—	—	—	—
1973	15	—	18	—	—	—	—	62	—	37	—	—	—	—
1975	18	—	13	—	—	—	2	63	—	36	—	—	—	—
1977	23	—	10	—	—	—	—	66	—	33	—	—	—	—
1979	21	—	10	—	—	—	2	60	—	39	—	—	—	—
1981	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	59	—	39	—	—	—	1
1983	17	—	14	—	—	—	2	59	—	40	—	—	—	—
1985	19	—	14	—	—	—	—	52	—	47	—	—	—	—
1987	19	—	11	—	—	—	3	54	—	45	—	—	—	—

*Pre-1943 data taken from *Directory and Legislative Manual*, published by the Secretary of State, and from *Wisconsin Blue Book*. Beginning in 1943, data is from Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau sources, based on the political affiliation of members when the Legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year.

Key: Vac.-Vacancy; D-Democrat; P-Progressive; R-Republican; S-Socialist; SD-Social Democrat; M-Miscellaneous.

[1]One People's or Labor and one Independent.

[2]4 Independent Democrats, 6 People's and 3 Independents.

[3]2 Union Labor, one Independent.

[4]One Union Labor.

[5]One Fusion.

[6]One Independent.

[7]Includes one Independent Republican.

measures, under consideration. Caucus meetings may be held at regular intervals, such as daily, or whenever the caucus is convened by the party leaders. A caucus meeting is held shortly after the general election — several weeks prior to the opening of the session — to select candidates for the house offices.

Legislative Officers Are Elected In Each House. As a result of the constitutional amendment ratified by the voters in April 1979, the lieutenant governor no longer is president of the Senate; the Senate selects its president from among its members. The president is the presiding officer of the Senate. The corresponding officer in the Assembly is the speaker, who is a representative chosen by the members. The speaker presides over the Assembly, supervises all other officers, and appoints committees. When the president of the Senate is absent or unable to preside, the assistant majority leader may preside as substitute president; in the Assembly the corresponding officer is the speaker pro tempore. The other officers are a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms in each house, elected by the members from outside the membership. The chief clerk serves as the clerk of the house when it is in session and supervises the preparation of legislative records. As the chief administrative officer for the house, the chief clerk works with the committee on organization and under the direction of the presiding officer, and generally supervises personnel functions. The sergeant at arms maintains order in and about the chamber and supervises the messengers. The 1967 Senate had an additional officer, president emeritus, while the 1973 Senate created the office of vice president of the Senate, and the Senate created the post of Senate president pro tempore in 1981 and 1983.

Speaker of the Assembly Thomas A. Loftus (left), and President of the Senate Fred A. Risser (right), preside during a joint session of the Wisconsin Legislature. Joint sessions are typically held for the Governor's state of the state message and budget message (photo courtesy of Senate Democratic Caucus).

Both parties nominate candidates for president of the Senate, speaker and speaker pro tempore of the Assembly, and for chief clerk and sergeant at arms of both houses. The positions are usually held by the nominees of the majority party.

In each house each party has a floor leader and assistant floor leader (called "majority leader," "minority leader," etc.). To a varying degree, these party officers coordinate and direct the activities of the party members during the daily sessions. No effort is made to secure party uniformity on every measure under consideration. It is highly doubtful that the individualistic legislators of Wisconsin would ever submit to the very stringent party controls exercised in some states. Assembly rules specifically require election of caucus chairpersons, while the Senate has caucus chairpersons but does not provide for them in its rules. In addition, each Senate caucus has a secretary and each Assembly caucus has a vice chairperson, secretary and sergeant at arms, but none of these posts is provided for by rule.

Legislative Compensation. Each member of the 1987 Legislature, except holdover senators, receives a salary of $29,992 per year, which cannot be changed during his or her term of office. The process for setting legislative salaries requires the secretary of employment relations to submit proposed changes in the compensation plan for elected officials to the Joint Committee on Employment Relations. If approved by the committee, the plan goes into effect for *subsequently elected* legislators. The salary of the chief clerks and of the sergeants at arms of the 2 houses is set by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization within a range established under civil service procedures. Members of the legislature, the chief clerks and the sergeants at arms are also entitled, for each day on which they attend a legislative session in Madison (if they certify by affidavits that they have established temporary residence in the capital), to an allowance of not exceeding $45 per day for living expenses (or one-half the amount if they choose not to establish a

1987-88 SESSION SCHEDULE

January 5, 1987	1987 Inauguration
January 6 to 12, 1987	Committee work period
January 13, 1987	Organization, Governor's message
January 14, to 26, 1987	Committee work period
Jan. 27 to Feb. 6, 1987	*Floorperiod I*
Feb. 9 to Mar. 16, 1987	Committee work period
March 17 to 19, 1987	*Floorperiod II*
Mar. 20 to Apr. 20, 1987	Committee work period
Apr. 21 to June 26, 1987 or budget passage	*Floorperiod III*
August 28, 1987	Bills sent to Governor
June 29 [or budget passage] to Oct. 5, 1987	Committee work period
Oct. 6 to Oct. 30, 1987	*Floorperiod IV*
November 20, 1987	Bills sent to Governor
Nov. 2, 1987 to Jan. 25, 1988	Committee work period
Jan. 26 to Mar. 25, 1988	*Floorperiod V*
April 22, 1988	Bills sent to Governor
Mar. 28 to May 16, 1988	Committee work period
May 17 to 19, 1988	(Veto Review) *Floorperiod VI*
June 3, 1988	Last bill to Governor
May 20 to December 30, 1988	Interim, committee work
January 3, 1989	1989 Inauguration

Any floorperiod may be convened earlier, or extended beyond its scheduled ending date, by majority action of the memberships or of the organization committees of the 2 houses. Similarly, extraordinary sessions may be called during any of the scheduled interim committee work periods.

Source: Enrolled 1987 Assembly Joint Resolution 1.

temporary residence at the state capital) and are reimbursed for one weekly round trip from the Capitol to their home towns. Legislators also receive interim expense allowances for postage and clerical assistance ($25 for representatives and $75 for senators) for each month during which the legislature is in session 3 days or less, and are reimbursed for expenses while serving as legislative members of any state or interstate agency, or incurred while specifically authorized to attend meetings of such agencies. It should be noted that 1985 Assembly Resolution 21 provided for voluntary relinquishment of the interim expense allowance by Assembly members for the remainder of the 1985-86 session to meet expenditure reduction goals.

Senator Susan S. Engeleiter (Senate minority leader) and Senator Brian D. Rude (Senate minority caucus secretary) discuss a point during debate in the Senate chambers. Senator Engeleiter is the first woman to serve as minority leader (photo courtesy of Senate Republican Caucus).

Legislative Sessions. The members of each new legislature convene in the Capitol at 2 p.m. on the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year to take the oath of office, select officers, and organize for business. A week later — on the first Tuesday after January 8 at 2 p.m. — the regular session begins. These regular sessions usually continue about 6 months until July 1. In 13 of the 15 sessions from 1943 through 1968 the legislature recessed for a few months after completion of most of its work. It reconvened later to consider vetoes and appointments, react to revised fiscal estimates, correct errors in legislative measures, act on measures on which action had not been completed, and to deal with significant problems arising since the last meeting. These so-called adjourned sessions were not considered separate sessions but, rather, were separate "floorperiods" of the same biennial continuous session.

Beginning with the 1971 Legislature, however, annual sessions were formally inaugurated by law, which specified that the regular sessions are to begin in January of each year. Thus, in response to the constitutional amendment adopted in 1968, the 1971 Legislature became the first to put a continuous biennial session into an annual session pattern. Early in each biennium the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization develops a work schedule for the 2-year period and submits it to the legislature in the form of a joint resolution. The 1987-89 session of the 1987 Legislature has been structured into 6 floorperiods interspersed by periods of committee work. An adjournment meeting of each legislature is usually held immediately prior to the convening of the next legislature.

Traditionally, when the legislature completed its work for the biennium it adjourned sine die; that is, the session was over, and the legislature could not return unless called into special session by the governor. Since 1961, however, a procedure has been followed which permits the legislature, adjourned to a specified date (usually an hour or so before the convening of the next legislature), to call itself back into extraordinary session at an earlier date (on petition of a majority of the members of each house or by a majority of the members of the organization committee of each house).

During the regular session, the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. The governor, however, may call special sessions, which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the governor's call. There have been 59 special sessions since 1848. The longest special session lasted 2-1/2 months. It is also possible for a regular session and a special session to run concurrently, and this occurs frequently. In January 1980 a special session and an extraordinary session (the legislature calling itself into session) were held simultaneously. Because special sessions may occur at any time during the legislative biennium, enactments resulting from a special session are now numbered into the regular sequence of biennial enactments.

Meetings of the respective houses of the legislature are held in the Senate and Assembly Chambers in the State Capitol. Under rules of the houses, daily sessions are held, which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. for the Senate and 9 a.m. for the Assembly (but 10 a.m. on the first legislative day of the week) and usually last until noon or a little later. Afternoons are usually devoted to committee hearings or a combination of hearings and late afternoon sessions. Frequently, however, the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m. The usual schedule is for the legislature to meet Tuesdays through Thursdays of each week. Toward the end of most floorperiods the houses meet almost continuously during the mornings and afternoons Monday through Friday and hold frequent evening or night sessions.

From the foregoing, you may have noticed the different ways the word "session" is used. The "legislative session" usually refers to the 2-year period that comprises a particular legislature. If the legislature is "not in session", it may mean that it is in an interim period between floorperiods. If the Senate or Assembly is "not in session", however, it may mean that the house has adjourned for the day. On the other hand, it could also mean that it has recessed until a later hour of the same day.

Session Records Are the Tools of the Trade. Each house of the legislature keeps a record of its actions known as the *Journal*. This record differs from the federal *Congressional Record* in that it does not provide an account — either verbatim or abbreviated — of speeches given and debates conducted on the floor of the house. It is, instead, an outline record of the business before the house, including procedural actions taken on all measures considered on that particular day, roll call votes, communications received from the governor and from the other house, special committee reports, and miscellaneous other items.

The *Bulletin of Proceedings* is issued every week during floorperiods. One part contains the record of action to date on proposals (bills, joint resolutions and resolutions) originating in the Senate, together with a record of governor's appointments requiring Senate confirmation. Another part is the record of action to date on proposals originating in the Assembly. These parts also list the petitions received by each house. A third part contains a subject and author index to all legislation introduced, a subject index to the legislative journals, an alphabetical listing of all registered lobbyists and their areas of interest, a subject index to new laws, a numeric listing of the statute sections affected by new enactments, and the complete text of constitution sections changed since the most recent publication of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. A fourth part lists action on and a subject index to administrative rules.

WISCONSIN
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LEGISLATIVE SERVICE
1987-88 Session

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Explanation of parts of the service:

Bills, joint resolutions and amendments are the text of each as introduced.

Acts are slip laws of the enacted bills in their final form, incorporating all adopted amendments, signed by the Governor or passed over the Governor's veto, and numbered.

Bulletins of Proceedings are a cumulative record of action taken on bills, joint resolutions and amendments by both houses. They are issued weekly or at other intervals after the third week of the session. Bulletins include a subject index to all legislation, as well as the status of each measure. Since the bulletins are cumulative, previous issues may be discarded when new issues are received.

Committee schedules give the schedule of hearings for a week and are issued on the Thursday before the week in which the hearings are to be held.

The *Journals* are a daily record of the business conducted in each house but are not a verbatim account. The journals furnished by this service include both the preliminary editions (published on the morning after the legislative day covered by the journal — on yellow paper for Senate Journals and on green paper for Assembly Journals) and the final corrected and reprinted copies (on white paper—distributed two or three weeks later).

Although no verbatim record is kept of committee hearings, a record is kept of the names of the persons appearing at committee hearings to testify for or against a bill, together with any lobbying groups they may represent. After the session this record is filed in the Office of the Secretary of State together with the bill and the votes thereon. Beginning with the 1953 session, copies of the committee appearance records have also been filed in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Each week during the session the chief clerks jointly issue a *Weekly Schedule of Committee Activities*, listing the business scheduled to be heard by the various committees during the coming week together with the time and place of the hearings. Each house also issues daily *Calendars* indicating the business to be taken up on that day.

The above publications are always on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau for perusal by interested visitors to the Capitol. Numerous libraries throughout the state also receive these publications. Individuals may subscribe to them in total or in part at the beginning of a legislative session for a fee through the Senate Chief Clerk, P.O. Box 7882, State Capitol, Madison 53707-7882 (see table in this section for details).

In the Governor's Conference Room in the State Capitol, Senator Barbara K. Lorman held a press conference on the siting of a new state prison in Waupun (1987 Senate Bill 2). Seated behind Senator Lorman are Representative Betty Jo Nelsen (Assembly minority leader) and Senator Susan S. Engeleiter (Senate minority leader); standing are Senator Fred A. Risser (President of the Senate) and Timothy F. Cullen (Secretary, Department of Health and Social Services) (photo courtesy of Senate Republican Caucus).

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1985*

Year	Actual Opening and Adjournment Date[1]	Length of Session: Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3]: (S)	(A)	Measures Introduced: Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Vetoes[4]: Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	Laws[5] Enacted
1848	6/5 to 8/21	78	58	59	217	0	0	0	0	155
1849	1/10 to 4/2	83	69	65	428	0	0	1	1	220
1850	1/9 to 2/11	34	29	29	438	0	0	1	0	284
1851	1/8 to 3/17	69	59	59	707	0	0	9	0	407
1852	1/14 to 4/19	97	78	78	813	0	0	2	1	504
1853	1/12 to 4/4;6/6 to 7/13	183	100	104	1,145	0	0	3	0	521
1854	1/11 to 4/3	83	66	66	880	0	0	2	0	437
1855	1/10 to 4/2	83	79	79	955	0	0	6	0	500
1856	1/9 to 3/31;9/3 to 10/14	125	94	103	1,242	0	0	1	0	688
1857	1/14 to 3/9	55	46	46	895	0	0	0	0	517
1858	1/13 to 3/31;4/10 to 5/17	116	95	97	1,364	157	342	28	0	436
1859	1/12 to 3/21	69	58	57	986	113	143	9	0	680
1860	1/11 to 4/2	83	66	67	1,024	69	246	2	0	489
1861	1/9 to 4/17	99	81	80	857	100	235	2	0	387
1861SS	5/15 to 5/27	13	11	11	28	24	23	0	0	13
1862	1/8 to 4/7;6/3 to 6/17	105	86	88	1,008	125	207	27	8	514
1862SS	9/10 to 9/26	17	15	15	43	25	37	0	0	17
1863	1/14 to 4/2	79	65	67	895	101	157	7	1	383
1864	1/13 to 4/4	83	68	69	835	66	141	0	0	509
1865	1/11 to 4/10	90	73	72	1,132	82	190	2	0	565
1866	1/10 to 4/2	93	75	74	1,107	64	208	5	0	733
1867	1/9 to 4/11	93	71	72	1,161	97	161	2	0	790
1868	1/8 to 3/6	59	46	45	987	73	119	2	0	692
1869	1/13 to 3/11	58	40	43	887	52	81	12	1	657
1870	1/12 to 3/17	65	51	51	1,043	54	89	2	0	666
1871	1/11 to 3/25	74	58	60	1,066	55	82	4	0	671
1872	1/10 to 3/26	77	61	60	709	79	124	2	0	322
1873	1/8 to 3/20	72	49	55	611	62	122	4	0	308
1874	1/14 to 3/12	58	50	49	688	91	111	2	0	349
1875	1/13 to 3/6	53	44	42	637	39	93	2	0	344
1876	1/12 to 3/14	63	50	50	715	57	115	2	0	415
1877	1/10 to 3/8	51	41	41	720	59	95	4	0	384
1878	1/9 to 3/21	72	55	55	735	79	134	2	0	342
1878SS	6/4 to 6/7	4	4	4	6	14	10	0	0	5
1879	1/8 to 3/5	57	43	43	610	49	105	0	0	256
1880	1/14 to 3/17	64	50	49	669	58	93	3	0	323
1881	1/12 to 4/14	83	63	64	780	104	100	3	0	334
1882	1/11 to 3/31	80	57	57	728	57	90	6	0	330
1883	1/10 to 4/4	85	57	67	705	75	100	2	0	360
1885	1/14 to 4/13	90	65	66	963	97	108	8	0	471
1887	1/12 to 4/15	94	69	68	1,293	114	60	10	0	553
1889	1/9 to 4/19	101	64	64	1,355	136	82	5	1	529
1891	1/14 to 4/25	102	68	69	1,216	137	91	8	1	483
1892SS	6/28 to 7/1	4	4	4	3	7	7	0	0	1
1892SS	10/17 to 10/27	11	9	9	8	6	14	0	0	2
1893	1/11 to 4/21	101	62	62	1,124	135	86	6	0	312
1895	1/9 to 4/20	102	70	70	1,154	139	88	0	0	387
1896SS	2/18 to 2/28	11	8	8	3	10	15	0	0	1
1897	1/13 to 4/21;8/17 to 8/20	182	75	76	1,077	155	39	11	0	381
1899	1/11 to 5/4	114	78	77	910	113	40	4	0	357
1901	1/9 to 5/15	127	89	89	1,091	81	39	22	0	470
1903	1/14 to 5/23	130	87	89	1,115	65	81	23	0	451
1905	1/11 to 6/21	162	114	117	1,357	134	101	19	0	523
1905SS	12/4 to 12/19	16	12	14	24	15	26	0	0	17
1907	1/9 to 7/16	189	114	123	1,685	205	84	26	1	677
1909	1/13 to 6/18	157	100	101	1,567	213	49	24	0	550
1911	1/11 to 7/15	186	137	138	1,710	267	37	15	0	665
1912SS	4/30 to 5/6	7	6	6	41	7	6	0	0	22
1913	1/8 to 8/9	214	138	147	1,847	175	79	23	0	778
1915	1/13 to 8/24	224	147	148	1,560	220	79	15	0	637
1916SS	10/10 to 10/11	2	2	2	2	8	4	0	0	2
1917	1/10 to 7/16	188	130	133	1,439	229	115	18	0	679
1918SS	2/19 to 3/9	19	14	14	27	22	28	2	0	16
1918SS	9/24 to 9/25	2	2	2	2	6	9	0	0	2
1919	1/8 to 7/30	204	107	106	1,350	268	100	40	0	703
1919SS	9/4 to 9/8	5	4	3	7	4	6	0	0	7
1920SS	5/25 to 6/4	11	7	7	46	10	22	2	0	32
1921	1/12 to 7/14	184	116	116	1,199	207	93	41	1	591
1922SS	3/22 to 3/28	7	4	4	10	7	12	1	0	4
1923	1/10 to 7/14	186	114	120	1,247	215	93	52	0	449
1925	1/14 to 6/29	167	103	107	1,144	200	115	73	0	454
1926SS	4/15 to 4/16	2	2	2	1	8	12	0	0	1
1927	1/12 to 8/13	214	121	128	1,341	235	167	88	2	542
1928SS	1/24 to 2/4	12	9	8	20	35	23	0	0	5
1928SS	3/6 to 3/13	8	6	6	13	9	17	0	0	2
1929	1/9 to 9/20	255	137	135	1,366	278	185	44	0	530
1931	1/14 to 6/27	165	98	104	1,429	291	160	36	0	487
1931SS	11/24 to 2/5/32	74	48	42	99	93	83	2	0	31

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1985* — Cont.

Year	Actual Opening and Adjournment Date[1]	Length of Session: Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3]: (S)	(A)	Measures Introduced: Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Vetoes[4]: Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	Laws[5] Enacted
1933	1/11 to 7/25	196	111	121	1,411	324	157	14	0	496
1933SS	12/11 to 2/3/34	55	30	34	45	160	53	0	0	20
1935	1/9 to 9/27	262	153	156	1,662	346	190	27	0	556
1937	1/13 to 7/2	171	97	114	1,404	228	127	10	0	432
1937SS	9/15 to 10/16	32	23	23	28	18	23	0	0	15
1939	1/11 to 10/6	269	154	154	1,559	268	133	22	0	535
1941	1/8 to 6/6	150	90	93	1,368	160	109	17	0	333
1943	1/13 to 8/3/43; 1/12 to 1/22/44	375	105	104	1,153	202	136	39	20	577
1945	1/10 to 6/20;9/5 to 9/6	240	97	93	1,156	208	109	31	5	590
1946SS	7/29 to 7/30	2	2	2	2	6	14	0	0	2
1947	1/8 to 7/19;9/9 to 9/11	247	114	114	1,220	195	97	10	1	615
1948SS	7/19 to 7/20	2	2	2	0	5	11	0	0	0
1949	1/12 to 7/9;9/12 to 9/13	245	105	106	1,432	188	86	17	2	643
1951	1/10 to 6/14	156	91	90	1,559	157	73	18	0	735
1953	1/14 to 6/12;10/26 to 11/6	297	97	98	1,593	175	70	31	3	687
1955	1/12 to 6/24;10/3 to 10/21	283	111	114	1,503	256	74	38	0	696
1957	1/9 to 6/28;9/23 to 9/27	262	107	108	1,512	246	71	35	0	706
1958SS	6/11 to 6/13	3	3	3	3	7	13	0	0	3
1959	1/14/59 to 5/27/60 (1959: 1/14 — 7/25, 11/3 — 12/23; 1960: 1/6 — 22, 5/16 — 27)	500	159	162	1,769	272	84	36	4	696
1961[6]	1/11/61 to 1/9/63 (1961: 1/11 — 8/12, 10/30 — 12/22; 1962: 1/8 — 12, 6/18 — 7/31, 12/27 — 28; 1963: 1/9 adjournment)	729	184	185	1,592	295	67	69	2	689
1963	1/9/63 to 1/13/65 (1963: 1/9 — 8/6, 11/4 — 21; 1964: 4/13 — 29, 11/9 — 11; 1965: 1/13 adjournment)	736	150	142	1,619	241	110	72	4	580
1963SS	12/10 to 12/12	3	3	3	9	10	10	0	0	3
1965[7]	1/13/65 to 1/2/67 (1965: 1/13 — 7/30, 10/4 — 11/4; 1966: 5/2 — 6/10; 1967: 1/2 adjournment)	720	161	157	1,818	293	86	24	1	666
1967	1/11/67 to 1/6/69 (1967: 1/11 — 3/9, 4/4 — 7/28, 10/17 — 11/16, 12/5 — 16; 1968: none; 1969: 1/6 adjournment)	727	122	126	1,700	215	61	18	0	355
1969	1/6/69 to 1/4/71 (1969: 1/6, 1/21 — 11/15; 1970: 1/5 — 16; 1971: 1/4 adjournment)	711	163	164	2,014	232	101	34	1	501
1969SS[8]	9/29/69 to 1/17/70	111	28	18	5	5	8	0	0	1
1970SS	12/22/70	1	1	1	0	1	5	0	0	0
1971	1/4/71 to 1/1/73 (1971: 1/4, 1/19 — 10/28; 1972: 1/18 — 3/10, 7/13 — 15; 1973: 1/1 adjournment)	729	179	181	2,568	291	121	32	3	336
1972SS	4/19 to 4/28	10	5	6	9	4	4	0	0	6
1973	1/1/73 to 1/6/75 (1973: 1/1, 1/16 — 2/15, 3/13 — 7/26, 10/2 — 26; 1974: 1/29 — 3/29, 11/19 — 20; 1975: 1/6 adjournment)	731	150	150	2,501	277	126	13	0	341
1973SS	12/17 to 12/21	5	5	5	3	2	6	0	0	2
1974SS	4/29 to 6/13	46	17	21	12	1	4	0	0	6
1974SS[9]	11/19 to 11/20	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
1975	1/6/75 to 1/3/77 (1975: 1/6, 1/1 — 2/20, 4/1 — 7/16, 9/2 — 26; 1976: 1/28 — 3/26, 6/15 — 17; 1977: 1/3 adjournment)	733	124	125	2,325	169	88	36	6	414
1975SS	12/9 to 12/11	3	3	3	13	1	2	1	0	7
1976SS	5/18	1	1	1	2	2	3	0	0	1
1976SS[9]	6/15 to 6/17	3	3	3	13	4	3	0	0	8
1976SS	9/8	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	2
1977[9]	1/3/77 to 1/1/79 (1977: 1/3, 1/11 — 2/18, 3/29 — 7/1, 9/6 — 30; 1978: 1/24 — 26, 1/31 — 3/31, 6/13 — 15; 1979: 1/1 adjournment)	726	84	112	2,053	182	48	21	4	442
1977SS	6/30	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
1977SS	11/7 to 11/11	5	5	5	6	4	2	0	0	5
1978SS[9]	6/13 to 6/15	3	3	3	2	5	2	0	0	2
1978SS	12/20	1	1	1	2	4	2	0	0	2

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1985* — Cont.

Year	Actual Opening and Adjournment Date[1]	Length of Session: Calendar Days[2]	Meeting Days[3]: (S)	(A)	Measures Introduced: Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Vetoes[4]: Bills Vetoed	Over-ridden	Laws[5] Enacted
1979	1/3/79 to 1/5/81 (1979: 1/3, 1/9, 1/23-3/2, 4/17-6/29, 10/2-11/2; 1980: 1/29-4/2, 5/28-30; 1981: 1/5 adjournment)	733	82	98	1,902	303	40	19	3	350
1979SS	9/5	1	1	1	10	3	2	0	0	5
1980SS[10]	1/22 to 1/25	4	2	4	8	3	2	0	0	0
1980SS	6/3 to 7/3	30	13	12	20	14	2	0	0	7
1981	1/5/81 to 1/3/83 (1981: 1/5, 1/13, 1/27 — 2/ 20, 4/7 — 7/17, 9/30 — 10/30, 12/16 — 17; 1982: 1/20 — 6/14; 1983: 1/3 adjournment)	731	122	130	1,987	176	70	11	2	381
1981SS	11/4 — 17, 12/15 — 17[11]	17	10	10	6	3	1	0	0	3
1982SS	4/6 — 30, 5/5-20[12]	40	18	21	4	2	2	1	0	1
1982SS	5/26 to 28	3	3	3	13	7	2	0	0	9
1983	1/3/83 to 1/7/85 (1983: 1/3, 1/25 — 28, 2/8 — 18, 4/12 — 6/30, 10/4 — 28; 1984: 1/31 — 4/6, 5/22 — 24; 1985: 1/7 adjournment)	736	72	80	1,902	173	50	3	0	521
1983SS	1/4 to 1/6	3	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	2
1983SS	4/12 to 4/14	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
1983SS	7/11 to 7/14	4	4	4	5	3	1	0	0	4
1983SS	10/18 to 10/28	10	8	7	12	1	0	0	0	11
1984SS	2/2 to 4/4	54	18	13	2	1	0	0	0	0
1984SS	5/22 to 5/24	3	3	2	12	5	1	0	0	11
1985	1/7/85 to 1/7/87 (1985: 1/7, 1/15, 1/29-2/8, 3/19-21, 4/23-6/29, 9/24-10/18; 1986: 1/28-3/26, 5/20-22; 1987: 1/7 adjournment)	735	68	66	1,624	171	41	7	0	293
1985SS	3/19 to 3/21	3	2	2	6	1	0	0	0	3
1985SS	9/24 to 10/19	39	11	7	21	1	0	0	0	17
1985SS	10/31	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1
1985SS	11/20	1	1	1	24	2	0	0	0	12
1986SS	1/27 to 5/30	124	34	27	1	4	0	0	0	1
1986SS	3/24 to 3/26	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
1986SS	5/20 to 5/29	10	6	4	44	3	0	0	0	12
1986SS	7/15	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	2

*For the length of the 1836-1847 territorial sessions, see 1873 Blue Book, p. 205. For information on the 1987-88 session, see the session schedule table.
[1]"SS" denotes special session. Since 1861 there have been 59 special sessions.
[2]Number of calendar days from opening date of the session to final adjournment.
[3]Number of days on which the Senate and Assembly met including "skeleton" sessions. (S) is for Senate; (A) is for Assembly.
[4]Partial vetoes not included. See "Executive Vetoes" table.
[5]Prior to 1969, SS laws received a separate number and are not included in the regular session total.
[6]SS was to begin 6/18/62. The Legislature, however, reconvened on that date in regular session under AJR-147.
[7]Although the 1965 Legislature adjourned to 1/11/67, terms automatically expired on 1/2/67.
[8]Because the 1969 regular and SS ran concurrently, they frequently met on the same day. Each is counted as a separate "meeting day". The Senate adjourned the SS 11/15/69; Assembly, 1/17/70.
[9]The 11/74, 6/76, 6/77 and 6/78 regular session and SS met concurrently.
[10]The 1979 Legislature met concurrently in extraordinary and special session on 1/22-25/80.
[11]The Legislature met in a special session between 11/4 and 11/17, 1981. During this time, the Legislature scheduled 12/15-17, 1981 as a veto review period for this NSS.
[12]The Legislature met concurrently in 2 April special sessions and in an extended floorperiod.
Source: Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature; Senate and Assembly Journals.

Standing Committees Examine Proposed Legislation. The work of each house of the legislature is carried on to a great extent in committees. The Senate has 14 standing committees, the Assembly has 31 standing committees, and both houses together have 8 joint standing committees and 3 joint research committees.

True standing committees, which are provided for in the rules of each house, are composed only of legislators and are operative throughout the legislative biennium to hold public hearings on the measures introduced in the legislature. Each committee is concerned with one or more broad subject matter areas of state government, and may conduct studies, investigations and reviews within its areas of concern. Legislative committees may also appoint subcommittees or "study groups".

In the Senate, appointments to standing committees are made by the Senate upon nomination by the Committee on Senate Organization, but the proposed nominations of specific members of the minority party are made by the Senate group of that party. Senate rules require that each senator must serve on at least one committee, and the number of members of each committee is set by rule. The exceptions to this method of appointment are the Committee on Senate Organization, which is composed of the president as chairperson, majority leader, minority leader, and assistant majority and minority leaders, and the Committee on Senate Rules, which has the same *ex officio* members, but with the majority leader as chairperson.

The speaker of the Assembly determines the number of members of each committee and the division of membership between the majority and minority party. Under Assembly rules, the speaker appoints the majority party committee members directly, and appoints the minority party committee members upon nomination by the Assembly minority leader. The Committee on Assembly Organization, however, consists of the speaker, majority and minority leaders, assistant majority and minority leaders, speaker pro tempore, and the chairpersons of the majority and minority caucuses. Customarily, every member serves on at least one committee, although the rules are silent on the distribution of committee assignments. The speaker may appoint himself to one or more standing committees and is a nonvoting member of all others.

Joint standing committees are usually formed somewhat differently. The Committee on Finance in each house together constitute the Joint Committee on Finance, the Committee on Audit in each house comprise the Joint Legislative Audit Committee (but there must be 2 majority and 2 minority members from each house and the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance), and the Committee for Review of Administrative Rules in each house together constitute the joint committee. Two committees have only *ex officio* members: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is composed of the speaker of the Assembly, the president of the Senate, the majority and minority leaders of each house and the assistant majority and minority leaders of each house; while the Joint Committee on Employment Relations is composed of the Assembly speaker, Senate president, majority and minority leaders of each house, plus the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance. The survey committees — Debt Management, Retirement Systems, and Tax Exemptions — include some nonlegislative members. Among the joint research committees, the Legislatives Council's membership is partly *ex officio* and partly appointed as are standing committees, while the Retirement Research Committee is comprised of the members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and of nonlegislative members. The Joint Committee on State-Supported Programs consists only of legislative members.

Special Committees Are Temporary. In addition to the standing committees, special committees may be appointed during a legislative session to study specific problems or conduct designated investigations and to report before the conclusion of the session.

Prior to 1947, interim committees were usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They functioned between legislative sessions and reported their findings and recommendations to the next legislature. Since 1947, almost all studies have been referred to the Legislative Council, which coordinates the study and investigation program. To study specific matters, the council may appoint committees which may include several public members. The 1987-88 session schedule provides that the May 20, 1988 to December 30, 1988 period be set aside for the work of interim committees.

Employes of the Legislature. Each house of the legislature has staff services, managed by the chief clerk and the sergeant at arms of that house under the supervision of the Committee on Senate Organization and the speaker of the Assembly, respectively. These staff services are directly related to the legislative procedures in that house. Senate and Assembly employes are in the unclassified service. All employes of the 2 houses are paid in accordance with the compensation and classification plan for legislative employes in the classified civil service adopted by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

Legislation. The process of deciding policy and enacting it into law is carried out by the legislature through the passage of bills, joint resolutions and "simple" (one house) resolutions. The purpose of a bill is to enact a law. A bill usually amends, creates, repeals, renumbers, renumbers and amends, or repeals and recreates a section of the Wisconsin Statutes. The overwhelming proportion of measures introduced in the legislature consists of bills. A bill must go through both houses of the legislature and be signed by the governor before it becomes law. Joint resolutions, which do not require the governor's signature, may be introduced either for the purpose of amending the constitution — the major purpose of such resolutions — or for a variety of miscellaneous reasons, such as offering condolences or congratulations to individuals or expressing the opinion of the legislature on a given subject. Simple resolutions are those adopted by only one house and may be for such purposes as organizing the house at the beginning of the session or asking the attorney general for a legal opinion on a bill.

Introducing A Bill. Following the drafting of a proposal by the Legislative Reference Bureau, the progress of a bill through the Wisconsin Legislature begins with its introduction by one or more authors (members of the house of introduction) and possibly cosponsors (members of the other house), or by a legislative committee. No one else may introduce a bill (the executive budget bill, however, is by law introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance without change). As elected officials, the lawmakers act as the representatives of the people. Therefore, as every bill introduced in the legislature states, "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly ...." make the laws. Although a bill may be introduced in either house of the legislature by members of that house with cosponsors from the other house, sometimes identical bills are introduced in both houses. Whichever way it is done, each measure must go through the regular procedures and be passed by the house of origin before it can go to the other house, where the process is repeated.

Fiscal Estimates and Bill Analyses. On a routine basis the members of the Wisconsin Legislature are supplied with certain factual information regarding every measure introduced. In 1953, Wisconsin pioneered "fiscal notes" to legislation, a procedure which has been widely copied by other states. Fiscal estimates put a price tag on legislation — every measure which increases or decreases state or local government revenues or expenditures must be accompanied by a reliable estimate of its short-range and long-range fiscal effects. Most of the fiscal estimates are prepared by the agency which would ultimately administer the program if the measure is enacted into law. In the two highly technical areas of public retirement systems and of tax exemptions, the fiscal estimates are prepared by a joint survey committee of legislators and others who, together with their own research assistants, evaluate not only the fiscal effect of a proposal, but also its legality under state and federal law and its desirability as a matter of continuing public policy. All bills for the appropriation of money, providing for revenue or relating to taxation must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before they can be enacted into law.

Since 1967, the Legislative Reference Bureau has prepared a bill analysis of each proposal introduced in the legislature. The analysis explains, in layman's language, what the existing law is and how it will change if the measure becomes the law of Wisconsin. The analysis is printed in the bill immediately following the title.

First Reading. Upon introduction, each bill, joint resolution or resolution is given a number by the chief clerk and "read the first time". First reading consists of the reading by the chief clerk of that part of the proposal's title known as the "relating clause". Immediately after the title is read, the presiding officer refers the proposal to a standing committee for review. In the Assembly, copies of a written report showing the number and relating clause of proposals offered for introduction, together with the speaker's notation of committee referral, may be distributed to the representatives prior to the daily order of business known as "first reading". Such distribution takes the place of first reading. Printed copies of each bill, joint resolution or resolution are available for distribution on the morning of the business day following the day of introduction.

A Hearing Is Held. At the discretion of the chairperson, the standing committee to which a proposal is referred may schedule and hold a hearing on the proposal. All committee proceedings are open to the general public. If a hearing is held, anyone may appear to speak, or register,

in favor of or against a measure. The committee then decides whether to return the proposal to the house of origin with a favorable or adverse recommendation (it may return the proposal "without recommendation" only if the vote is tied). The committee may also recommend the bill in an amended form. The committee's decision is contained in a very brief report to the house. The following is a 1987 example of a committee report to the Assembly from the *Journal of the Assembly*, February 3, 1987:

> The committee on Ways and Means reports and recommends:
>
> **Senate Bill 26**
>
> Relating to permitting the secretary of administration, if requested by the governor, to change the biennial state budget process to an annual budget process in fiscal years 1987-88 and 1988-89.
>
> Adoption of assembly substitute amendment 1:
> Ayes: (13) Noes: (1)
> Concurrence: Ayes: (13) Noes: (1)
> To calendar.
>
> JEFFREY NEUBAUER
> Chairperson

Measures before a committee are to be taken up as soon as possible, with the scheduling of committee hearings determined by the chairperson. A committee is allowed a reasonable period of time to consider matters referred to it. After 21 days, a proposal that has not been reported out of an Assembly committee may be withdrawn on a motion or petition by majority vote of the Assembly. In the Senate, a proposal may be withdrawn from committee at any time by majority vote, but if the attempt is unsuccessful, all subsequent motions to withdraw the same proposal require a two-thirds vote.

To Calendar. Both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature have adopted a procedure for systematic calendar scheduling of proposals. In the Senate, all proposals reported by standing committees are referred to the Committee on Senate Rules; in the Assembly, they are referred to the Committee on Rules. These two committees schedule all business for floor debate.

Second Reading. When a bill is reached on the calendar, it is given a second reading by title. The Assembly rules state the the question before the house becomes: "Shall the proposal be ordered engrossed and read a 3rd time?" At this stage of the proceedings amendments to the bill may be considered. Amendments to a bill may be offered at any time prior to engrossment. A simple amendment would make changes in the bill, while a substitute amendment would completely replace the original bill. Before a vote is taken on the question of engrossment, the amendments are debated and voted on. Engrossment is the incorporating of all adopted amendments and all approved technical corrections in a proposal in the house of origin. The rules of both houses require rescheduling of the proposal after engrossment. This would allow time for reconsideration of the vote by which the proposal was ordered engrossed. However, in many cases the rules are suspended (by unanimous consent or by a two-thirds vote) so that second reading and third reading can occur on the same legislative day.

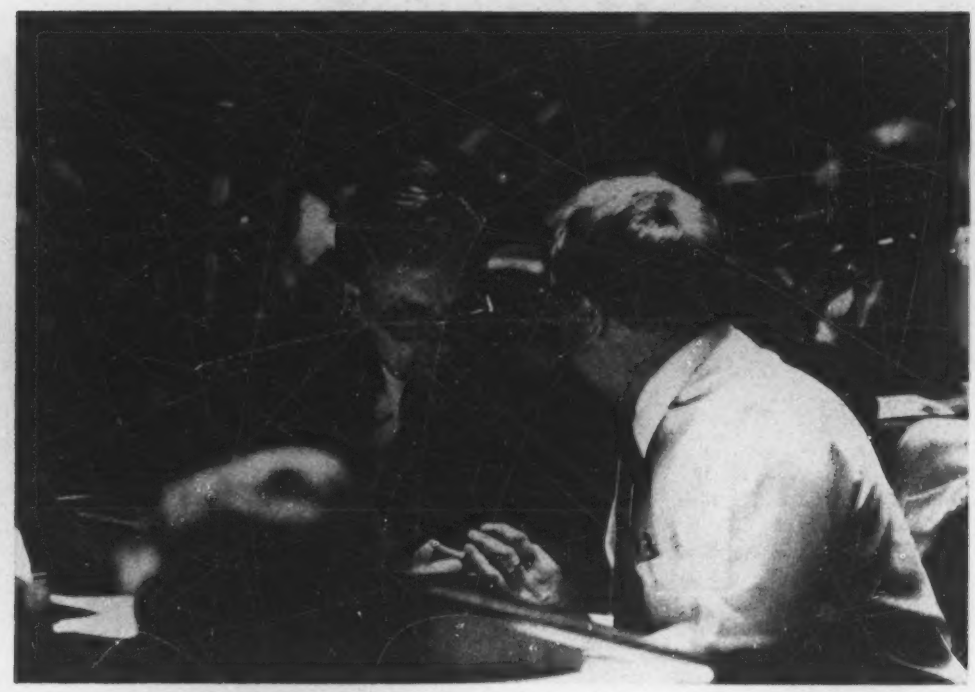
Third Reading. The purpose of the third reading is to make a final decision on a proposal. After third reading, the question becomes: "This bill having been read 3 separate times, the question is, 'Shall the bill pass?'" The bill can again be debated at this point, but it is not subject to amendment. The bill may be passed by voice vote or by roll call (in the Assembly an electric roll call machine is used); on some types of proposals a roll call vote is required.

To Second House. If the bill passes, it is messaged to the other house, where it goes through substantially the same procedure as in the first house. However, in the second house the bill is often referred directly to the calendar instead of to a standing committee. If the bill is concurred in by the second house, whether with or without additional amendments, it is messaged back to the house of origin. If no amendments were added to the bill by the second house, the first house is ready to enroll it, that is, to direct the Legislative Reference Bureau to prepare a clean copy of the text agreed to by both houses.

Amendments In The Second House. If the second house concurred with amendments, these must first be voted upon in the house of origin. If any amendments are rejected or further

amended by the latter, the bill could again go back to the other house; or a conference committee, made up of members representing each house, could be appointed to iron out the differences between the Senate-passed version and the Assembly-passed version. When both houses have agreed on the identical bill and amendments, the Legislative Reference Bureau enrolls it for the house of origin (that is, incorporates any amendments and corrections approved by both houses, producing a "clean" text), the official copy is signed by the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly and the chief clerk of the house of origin, and the bill is sent to the governor.

Each session, less than one-fourth of the bills introduced pass both houses. The remainder fail for many reasons and as the result of a variety of actions — the house of origin may vote to "indefinitely postpone" or "table" and then never take it up again, the second house may vote to "nonconcur" or concur with amendments unacceptable to the house of origin, or in some cases the proposal may never be reported out of committee. No unsuccessful legislation carries over to the following legislature. A member must reintroduce it anew.



On June 10, 1987, Governor Tommy G. Thompson signed 1987 Senate Bill 166 (1987 Wisconsin Act 17) which increased the speed limit on rural interstate highways to 65 mph. Representative Charles W. Coleman and Representative Alvin Ott confer during Assembly debate on the 65 mph speed limit bill. In the background is Representative Heron A. Van Gorden (photo courtesy of Assembly Republican Caucus).

The Governor Signs or Vetoes a Bill. The governor has 6 days (excluding Sundays) in which to approve or veto a bill. He may either 1) sign a bill, in which case it becomes law; 2) fail to sign it within 6 days, whereby — if the legislature is still in session — it would become law without his signature; 3) veto it in whole or, if an appropriation bill, in part; or 4) if the legislature has adjourned sine die, fail to sign it within 6 days, thus killing the bill (a so-called "pocket veto"). Since the legislature usually does not adjourn until the next legislature convenes, the pocket veto

EXECUTIVE VETOES, 1935-1985 SESSIONS[1]

Session	Bills Totally Vetoed				Acts Partially Vetoed			
	Number Totally Vetoed	Vetoes Sustained	Vetoes Overridden 1 House Only	Vetoes Overridden Both Houses	Number Partially Vetoed	Entire Veto Sustained	Vetoes Overridden Entire Veto	Vetoes Overridden Part of Veto
1935	27	27	—	—	4	4	—	—
1937	10	10[2]	—	—	None	—	—	—
1937 SS	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1939	22[3]	22	—	—	4	4	—	—
1941	17	17[2]	—	—	1	1	—	—
1943	39	19[2]	4	20	1	—	1	—
1945	31	26	4	5	2	1	1	—
1947	10	9	1	1	1	1	—	—
1949	17	15	1	2	2	1	1	—
1951	18	18[2]	—	—	None	—	—	—
1953	31	28	3	3	4[4]	4	—	—
1955	38	38[2]	1	—	None	—	—	—
1957	35	34[2]	1	1	3	3	—	—
1959	36	32	1	4	1	1	—	—
1961	69	67	14	2	3	3	—	—
1963	72	68	15	4	1	1	—	—
1965	24	23	2	1	4	4	—	—
1967	18	18	—	—	5	5	—	—
1969	34	33	3	1	11	11	—	—
1971	32	29	7	3	8	8	—	—
1973	13	13	2	—	14	13	—	1
1973 SS	None	—	—	—	1	1[2]	—	—
1974 SS (April)	None	—	—	—	3	1	—	2
1975	36	30	6	6	21	17	—	4
1975 SS	1	1	—	—	None	—	—	—
1976 SS (June)	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1977	21	17	1	4	13	11	—	3
1977 SS (Nov.)	None	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
1979	19	16	2	3	9	7	—	2
1981	10	8	1	2	10	9	1	—
1981 SS (Nov.)	None	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1982 SS (Apr.)	1	1	—	—	None	—	—	—
1983	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1983 SS (Oct.)	None	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
1985	7	7	—	—	4	3	—	1
1985 SS (March)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1985 SS (Sept.)	None	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
1985 SS (Oct.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1985 SS (Nov.)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1986 SS (Jan.)	None	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
1986 SS (March)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—
1986 SS (July)	None	—	—	—	None	—	—	—

SS-Special Session. Special Sessions with no vetoes: 1933, 1946, 1948, 1958, 1963, 1969, 1971, 1974 (Nov.), 1976 (May and Sept.), 1977 (June), 1978 (June and Dec.), 1979 (Sept.), 1980 (Jan. and June), 1982 (May), 1983 (Jan., Apr., July), 1984 (2 in May).

[1]The Legislature is not required to act on vetoes. Any veto not acted upon is counted as sustained, including "pocket" vetoes.

[2]Includes "pocket" vetoes: 1937 - 5; 1941 - 13; 1943 - 4; 1951 - 14; 1955 - 10; 1957 - 1; 1973 SS - 1. A "pocket" veto is used after the legislature has adjourned *sine die* and has no opportunity to sustain or override the veto (see Article V, Section 10, *Wisconsin Constitution*).

[3]Attorney General ruled veto of 1939 SB-43 was void and it became law (see Vol.28, *Opinions of the Attorney General*, p. 423).

[4] 1953 AB-141, partially vetoed in two separate sections by separate veto messages, is counted as one.

Source: Compiled by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau from the *Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature*.

is no longer used. Bills are not sent to the governor immediately following passage, but are sent in an orderly manner when called for by his office. The legislative session schedule, however, provides deadlines following each floorperiod when any remaining bills must be sent to the governor, and provides a specific floorperiod for final review by the legislature of the governor's vetoes.

If the governor vetoes a bill, he returns it to the house of origin together with his objections to the measure. That house may pass the bill over his veto (overrule the veto), but it requires a two-thirds vote to do so. If this is done, the bill goes to the other house, and again a two-thirds vote is necessary for passage. If either house fails to muster the sufficient number of votes, the bill dies, and the governor's veto is said to be sustained.

Session Laws. After passage, the bill is assigned an act number (that is, each enacted bill is numbered in consecutive order of enactment), and its number and title are printed in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, a newspaper which, for purposes of publication of the laws, has been designated the official state paper. The day after publication, the act takes effect unless the final clause of the law's text specifies another effective date. The acts also become available in printed slip copies and are ultimately published by the secretary of state in a bound volume of session laws called *Laws of Wisconsin*, which contains all the laws enacted by that particular biennial legislature. These laws are then incorporated by the revisor of statutes into the edition of the Wisconsin Statutes for that legislative biennium. Thus, the edition identified as the *1985-86 Wisconsin Statutes* includes all changes made by the laws enacted by the 1985 Wisconsin Legislature: all sections of the statutes that were repealed have been deleted, all sections that have been amended are printed in their new version, all sections that have been created have been inserted in their proper sequence in the statutes.

A Note on Parliamentary Procedure. Very briefly and very generally, that is how a bill becomes a law in Wisconsin, and a substantially similar procedure is followed by all states except Nebraska, which has a single-house, or unicameral, legislature.

NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES COVERING THE 1987 LEGISLATURE*

Newspaper and Wire Services

Appleton Post-Crescent	James H. Bartelt, Cliff A. Miller
Associated Press	Michael C. Buelow, Richard A. Eggleston, Arthur L. Srb
Capital Times	John Patrick Hunter, Matt Pommer
Green Bay Press-Gazette	James H. Bartelt, Cliff A. Miller
Janesville Gazette	Stan A. Milam
Milwaukee Journal	Charles Friederich, Dennis McCann, Steve Schultze
Milwaukee Sentinel	Lee Bergquist, Bill Hurley, Neil Shively
Roberts News Service	Jeff Roberts
United Press International	Janet Bass, Joanne Haas
Wheeler News Service	Barbara Brady, Richard A. Wheeler
Wisconsin State Journal	Doug Mell, Paul A. Rix, David Stoeffler

Radio and Television

Madison:	
WHA Radio-TV	John D. Powell
WIBA	Neil Heinen, Liz Beyler
WILV	Tom Drake
WISC-TV	Bill Graf, Ted O'Connell
WKOW-TV	Paul Pitas, Kim Simpson
WMTV-TV	Rick Fetherston, Mera Kohler
WNWC	George Govier
WTDY	Brian Barry, Dan Paul
WTSO	John Colbert, Tom Watson
WZEE	John Colbert, Tom Watson
Milwaukee:	
WTMJ-Radio	Bob Alderson

*Includes only those registered with the Senate Sergeant at Arms as of January 22, 1987. Others may register later.

Source: Senate Sergeant at Arms, "Capitol Press Corps", January 22, 1987.

The procedure, of course, is far more detailed and complex than is explained here. The detailed rules of parliamentary procedure followed by each house are printed in the *Senate Manual* and *Assembly Manual*, which may be amended by resolution, and for particularly difficult situations the presiding officer of each house has access to such standard sources of parliamentary law as *Mason's Manual* and *Hind's* and *Cannon's Precedents of the U.S. House of Representatives*. The rules of each house are usually adopted by that house for each session in the form of a simple resolution and are printed in pamphlets simply designated as "Senate Rules" and "Assembly Rules". Together the two houses also adopt joint rules, which deal with the relations between the two houses and with clerical proceedings common to both.

The parliamentary process often seems unduly complex and cumbersome to the onlooker. It has, however, slowly evolved over many generations, and much current usage is based on rules devised by Thomas Jefferson for the Congress of the United States. (The text of *Jefferson's Manual* is included in the 1983-84 *Assembly Manual*.) The process is designed to protect the minority in its right to urge its viewpoint, to promote careful deliberation and consideration of all legislation, and, thus, to prevent hasty, ill-considered legislation.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

A number of legislative service agencies have been established over the years to help the legislature with its work. The service agencies provide information and research, bill drafting services, statute revision, and auditing.

Statutory Committees. Several statutory committees exist to study particular matters and make recommendations thereon to the legislature. They consist either entirely of legislators or of legislators and a few other state officers. The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules studies and makes recommendations with regard to rules promulgated by state agencies; the Joint Audit Committee advises the Legislative Audit Bureau; the Joint Committee on Employment Relations approves state pay plans and introduces bills necessary to carry out labor agreements; the Joint Committee on Finance reviews the budget and other spending measures; and the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization supervises 4 service bureaus. The Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management advises the legislature on the coordination of activities of state agencies and authorities issuing debt; the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems and the Retirement Research Committee review proposed retirement legislation; and the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions makes recommendations with regard to proposals exempting property or persons from taxation. The Legislative Council directs the work of interim study committees; and the Joint Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee visits and makes recommendations concerning the various institutions, programs and organizations of the state. The state Building Commission coordinates and plans the state's building program; the Transportation Projects Commission reviews and recommends highway projects; and the Commission on Uniform State Laws advises the legislature concerning model and uniform laws.

Bureaus and Council Staff. The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization supervises the activities of 4 bureaus: the Legislative Audit Bureau, which conducts fiscal post-audits of all state agency accounts and audits agency activities on the basis of program performance in line with legislative intent; the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, which assists the Joint Committee on Finance in fiscal and budgetary matters; the Legislative Reference Bureau, which drafts legislation, publishes the *Wisconsin Blue Book*, and carries on reference, research, and library functions for the legislature; and the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, which edits the *Wisconsin Statutes* and the *Administrative Code* and prepares revision and correction bills.

The Legislative Council supervises a staff which performs research for the interim study committees and for standing committees.

1980 POPULATION OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
Created by 1983 WisAct 29*

Part 1: Population of District[1]

District	1980 Population	Deviation from Norm: People	Deviation from Norm: Percent
SD-1	143,132	+ 540	+ 0.38
AD-1	47,603	+ 72	+ 0.15
AD-2	47,660	+ 129	+ 0.27
AD-3	47,869	+ 338	+ 0.71
SD-2	142,370	+ 138	+ 0.10
AD-4	47,471	− 60	− 0.13
AD-5	47,524	− 7	− 0.01
AD-6	47,735	+ 204	+ 0.43
SD-3	142,479	− 113	− 0.08
AD-7	47,612	+ 81	+ 0.17
AD-8	47,667	+ 136	+ 0.29
AD-9	47,200	− 331	− 0.70
SD-4	143,095	+ 503	+ 0.35
AD-10	47,708	+ 177	+ 0.37
AD-11	47,533	+ 2	+ 0.00
AD-12	47,854	+ 323	+ 0.68
SD-5	142,840	+ 248	+ 0.17
AD-13	47,814	+ 283	+ 0.60
AD-14	47,522	+ 9	+ 0.02
AD-15	47,504	− 27	− 0.06
SD-6	142,957	+ 365	+ 0.26
AD-16	47,389	− 142	− 0.30
AD-17	47,707	+ 176	+ 0.37
AD-18	47,861	+ 330	+ 0.69
SD-7	142,271	− 321	− 0.23
AD-19	47,515	− 16	− 0.03
AD-20	47,339	− 192	− 0.40
AD-21	47,417	− 114	− 0.24
SD-8	142,872	+ 280	+ 0.20
AD-22	47,618	+ 87	+ 0.18
AD-23	47,588	+ 57	+ 0.12
AD-24	47,666	+ 135	+ 0.28
SD-9	142,951	+ 359	+ 0.25
AD-25	47,265	− 266	− 0.56
AD-26	47,913	+ 382	+ 0.80
AD-27	47,773	+ 242	+ 0.51
SD-10	141,947	− 645	− 0.45
AD-28	47,354	− 177	− 0.37
AD-29	47,175	− 356	− 0.75
AD-30	47,418	− 113	− 0.24
SD-11	142,594	+ 2	+ 0.00
AD-31	47,725	+ 194	+ 0.41
AD-32	47,563	+ 32	+ 0.07
AD-33	47,306	− 225	− 0.47
SD-12	142,247	− 345	− 0.24
AD-34	47,751	+ 220	+ 0.46
AD-35	47,146	− 385	− 0.81
AD-36	47,350	− 181	− 0.38
SD-13	142,776	+ 184	+ 0.13
AD-37	37,398	− 133	− 0.28
AD-38	47,908	+ 377	+ 0.79
AD-39	47,470	− 61	− 0.13
SD-14	142,634	+ 42	+ 0.03
AD-40	47,685	+ 154	+ 0.32
AD-41	47,807	+ 276	+ 0.58
AD-42	47,142	− 389	− 0.82
SD-15	142,914	+ 322	+ 0.23
AD-43	47,237	− 294	− 0.62
AD-44	47,811	+ 280	+ 0.59
AD-45	47,866	+ 335	+ 0.70
SD-16	143,101	+ 509	+ 0.36
AD-46	47,562	+ 31	+ 0.07
AD-47	47,631	+ 100	+ 0.21
AD-48	47,908	+ 377	+ 0.79
SD-17	142,755	+ 163	+ 0.11
AD-49	47,746	+ 215	+ 0.45
AD-50	47,532	+ 1	+ 0.00
AD-51	47,477	− 54	− 0.11
SD-18	142,399	− 193	− 0.14
AD-52	47,347	− 184	− 0.39
AD-53	47,911	+ 380	+ 0.80
AD-54	47,141	− 390	− 0.82
SD-19	143,074	+ 482	+ 0.34
AD-55	47,848	+ 317	+ 0.67
AD-56	47,545	+ 14	+ 0.03
AD-57	47,681	+ 150	+ 0.32
SD-20	143,020	+ 428	− 0.30
AD-58	47,845	+ 314	+ 0.66
AD-59	47,414	− 117	− 0.25
AD-60	47,761	+ 230	+ 0.48
SD-21	142,821	+ 229	+ 0.16
AD-61	47,565	+ 34	+ 0.07
AD-62	47,731	+ 200	+ 0.42
AD-63	47,525	− 6	− 0.01
SD-22	141,630	− 962	− 0.67
AD-64	47,263	− 268	− 0.56
AD-65	47,135	− 396	− 0.83
AD-66	47,232	− 299	− 0.63
SD-23	142,083	− 509	− 0.36
AD-67	47,177	− 354	− 0.74
AD-68	47,337	− 194	− 0.41
AD-69	47,569	+ 38	+ 0.08
SD-24	142,140	− 452	− 0.32
AD-70	47,445	− 86	− 0.18
AD-71	47,569	+ 38	+ 0.08
AD-72	47,126	− 405	− 0.85
SD-25	142,412	− 180	− 0.13
AD-73	47,376	− 155	− 0.33
AD-74	47,369	− 162	− 0.34
AD-75	47,667	+ 136	+ 0.29
SD-26	141,974	− 618	− 0.43
AD-76	47,147	− 384	− 0.81
AD-77	47,413	− 118	− 0.25
AD-78	47,414	− 117	− 0.25
SD-27	142,478	− 114	− 0.08
AD-79	47,544	+ 13	+ 0.03
AD-80	47,528	− 3	− 0.01
AD-81	47,406	− 125	− 0.26
SD-28	142,833	+ 241	+ 0.17
AD-82	47,616	+ 85	+ 0.18
AD-83	47,593	+ 62	+ 0.13
AD-84	47,624	+ 93	+ 0.20
SD-29	142,238	− 354	− 0.25
AD-85	47,798	+ 267	+ 0.56
AD-86	47,303	− 228	− 0.48
AD-87	47,137	− 394	− 0.83
SD-30	142,877	+ 285	+ 0.20
AD-88	47,258	− 273	− 0.57
AD-89	47,851	+ 320	+ 0.67
AD-90	47,768	+ 237	+ 0.50
SD-31	142,880	+ 288	+ 0.20
AD-91	47,944	+ 413	+ 0.87
AD-92	47,258	− 273	− 0.57
AD-93	47,678	+ 147	+ 0.31
SD-32	142,208	− 384	− 0.27
AD-94	47,235	− 296	− 0.62
AD-95	47,455	− 76	− 0.16
AD-96	47,518	− 13	− 0.03
SD-33	142,159	− 433	− 0.30
AD-97	47,660	+ 129	+ 0.27
AD-98	47,198	− 333	− 0.70
AD-99	47,301	− 230	− 0.48

1980 POPULATION OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
Created by 1983 WisAct 29*—Cont.

Part 2: General Statistical Analysis for Districts[1]

ASSEMBLY			
Total Misrepresentation		± 18,774	
Average AblyDist	47,531	± 190	± 0.40%
	2,272,077	48 ADs below average (47,531)	± 9,411
	2,433,444	51 ADs above average (47,531)	± 9,363
		0 ADs below average by 1.5% or more	
		0 ADs below average from −1.0% to −1.5%	
		18 ADs below average from −0.5% to −1.0%	
		63 Average ADs (47,531), range from −0.5% to ±0.5%	
		18 ADs above average from ±0.5% to ±1.0%	
		0 ADs above average from ±1.0% to ±1.5%	
		0 ADs above average by 1.5% or more	
50 Smallest ADs	*2,367,142*	*Minimum to elect AD majority*	50.31%
		Smallest AblyDist-72	47,126 (50% = 2,352,761)
		Largest AblyDist-91	47,944
SENATE			
Total Misrepresentation		± 11,231	
Average Sen.Dist	142,592	± 340	± 0.24%
	1,990,665	14 SDs below average (142,592)	± 5,623
	2,714,856	19 SDs above average (142,592)	± 5,608
		0 SDs below average by 1.5% or more	
		0 SDs below average from −1.0% to −1.5%	
		1 SDs below average from −0.5% to −1.0%	
		32 Average SDs(142,592), range from −0.5% to 0.5%	
		0 SDs above average from ±0.5% to ±1.0%	
		0 SDs above average from ±1.0% to ±1.5%	
		0 SDs above average by 1.5% or more	
17 Smallest SDs	*2,418,623*	*Minimum to elect SD majority*	51.40%
		Smallest Sen.Dist-22	141,630 (50% = 2,352,761)
		Largest Sen.Dist- 1	143,132

*Prior to the enactment of 1983 WisAct 29, legislative districts were reapportioned by order of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, June 17, 1982. The court plan governed the November 1982 general election for all members of the Assembly and 17 members of the Senate, and 5 special elections to 3 Senate seats and 2 Assembly seats. (See pages 253-54 of the 1983 Blue Book for population data for the court plan reapportionment). Since July 1983, WisAct 29 has governed all legislative elections.

[1]All population numbers were computed using the figures certified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under P.L. 94-171, including the certified corrections of November 16, 1981, and May 24, 1982. The recertified 1980 state population is 4,705,521.

Source: 1983 Wisconsin Act 29.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION 1985 WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

The Legal Section
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

INTRODUCTION

This summary provides an overview of legislation enacted by the 1985 Legislature. Legislation is divided according to subject matter; beneath each subject heading the acts of the Legislature are individually described. The significant provisions of any act affecting more than one area of state law (including Act 29, the biennial budget) are described separately under the appropriate subject headings. Please note that not every law enacted by the 1985 Legislature is included in this summary. Similarly, only the more important enrolled joint resolutions are summarized. A selected list of major proposals that *failed* enactment is also included.

The 1985 Legislature took its oath of office on January 7, 1985. Its regular session was organized into 6 floorperiods:

I — January 29 to February 8, 1985
II — March 19 to March 21, 1985
III — April 23 to June 28, 1985
IV — September 24 to October 18, 1985
V — January 28 to March 26, 1986
VI — May 20 to May 22, 1986

In addition to these floorperiods the Governor has called 8 special sessions, thereby setting a new record for the number of special sessions called during a legislative biennium. The old record of 6 special sessions was set during the 1983-84 session. (This is consistent with the general trend toward more frequent special sessions. From 1848 through 1968, only 25 special sessions were called. Since 1969, 34 special sessions have been called.)

The 8 special sessions held during the 1985-86 legislative session resulted in 49 acts, as indicated in the following table:

Dates of Special Session	Number of Bills Enacted	Subject
March 19-21, 1985	3	Agricultural issues
Sept. 24-Oct. 19, 1985	17	Economic development
October 31, 1985	1	Liability for furnishing alcohol beverages
November 20, 1985	12	State employe contracts, benefits and office hours
Jan. 27-Feb. 1, 1986	1	State budget adjustment
March 24-26, 1986	1	Agricultural issues
May 20-29, 1986	12	*Including:* Drinking age, drunk driving and boating, medical malpractice, foster parent insurance, liability insurance risk-sharing plans, penalties for crimes involving cocaine, indoor practice facility for UW athletic programs
July 15, 1986	2	Labor training program and highway improvement

The 1985 Legislature enacted 342 acts, compared to 550 acts enacted by the 1983 Legislature. Acts ranged in length from only one section and 72 words (Act 44) to 3,313 sections and 369,163 words (Act 29, the biennial budget). A median act contained about 462 words, making Act 29 the equivalent of 799 acts of median size.

The number of bills introduced decreased to 1,724, compared to 1,935 in the previous session. Of the bills introduced, 1,022 originated in the Assembly and 702 originated in the Senate. The 1985 Legislature enacted 19.8% of the bills introduced, compared to 28.4% enacted by the 1983 Legislature. In addition, the ideas contained in many unenacted bills were, in the legislative process, grafted onto other proposals. These figures do not tell the entire story; many bills were redrafted a number of times prior to introduction and many bills had one or more complete substitute versions. The Legislative Reference Bureau received 15,294 drafting requests during the 1985-86 legislative session compared to 14,229 drafting requests received during the 1983-84 legislative session.

Governor Anthony Earl vetoed 7 bills in their entirety during the 1985-86 legislative session, up from 3 totally vetoed bills in the 1983-84 legislative session. The Governor vetoed parts of 7 appropriation bills, down from 11 partially vetoed in the prior session. The Legislature overrode several of the partial vetoes in Act 29.

Pictured at a joint session of the Legislature in the Assembly Chambers are (left to right) Senators John O. Norquist (Senate assistant majority leader), Joseph A. Strohl (Senate majority leader) and Jerome Van Sistine. In the background is Senator Rodney C. Moen (photo courtesy of Senate Democratic Caucus).

APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL FUND SUMMARY

	1985-86	1986-87
REVENUES		
Opening Balance, July 1	$ 314,084,300	$ 230,685,400
Estimated Taxes	4,749,951,000	4,855,163,500
Estimated Departmental Revenues	76,673,300	93,131,800
Total Available	$ 5,140,708,600	$ 5,178,980,700
APPROPRIATIONS		
Gross Appropriations	$ 4,903,832,600	$ 5,032,575,300
Compensation Reserves	43,035,700	95,092,700
Less Estimat Lapses	−36,845,100	−48,681,200
Net Appropriations and Reserves	$ 4,910,023,200	$ 5,078,986,800
BALANCES		
Gross Balance	$ 230,685,400	$ 99,993,900
Required Statutory Balance	0	−72,878,800
Net Balance, June 30	$ 230,685,400	$ 27,115,100

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS — ALL FUNDS

	1985-86	1986-87
General Purpose Revenue	$ 4,903,832,600	$ 5,032,575,300
Federal Revenue	(2,062,752,000)	(2,141,136,200)
Program	1,808,663,300	1,887,224,500
Segregated	254,088,700	253,911,700
Program Revenue	(1,052,903,800)	(1,131,972,200)
State	907,922,900	976,018,000
Service	144,980,900	155,954,200
Segregated Revenue	(900,854,000)	(929,830,900)
State	872,306,300	901,278,100
Local	19,778,600	19,980,700
Service	8,769,100	8,572,100
GRAND TOTAL	$ 8,920,342,400	$ 9,235,514,600

HIGHLIGHTS

Agriculture

Act 153 *(Mar. 1985 Spec. Sess. AB-1)* creates a voluntary farm mediation and arbitration program administered by a board attached to DATCP. Secured creditors or judgment creditors of certain farmers may engage in arbitration or mediation to resolve disputes regarding the creditors' interests in the farmers' agricultural property. A court may suspend a pending action, if all parties agree, to permit the parties to engage in arbitration or mediation. Prior to the initiation of a court action, if the parties wish to engage in mediation, they must agree to refrain from initiating any court action for a 60-day mediation period. If the parties choose to engage in mediation, either may withdraw at any time and the parties are responsible for enforcing any agreement reached. If the parties choose to engage in arbitration, the arbitration process is subject to existing laws governing arbitration.

Beverages

Act 47 *(Oct. 1985 Spec. Sess. SB-1)* provides, subject to certain exceptions, that no civil liability may be imposed on a person because he or she furnished alcohol beverages to another person. The act does not grant immunity from civil liability to a person who furnishes alcohol beverages to an underage person in violation of the law if the provider of the beverages knew or should have known that the underage person was under the legal drinking age.

The act provides that a municipality may not be held civilly liable for damages caused by the consumption of alcohol beverages on the grounds that the municipality issued a license to sell alcohol beverages, permitted a licensee to furnish alcohol beverages on municipal property or failed to supervise a licensee.

The act also prohibits an underage person from intentionally carrying false identification showing that he or she has reached the legal drinking age.

Act 337 *(May 1986 Spec. Sess. SB-1)* raises the legal drinking age to 21 effective September 1, 1986. Persons who are at least 19 years of age before that date are not affected by the drinking age increase. The act permits underage persons accompanied by a parent, guardian or spouse who has reached the legal drinking age to consume liquor or wine. Previously, underage persons could only consume beer when so accompanied. Under the act, establishments with alcohol beverages licenses may allow underage persons to be present during designated times when no alcohol beverages are sold or consumed if the local law enforcement agency is notified in advance.

Business and Consumer Law

Act 38 *(Sept. 1985 Spec. Sess. SB-15)* creates an exemption from registration, upon filing specified documents and paying a $500 fee, for offers and sales of securities meeting certain standards, net worth, net income and underwriting standards and federal registration of the securities for at least 36 months. If the offering is common stock, additional standards must be met, including a minimum price per share of $5 and a minimum number of publicly held shares of 500,000. If the offering is preferred stock, an additional standard must be met requiring that the issuer's net income equal at least 125% of its interest and dividend expenses.

Act 120 *(Jan. 1986 Spec. Sess. SB-1)* eliminates, as of July 1, 1986, the renewable energy resource refund program in DOA, which provided a refund for the installation of certain residential and commercial solar and wind energy systems.

Act 244 *(SB-409)* requires applications or notices regarding open-end credit plans (primarily credit cards) to disclose information, including the interest rate, when charges are posted and the amount of any annual fee or other charges. The Commissioner of Banking must publish annual reports listing creditors who violate the act's provisions for any reason other than as the result of unintentional error.

Act 313 *(AB-219)* makes various changes in the unfair sales law, also known as the minimum mark-up law. The act requires sellers to add a specified mark-up only to cigarettes or other tobacco products, fermented malt beverages, intoxicating liquor or wine, or motor vehicle fuel; modifies the remedies for violation; and creates certain other requirements applicable only to cigarette sales. The act also increases the petroleum inspection fee to fund administration and enforcement of the unfair sales law.

Children

Act 311 *(AB-12)* raises from $1,000 to $2,500 the potential liability of a custodial parent for property damage or personal injury caused by a wilful, malicious or wanton act of an unemancipated child. The act also provides that a parent may be liable to a 3rd party for up to $2,500 of the value of unrecovered property stolen by a child. The act establishes guidelines for courts to use in determining which parent is liable.

The act establishes a procedure by which a victim of a child's act may have access to the child's police records and other information for use in a civil action for damages.

At a March 3, 1987 public hearing in the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Senator Charles J. Chvala (center), together with Representatives Jeannette Bell (left) and John Robinson (right), testified for passage of 1987 Senate Bill 10 relating to prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and tobacco products to persons under 18 years of age (photo courtesy of Senate Democratic Caucus).

The act applies the rights and services available to victims and witnesses of crimes to victims and witnesses of delinquent acts committed by children and specifies certain information that courts and intake workers must provide to victims of children's acts. Victims may recover reasonable attorney fees as well as costs and damages in a civil action against a child's parent.

The act reduces from 12 months to 10 months the amount of time a child is allowed to pay restitution under a court order and requires courts to consider the well-being and needs of the victim in deciding whether to order restitution.

(See also *Health* and *Insurance*.)

Act 321 *(AB-682)* establishes a procedure applicable to a child who is determined by a juvenile court not to be responsible for an illegal act because of mental disease or defect. Former law permitted a court to order an involuntary mental health commitment proceeding for such a child. Under this act, if a child enters a plea of not responsible, the court must obtain an expert opinion as to whether the child was suffering from a mental disease or defect at the time the act was committed and, if so, whether this caused the child to lack substantial capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of the conduct or to conform the conduct to the requirements of the law. If the court finds that the child was not responsible and believes that the standards for an involuntary commitment will be met, the court must order the filing of an involuntary commitment petition. If the court does not believe that those standards can be met, the court must order the filing of a petition alleging that the child is in need of protection or services.

Constitutional Amendments

Enrolled Joint Resolution 35 *(Senate Joint Resolution 1)*, proposed by the 1985 Legislature on first consideration, authorizes the creation of a Wisconsin state lottery to be operated by the state as provided by law. The expenditure of public funds or of revenues from the lottery to engage in promotional advertising of the lottery is prohibited. Any advertising of the lottery must indicate the odds of winning for each prize amount offered. The net proceeds of the lottery must be used for property tax relief.

Enrolled Joint Resolution 36 *(Assembly Joint Resolution 45)*, proposed by the 1985 Legislature on first consideration, excepts on-track pari-mutuel betting from the constitutional prohibition against legislative authorization of lotteries. The state is prohibited from owning or operating any facility or enterprise and from leasing any state-owned land to any other owner or operator for pari-mutuel betting.

Crimes

Act 242 *(SB-355)* makes various revisions relating to awards, eligibility and procedures for the crime victim compensation program. The act increases the maximum award from $10,000 to $40,000 and makes other increases or provisions for replacement of property and securing and cleaning up crime scenes. The award increases are applicable only to the extent of available federal funding. The act allows DOJ to withhold an award if a person does not cooperate with DOJ in the administration of the program, transfers authority for appointing hearing examiners from DOJ to the Division of Hearings and Appeals in DOA and reduces from 2 years to one year the time limit for filing claims.

Domestic Relations

Act 29 *(AB-85)* directs a court, after June 30, 1987, to determine child support payments by using the percentage standard established by DHSS unless, upon a party's request, the court finds that doing so is unfair to the child or any party. In that case, the court determines support after considering certain factors, including several factors added by the act.

The act permits DHSS to initiate a child support supplement program under which, in certain counties, a minor child's custodian may receive payments from state funds, according to a formula established by DHSS, to supplement inadequate child support. This program lasts from October 1, 1986, to September 30, 1994. The act also requires a child support order to direct a minor's custodian who receives child support supplement payments to contribute an amount, determined by DHSS, to the child's support.

Act 37 *(SB-150)*, the "marital property trailer act," makes various technical and substantive changes in the laws governing property held by married persons, including the following:

1. The act creates a statutory individual property classification agreement which may govern spousal property until December 31, 1986.
2. The act authorizes a spouse to unilaterally execute a statement classifying income from that spouse's property other than marital property as individual property.
3. The act clarifies the application of the marital property system to creditors and credit transactions.
4. The act changes the laws governing disposition of a married person's estate.

Education

Act 29 *(AB-85)* expands the state standards required of all school districts. Effective September 1, 1988, each school board must annually develop a staff development plan; annually schedule a specified numbered of hours of direct pupil instruction; develop a written, sequential curriculum plan in specified subject areas; provide access to an education for employment program; develop a plan for children at risk; annually publish a performance disclosure report; annually administer a standardized reading test and certain achievement tests; and provide access to a program for gifted and talented pupils. The act directs the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to withhold up to 25% of state aid from any school district failing to comply with the standards.

Acts 62 and 120 *(AB-413 and Jan. 1985 Spec. Sess. SB-1)* direct the Board of Regents of the UW System to ensure that no fall semester classes at any center or institution within the system, except Medical School classes and 4th year classes at the School of Veterinary Medicine, commence until after September 1.

Act 85 *(AB-53)* adds a student member to the Board of Regents of the UW System. The student must be at least 18 years old, a resident of this state and enrolled at least half-time and in good academic standing in the UW System.

Act 282 *(SB-312)* adds 3 student members to HEAB. The students must be at least 18 years old and residents of this state. One must be enrolled at least half-time and in good academic standing in the UW System; one must be enrolled at least half-time and in good academic standing at a private institution of higher education located in this state; and one must be enrolled at least half-time and in good academic standing at a VTAE district school.

Throughout the year, hundreds of school children participate in field trips to the State Capitol to learn more about Wisconsin state government. Here Senator J. Mac Davis meets with students from a Waukesha area school located in his district (photo courtesy of Senate Republican Caucus).

Elections

Act 303 *(SB-120)* makes numerous changes in the campaign finance law. The act:

1. Requires conduits (individuals or organizations receiving contributions and transferring them to other individuals or organizations without exercising discretion concerning the amount of the transfer or the recipient of the transfer) to register and report contributions received and transferred in a manner similar to that required of other political committees. Contributions received from individuals through a conduit may continue to be counted as individual contributions for purposes of contribution limitations and qualification for a grant from the Wisconsin election campaign fund (WECF).

2. Creates a uniform reporting exemption for all individuals, committees and groups whose contributions received, expenditures made and obligations incurred do not exceed $1,000 per year. The exemption does not apply if contributions of more than $100 (excluding a candidate's contributions to his or her own campaign) are received from a single source. The exemption also does not apply to individuals and committees making expenditures independently of a candidate.

3. Permits personal campaign, political party and legislative campaign committees to conduct joint fund-raisers for 2 or more candidates.

4. Changes filing and reporting requirements for candidates for nonpartisan state office who are opposed at a primary election, committees or groups making or accepting contributions at a special election, persons making expenditures independently of a candidate, nonresident registrants and political party committees.

5. Provides that private contributions received by a candidate who accepts a grant from WECF which are unspent and unencumbered after an election need no longer be returned to the state unless the contributions exceed the amount of the grant.

6. Allows a candidate who does not accept a grant from WECF to file an affidavit of voluntary compliance with spending and self-contribution limitations. When such an affidavit is filed, the candidate is treated as having accepted a grant for purposes of binding his or her opponent to spending and self-contribution limits. (A candidate who accepts a grant from WECF but who is opposed by a candidate who declines a grant was formerly not subject to spending and self-contribution limitations.)

Employment

Act 17 *(SB-76)* makes various changes in unemployment compensation (UC) taxes, benefits, administration and benefit charges. The act:

1. Increases the amount of wages per employe (taxable payroll) that are subject to UC taxes and increases UC tax rates for employers.

2. Permits certain new employers to pay taxes at a reduced rate for their first 5 years of operation under certain conditions (see also *Act 40*).

3. Restricts the amount by which taxes of certain employers may be increased in any single year.

4. Changes the formula governing payment of UC benefits to partially unemployed individuals.

5. Changes the treatment of payments other than regular wages received from an employer for purposes of UC benefit qualification and requalification and calculation of benefit amounts.

6. Changes the method of charging of UC benefits to employers when employes quit their jobs or work for more than one employer.

Act 42 *(AB-55)* extends the state employment labor relations act to cover graduate assistants (teaching assistants, project assistants and program assistants) employed by the UW System, except managerial, supervisory and confidential employes. Under the act, collective bargaining is required with respect to wages, fringe benefits, hours and conditions of employment. The act creates 3 bargaining units: one for the UW-Madison and UW-Extension, one for the UW-Milwaukee and one for all other UW campuses combined, except the UW-Center System. In the multicampus unit, graduate assistants at each campus may decide individually whether to participate in collective bargaining. The act authorizes mediation, fact-finding and arbitration of grievances, but does not provide compulsory means of dispute settlement. The act also authorizes "fair-share" or "maintenance of membership" agreements whereby the employer deducts the cost of collective bargaining and contract administration from the paychecks of employes. The act appoints DER to represent the interests of the employer under the act. The act also requires agreements between the employer and labor organizations representing graduate assistants to be submitted to JCOER and the Legislature for approval.

Environment

Act 60 *(Sept. 1985 Spec. Sess. SB-12)* requires DNR to regulate major transfers of water from basins within the state and major consumptive uses that result in a loss of water. Any person who withdraws water in excess of 100,000 gallons per day must register the withdrawal with DNR and any person who proposes to withdraw more than 2,000,000 gallons per day must first obtain approval from DNR. The act establishes criteria for determining whether to grant an approval. DNR must consult with the governors and premiers of the other Great Lakes states and provinces before approving a withdrawal that will affect the Great Lakes basin.

Act 206 *(AB-436)* requires DATCP to extend the boundaries of certain areas where use of the pesticide aldicarb is prohibited and also establishes conditions under which DATCP may allow application of aldicarb in areas where its use was banned because of its presence in groundwater.

Act 296 *(SB-546)* imposes on the state's 5 major electric utilities a corporate sulfur dioxide emission rate for the purpose of reducing acid deposition. Beginning in 1993, a major utility's average emissions may not exceed 1.20 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million British thermal units of heat input. The major utilities may trade emissions to achieve compliance with the emission rate. Under specified conditions, DNR may grant a variance from the emission rate if the major utility presents an adequate compliance plan. The PSC levies an annual assessment on the major utilities to provide funds for acid deposition activities. The act also establishes future goals for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions and creates an Acid Deposition Research Council to advise state agencies concerning acid deposition research.

Financial Institutions

Act 325 *(SB-642)* authorizes regional reciprocal acquisitions and mergers between banks and bank holding companies; between credit unions; and between savings and loan associations and savings and loan holding companies.

The act also authorizes Wisconsin banks, credit unions and savings and loan associations to provide new financial services and products and exercise new powers and imposes new regulatory requirements on financial institutions.

The interstate activities authorized by the act are limited to Wisconsin financial institutions and financial institutions of the same type located in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Ohio. The act does not authorize interstate activities until January 1, 1987, and until 3 of the other states reciprocally authorize interstate activities between Wisconsin financial institutions and financial institutions of the same type within those states.

Health and Social Services

Act 29 *(AB-85)* prohibits employers from soliciting or requiring as a condition of employment performance of a test for the presence of AIDS and prohibits an insurer from requiring or requesting anyone to reveal the taking of a test or test results or from considering a test or test results in providing insurance coverage or determining rates. The act permits the test subject and his or her health care provider to receive disclosure of test results without the test subject's consent (see also *Act 73*).

The act also requires all counties to administer general relief by January 1, 1987, and provides funds to counties converting to countywide administration by June 30, 1986. Formerly, municipalities administered general relief in some counties.

Act 56 *(AB-510)* requires, until January 1, 1990, that a parent of a dependent minor mother or father provide support to the child of that minor mother or father until the minor mother or father reaches age 18. The act imposes on the parents of a minor mother or father who fail to provide support for the minor's child the same criminal penalties as are imposed on persons who fail to provide spousal or child support (see also *Act 311*).

The act makes it a felony to intentionally perform an abortion after the fetus reaches viability, except if the physician determines the abortion is necessary to preserve the life or health of the woman. If a physician performs a lawful abortion after viability, he or she must use the method most likely to preserve the life and health of the unborn child, and must perform the abortion in a hospital. With certain exceptions, the act prohibits the performance of any abortion by a nonphysician. The act also prohibits parental or guardian notification concerning a minor's prospective abortion without the minor's written consent.

The act eliminates prohibitions on the advertising, display or sale of contraceptives, except with regard to vending machines that contain and hold contraceptives (see also *Act 146*).

The act creates an Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board attached to DHSS which administers funding for grants to organizations for adolescent pregnancy prevention programs or pregnancy services.

The act requires each school board to appoint an advisory committee to develop a human growth and development curriculum. The act specifies that if an instructional program in human growth and development is provided, no pupil is required to participate in the program.

The act establishes a state adoption center.

Finally, the act prohibits anyone from intentionally entering a medical facility without consent, under circumstances tending to create or provoke a breach of peace.

Act 73 *(AB-487)* revises laws enacted by *Act 29* regarding the use of a test to screen for the existence of an antibody to the virus causing AIDS. The act:

1. Prohibits an employer from terminating or otherwise adversely affecting the employment of an employe who obtains a test. This prohibition may be lifted if the state epidemiologist and the Secretary of DHSS declare that persons infected by the AIDS virus may present a significant risk of transmitting the virus.
2. Requires health care providers, blood banks, blood centers and plasma centers to report certain information about persons receiving positive, validated tests; they may not, however, include the test subject's sexual orientation or identify persons with whom the test subject may have had sexual contact unless reporting a positive diagnosis of AIDS.
3. Requires health care providers, blood banks, blood centers and plasma centers to obtain informed consent prior to testing or disclosure of tests. Test results may be disclosed without consent only to certain specified persons. A test subject may authorize anyone to receive disclosure.
4. Requires blood banks, blood centers and plasma centers to subject blood to tests approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration and DHSS prior to distribution or use. If a positive test is obtained, use or distribution of that blood is limited to research purposes.
5. Provides an exception to prohibitions concerning insurers' use of tests or test results in providing insurance coverage or determining insurance rates which permits use if the state epidemiologist and Commissioner of Insurance find the tests meet certain standards. Receipt of a rejection notice or cancellation of coverage from one insurer and evidence of a positive test meets eligibility requirements under the health insurance risk-sharing plan.

Act 285 *(SB-361)* establishes a work experience and job training pilot program to provide additional employment services to AFDC recipients in at least 2 counties. A recipient who has completed the rest of the pilot project without finding a job is required to work in a community work experience program ("workfare"). The act requires DHSS to provide funds to pay child care costs of persons who become ineligible for AFDC because they secure employment through the pilot project. The act makes various changes in existing employment programs for AFDC recipients.

The act requires businesses which receive a state loan or grant and certain persons who benefit from tax incremental financing or industrial revenue bonds to notify DILHR and the private industry council under the federal Job Training Partnership Act of certain job openings. The act also requires state agencies to take steps to employ AFDC recipients.

Insurance

Act 340 *(May 1986 Spec. Sess. AB-4)* imposes a $1,000,000 limit, adjusted at least annually according to the consumer price index, on noneconomic damages, such as damages for pain and suffering, that may be recovered in medical malpractice actions. The act limits attorney contingency fees in such cases to, generally, one-third of the first $1,000,000 recovered plus one-fifth of the amount recovered that is in excess of $1,000,000.

The act also eliminates the patients compensation panels system and substitutes a mandatory mediation system for the resolution of claims regarding medical malpractice. The act revises procedures relating to the patients compensation fund, including limiting fee assessment categories for physicians to not more than 4, authorizing surcharges of individual health care providers based upon loss and expense experience regarding the providers and excluding podiatrists from coverage under the fund. The act raises the minimum required malpractice insurance coverage for health care providers and raises the fund payment threshold accordingly.

Finally, the act revises health care provider disciplinary laws in several ways, including authorizing DORL to appeal decisions of the Medical Examining Board, authorizing the board to grant only limited licenses to practice, authorizing the board to require physical, mental and competency examinations and requiring insurers and others to report disciplinary actions to the board.

Local Law

Act 315 *(AB-427)* recodifies and revises the law on the collection and use statewide of vital statistics (information from vital records on birth, marriage, divorce and death). The act also revises procedures which were already in use by the state registrar and local registrars. Major changes made by the act include requiring any facility performing an induced abortion to file with DHSS an annual report giving specified information on each patient such as patient number, marital status and education, but not the patient's name. DHSS collects the information, publishes annual demographic summaries of the information and destroys the reports.

Act 316 *(AB-507)* creates a Burial Sites Preservation Board in the State Historical Society, provides for the cataloging of burial sites throughout the state and prohibits the destruction of cataloged burial sites without a permit issued under specified procedures.

The act makes land with burial sites eligible for the same property tax exemption as cemeteries.

Military Law

Act 6 *(AB-93)* authorizes the Building Commission to issue $300,000,000 of public debt to refund or acquire outstanding veterans' housing loan bonds and to acquire other general obligation bonds as an investment for the veterans housing program. The act establishes a new system of accounts for the deposit, maintenance, investment and expenditure of the proceeds of public debt issued for these new purposes as well as public debt issued for the purpose of funding veterans' housing loans.

The act also makes related changes in the laws governing the issuance of public debt for any purpose and the issuance of public debt for the purpose of funding veterans' housing loans.

In conjunction with the recommissioning of the USS Wisconsin by the Navy, the 1987 Wisconsin Legislature presented Captain Jerry Blsch, prospective commander of the Wisconsin, with a citation. Pictured with Captain Blsch are Senators Rodney C. Moen, Joseph F. Andrea and Jerome Van Sistine (photo courtesy of Senate Democratic Caucus).

Natural Resources

Act 29 *(AB-85)* creates a managed forest land program to replace the forest croplands program and the woodland tax law. A parcel of land is eligible for designation as managed forest land if it consists of 10 or more contiguous acres in a single town or village and if at least 80% of the land is capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of merchantable timber per acre per year. The owner may set aside such land for the purpose of raising forest crops for 25 or 50 years. In lieu of property taxes, the owner makes an acreage share payment to the treasurer of the municipality in which the land is located. The owner must agree to permit public access to the land for hunting, fishing, hiking, sight-seeing and cross-country skiing, with limited exceptions. DNR must approve or disapprove an owner's plan for managing each parcel of managed forest land based on specified criteria and may withdraw land from the program for any of several specified reasons. The act allows existing contracts under the forest croplands program and the woodland tax law to continue for their full terms.

Act 155 *(SB-141)* establishes a statewide ban, effective September 1, 1987, on the use of lead shotshell or toxic shotshell for hunting waterfowl and coots. The act also directs DNR to distribute an educational pamphlet on steel shotshell to persons who are issued waterfowl hunting stamps during 1986 and 1987.

Act 270 *(AB-694)* makes various changes relating to bear hunting. The act:

1. Requires a bear harvest permit to shoot, shoot at, kill, take, catch or possess a bear. A bear hunting license authorizes a person to pursue bear only while assisting a person who holds a bear harvest permit.
2. Provides that neither the archer license nor the deer hunting license confer bear hunting privileges and that holders of a conservation patron license are limited to pursuing bear.
3. Authorizes DNR to regulate and limit the number of bear harvested and the number of bear hunters in the state.
4. Establishes a continuous preference system to select applicants to receive bear harvest permits if the number of qualified applicants exceeds the number of available permits.
5. Creates new penalties for illegally hunting bear.

Act 331 *(May 1986 Spec. Sess. SB-13)* establishes an intoxicated boating law. The act:

1. Prohibits a person from operating or causing injury to another by the operation of a motorboat, except a boat operating under sail only, while the person is under the influence of alcohol or other drugs to a degree which renders him or her incapable of safe motorboat operation or while the person has a blood alcohol concentration of 0.1% or more.
2. Creates an implied consent law for motorboat operators.
3. Requires motorboat operators to provide breath samples and to submit to chemical tests related to alcohol or drugs.
4. Creates penalties for violating the intoxicated boating law, including requiring the person to submit to and comply with an assessment concerning the person's use of alcohol or other drugs.

Occupational Regulation

Act 146 *(SB-285)* restructures, revises and clarifies laws relating to the licensure of pharmacists and the practice of pharmacy, including:

1. Abolishing restrictions on the manufacture, purchase, rental, possession or control of vending machines that dispense contraceptive articles and replacing the restrictions with prohibitions against exhibition, display or advertisement of these vending machines by use of material which is harmful to minors and against locating the vending machines in public schools.
2. Requiring every pharmacy to be under the control of a managing pharmacist and to maintain a medication profile system of all drug products dispensed for a particular patient.
3. Permitting the Pharmacy Examining Board to reprimand licensees, assess forfeitures and deny, revoke, suspend or limit the license of a licensee who has engaged in certain specified acts.
4. Prohibiting dispensing prescription drugs without the prescription order of a person licensed to prescribe and administer drugs. The act restores the requirement, eliminated by *Act 128*, that prescription orders must contain certain specified information. A record of renewal dispensing showing the date and amount must be kept. With certain exceptions, only pharma-

cists and practitioners may prepare, compound or dispense prescription drugs or prepare them for delivering.

5. Providing immunity from civil and criminal liability for the good-faith reporting by one health care professional to another of information on unprofessional conduct or a pharmacy laws violation.

Public Utilities

Act 79 *(SB-14)* creates a procedure under which the PSC may approve the formation of public utility holding companies. A public utility holding company is a company which exercises a specified degree of control over a public utility. Telecommunications holdings companies are not subject to the procedure. The act exempts any public utility holding company which is not a public utility from public utility regulation and regulates certain public utility holding company activities relating to fair competition.

Act 297 *(SB-318)* authorizes the PSC to deregulate telecommunications service if it determines that there is sufficient competition to justify the deregulation. The act provides for the provisional deregulation of telecommunications resellers, cable television service providers, pay telephone service providers, radio common carriers, cellular mobile radio carriers and private shared telecommunications systems. The act also provides a lesser degree of regulation for any telecommunication utility which had less than 7,500 customers as of January 1, 1984.

The act establishes an intervenor financing fund of $200,000 per year funded by public utilities in proportion to their gross income.

The act broadens an exemption for certain telecommunications resellers from a gross receipts tax applicable to other telecommunications companies to include certain other telecommunications resellers, and eliminates the expiration of the exemption on December 31, 1987.

The act also authorizes a telecommunications utility to enter into individual contracts and restricts access to business information received by the PSC from any nonutility affiliate.

Retirement

Act 29 *(AB-85)* authorizes any employer under the WRS, other than the state, to offer to its employes a health care coverage plan or an income continuation insurance plan through a program administered by the Group Insurance Board. DETF may by rule establish the eligibility standards or continuation requirements for such employers and employes and may by rule limit the number of employers included in the program.

Shared Revenue

Act 29 *(AB-85)* replaces the WSPTR program with a state property tax credit program consisting of a general government tax credit, a school levy tax credit and a school aid credit. The general government tax credit is distributed according to each municipality's share of nonschool property tax levies. The school levy credit is distributed according to each municipality's share of school levies based on a 3-year average. The school aid credit is distributed according to the formula that distributes general state aid to school districts. Each municipality is guaranteed 90% of its payment under the sum of the general government tax credit and the school levy tax credit under WSPTR in 1985. The act also provides procedures to correct school aid credit payments or state property tax credit (general government levy credit and school levy credit) payments.

The act provides that, beginning in 1988, shared revenue payments, general transportation aids, general equalization school aid and major categorical school aids will be applied as property tax credits instead of being paid as direct aids. If the tax credit to a municipality or county exceeds the total property taxes levied for the municipality or county, DOA will distribute the portion of the tax credit equal to the property taxes levied, with the remainder of the entitlement returned to the state general fund. The act further provides that if the sum of a municipality's or county's total aid entitlement exceeds the property taxes levied for the municipality or county, each entitlement is reduced.

Act 120 *(Jan. 1986 Spec. Sess. SB-1)* eliminates the automatic growth formula, under which shared revenue payments are increased to reflect increases in state general fund taxes, which *Act 29* had eliminated for the 1986 payments only, for 1987 and thereafter. The act also sets the level

of funding for 1987 shared revenue payments at $779,000,000, which is equal to the funding level for 1986 payments.

State Employment

Act 29 *(AB-85)* directs the Secretary of DER to engage in certain actions to correct pay inequities based on gender or race in the state classified service. (This is commonly referred to as the "comparable worth" legislation.) The act appropriates program supplement moneys to correct these pay inequities; however, the act limits the amount of general purpose revenue available for this purpose during the 1985-87 biennium to $9,100,000, and prohibits spending any of that money before July 1, 1986 (see also *Act 120*).

The act directs the Board of Regents of the UW System to grant faculty members holding the rank of professor, associate professor or assistant professor increases in base salary during the 1985-87 biennium over the salaries they received in October, 1984, in the following amounts, in addition to any regular or special salary adjustments or inflationary adjustments:

University of Wisconsin-Madison: 15%.

University of Wisconsin centers: 15%.

University of Wisconsin-Extension: 14.1%.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee: 12%.

All other institutions: an average of 10%, which may be a greater or lesser amount at any individual institution.

The increases are averages at each institution or institutional equivalent, and individual faculty members may receive a greater or lesser amount.

The act also directs that similar supplemental salary increases be granted to academic staff members in an amount averaging 4.7% of base salary received in October, 1984, within each institution or institutional equivalent. In addition, certain academic staff members are directed to be granted additional pay increases in accordance with a categorization plan for academic staff positions which the act requires to be developed.

State Finance

Act 29 *(AB-85)*, the 1985-87 biennial budget act, provides for a total state budget of $19.1 billion, as compared to a total budget of $16.7 billion under the 1983-85 budget act (1983 Wisconsin Act 27). The budget includes provisions intended to provide an estimated $906.6 million in additional direct and indirect property tax relief for homeowners, school districts and municipalities, an estimated $171.1 million in individual income tax reductions, and a one-time property tax and rent credit of $104 million against individual income taxes for the 1986 calendar year or corresponding taxable year. (All figures provided by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.)

Act 120 *(Jan. 1986 Spec. Sess. SB-1)*, the fiscal management or "budget repair" act, provides for an estimated $208 million in general purpose revenue appropriation reductions and expenditure reestimates for the purpose of decreasing state expenditures to conform with revised revenue estimates. (Figure provided by the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.)

Taxation

Act 29 *(AB-85)* eliminates certain individual income tax deductions, exclusions and credits, allows some of the eliminated deductions to be used in calculating a new credit and reduces the rates and the number of brackets for the individual income tax. The effect of these changes is to expand the income tax base and to reduce the rates for that tax. As a result, most taxpayers pay less tax than under former law. The act also disallows the accelerated cost recovery system of depreciation for residential property, and for farm property if the taxpayer's nonfarm income or gross farm profits exceeds a certain amount. The act creates a sliding scale for calculating the standard deduction, limits the amount of farm losses that may be used to offset other income, makes indexing of the brackets for the individual income tax dependent on the balance in the state general fund, creates a 1986 property tax and rent credit and discontinues the current property tax and rent credit.

The act allows DOR to levy upon property in order to collect delinquent taxes and to request DOA to deduct taxes owed from payments due to vendors.

The act specifies that the minimum tax is 55% of the federal minimum tax.

The act changes the method used to calculate the tax on telephone companies (see also *Act 297*).

Act 120 *(Jan. 1986 Spec. Sess. SB-1)* specifies in considerable detail the rules by which corporate income is to be apportioned, and the sales factor calculated, for the income and franchise taxes. The act discontinues the use of liquor stamps, and substitutes a reporting system, as the means for proving payment of the tax on liquor. The act also specifies that receipts from the tax amnesty program shall be deposited in the state general fund rather than in a segregated fund for the elderly property tax deferral program.

Act 153 *(Mar. 1986 Spec. Sess. AB-1)* changes the methods of assessing property for tax purposes and of determining equalized value that apply to agricultural land, exempts regular leaded gasoline not used on highways from the motor fuel tax rather than allowing a refund for it and adopts future federal income tax treatment of the federal milk production termination program.

Transportation

Act 29 *(AB-85)* makes various changes in the major highway program. The act:

1. Redefines a major highway project as one having a total cost of more than $5,000,000 and which involves either the construction of a new highway 2.5 miles or more in length or certain specified extensive reconstruction or reconditioning of an existing highway. Major highway projects, unlike other construction projects undertaken by DOT, must be approved by the Legislature before they may be constructed.
2. Enumerates 10 additional major highway projects for construction.
3. Provides that the Transportation Projects Commission may recommend that a project costing more than $2,000,000 which is located in a city or village be enumerated for construction.
4. Directs DOT to accelerate the engineering and construction schedules for a number of major highway projects.

Representative Thomas A. Hauke (Assembly majority leader) confers with Representative Richard A. Grobschmidt during the course of Assembly floor debate (photo courtesy of Assembly Democratic Caucus).

Act 337 *(May 1986 Spec. Sess. SB-1)* makes various changes relating to operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs (OWI). The act:

1. Provides a new crime, increased penalties and more restrictions on operating privileges and occupational licenses for persons who operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.2% or more. The new crime does not replace any other OWI offense.
2. Creates an operating privilege revocation procedure for any person who is arrested for OWI or a related offense and whose chemical tests for intoxication reveal a blood alcohol concentration of 0.2% or higher. The revocation hearing is before the circuit court.
3. Provides that certain OWI offenders must perform 20 hours of community service in addition to other applicable penalties.

MAJOR PROPOSALS THAT FAILED ENACTMENT

Beverages

Assembly Bill 669 and Senate Bill 430 would have established uniform bar closing times throughout Wisconsin.

Senate Bill 626 would have prohibited a person residing outside of Wisconsin from drinking alcohol beverages in Wisconsin unless the person had reached the legal drinking age in the person's state of residence.

Business and Consumer Law

Assembly Bill 54 would have prohibited investment of certain public trust funds in companies with certain business ties to South Africa.

Assembly Bill 175 proposed to reduce the regulation of the sale, possession and use of fireworks.

Senate Bill 395 would have regulated membership camping contracts.

Children

Assembly Bill 245 would have extended the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over children adjudged delinquent on the basis of certain serious crimes.

Assembly Bills 332, 475 and 665 and Senate Bills 472 and 487 would have permitted short-term detention of certain juveniles adjudged delinquent or in need of protection or services.

Constitutional Amendments

Senate Joint Resolution 4 and Assembly Joint Resolution 18 would have requested the U.S. Congress to call a constitutional convention to propose an amendment to the U.S. Constitution requiring a balanced federal budget.

Senate Joint Resolutions 9 and 22 would have abolished the offices of Secretary of State and State Treasurer.

Assembly Joint Resolution 59 would have extended the term of office for county sheriffs from 2 years to 4 years.

Correctional System

Senate Bill 565 would have given the Secretary of DHSS authority to establish a prison in the town of Dover in Racine County.

Crimes

Assembly Bill 17 and Senate Bill 31 would have revised obscenity laws.

Assembly Bill 600 and Senate Bill 349 would have revised elections, workload allocation, duties, funding and staffing relating to the District Attorney prosecution system.

Domestic Relations

Assembly Bill 474 would have changed the child custody and visitation laws to make joint custody more common and to require counties to provide mediation in child custody actions.

Education

Assembly Bill 316 and Senate Bill 276 would have prohibited corporal punishment in public and private schools.

Environment

Assembly Bill 885 would have required businesses and public agencies to file reports on hazardous chemicals handled at their facilities for use by fire and law enforcement agencies in emergencies.

Health

Assembly Bill 361 would have provided state aid to counties, cities and certain villages to provide public health services and state grants to assist the development of multiple county, county or city-county health departments.

Assembly Bill 625 would have permitted a hospital to implement a cardiac program, except a pediatric open-heart surgery program, without first obtaining DHSS approval.

Assembly Bill 763 proposed to revise the administrative structures and certain powers and duties of county, city, village and town public health agencies and clarify the powers and duties of local health officers.

Assembly Bill 900 and Senate Bill 604 would have established "adult family homes" as entities where residents could be provided care, treatment and services and receive medical assistance.

Mental Health

Assembly Bills 311 and 661 and Senate Bill 350 would have created new standards for involuntary civil commitments and emergency detentions.

Natural Resources

Assembly Bill 215 would have allowed DNR to establish state bridle trails and charge bridle tag fees.

Assembly Bill 275 proposed new methods for control of beaver populations.

Retirement

Senate Bill 622 would have made various substantive changes in the retirement benefit provisions under the WRS.

Assembly Bill 689 would have provided a mechanism for dividing a participant's rights and benefits under the WRS pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order.

State Employment

Assembly Bill 179 and Senate Bill 115 proposed to cover UW faculty and academic staff under the state employment labor relations act.

Assembly Bill 229 and Senate Bill 170 proposed to cover UW academic staff under the state employment labor relations act.

State Government

Senate Bill 32 would have abolished the boards of natural resources, veterans affairs, and agriculture, trade and consumer protection and placed a secretary at the head of each of those state departments.

On the Senate floor, Senator Michael G. Ellis (Senate assistant minority leader) conveys his point of view to fellow Senators (photo courtesy of Senate Republican Caucus).

Taxation

Assembly Bill 526 would have imposed a 0.5% fee on the sale of certain goods and services related to tourism in order to generate revenue for tourism promotion.

Senate Bills 64, 187 and 206 and Assembly Bills 106 and 165 would have discontinued the inheritance tax and the gift tax.

Senate Bills 591 and 620 and Assembly Bills 24, 157, 570 and 963 would have revised the property tax assessment, and the determination of equalized valuation, of agricultural land.

Transportation

Senate Bill 7 would have required most operators of and passengers in motor vehicles to use safety belts.

Senate Bill 90 would have required either motor vehicle liability insurance or a bond to assure financial responsibility for the operation of a motor vehicle.

Senate Bill 287 and May 1986 Spec. Sess. Senate Bill 14 and Assembly Bill 13 would have created an administrative procedure for the revocation of operating privileges of persons who operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Senate Bill 360 would have established conditions for the application of salt to highways during the winter driving period and would have required highway maintenance authorities to complete a training program on snow and ice removal and control.

COMMITTEES OF THE 1987 LEGISLATURE

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

Administrative Rules, Review of — PLEWA, *chairperson;* CZARNEZKI, *vice chairperson;* JAUCH, KREUL, COWLES (effective 4/28/87).

Aging, Banking, Commercial Credit and Taxation — FEINGOLD, *chairperson;* PLEWA, *vice chairperson;* CZARNEZKI, KINCAID, JAUCH, KREUL, ELLIS (resigned 4/21/87), BUETTNER (effective 4/28/87), WEEDEN (effective 4/28/87).

Agriculture, Health and Human Services — MOEN, *chairperson;* JAUCH, *...e chairperson;* FEINGOLD, TE WINKLE, HARSDORF, LORMAN, RUDE.

Audit — LEE, *chairperson;* GEORGE, CZARNEZKI, LASEE, LEEAN.

Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policy — ULICHNY, *chairperson;* TE WINKLE, *vice chairperson;* PLEWA, HELBACH, CHILSEN, ENGELEITER (resigned 4/24/87), DAVIS (resigned 4/21/87), COWLES (effective 4/28/87), WEEDEN (effective 4/28/87).

Education — CZARNEZKI, *chairperson;* ADELMAN, *vice chairperson;* HELBACH, MOEN, JAUCH, HARSDORF, LORMAN, RUDE.

Finance — GEORGE, *chairperson;* ROSHELL, *vice chairperson;* CHVALA, HELBACH, NORQUIST, ANDREA, DAVIS, STITT.

Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs — PLEWA, *chairperson;* ULICHNY, *vice chairperson;* VAN SISTINE, ELLIS (resigned 4/21/87), BUETTNER (effective 4/28/87), COWLES (effective 4/28/87).

Judiciary and Consumer Affairs — ADELMAN, *chairperson;* FEINGOLD, *vice chairperson;* CHVALA, LEE, LORMAN, BUETTNER (effective 4/28/87), STITT (effective 4/28/87).

Labor, Business, Insurance, Veterans' and Military Affairs — VAN SISTINE, *chairperson;* ROSHELL, *vice chairperson;* TE WINKLE, PLEWA, KINCAID, CHILSEN, KREUL, LEEAN.

Senate Organization — RISSER, *chairperson;* STROHL, NORQUIST, ENGELEITER, ELLIS.

Senate Rules — STROHL, *chairperson;* RISSER, NORQUIST, ENGELEITER, ELLIS.

Transportation, Tourism and Conservation — KINCAID, *chairperson;* MOEN, *vice chairperson;* ROSHELL, ANDREA, KREUL, LEEAN (resigned 4/24/87), RUDE, WEEDEN (effective 4/28/87).

Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections — LEE, *chairperson;* CHVALA, *vice chairperson;* ADELMAN, NORQUIST, ELLIS, HARSDORF, LASEE.

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

Administrative Rules — ANTARAMIAN, *chairperson;* GRUSZYNSKI, *vice chairperson;* BLACK, COWLES (resigned 4/21/87), WELCH, ZEUSKE (effective 4/28/87).

Agriculture — GRONEMUS, *chairperson;* HUBLER, *vice chairperson;* SWOBODA, CLARENBACH, HASENOHRL, ROBERTS, MEDINGER, VOLK, TURBA, TREGONING, VAN GORDEN, COLEMAN, MUSSER, OTT.

Subcommittee on Rural Priorities — CLARENBACH, *chairperson;* HUBLER, ROBERTS, COLEMAN, MUSSER.

Assembly Organization — LOFTUS, *chairperson;* HAUKE, *vice chairperson;* CLARENBACH, MEDINGER, THOMPSON, NELSEN, TREGONING, WELCH.

Audit — WINEKE, *chairperson;* SCHNEIDER, *vice chairperson;* BARCA, SCHULTZ, SCHNEIDERS.

Children and Human Services — YOUNG, *chairperson;* NOTESTEIN, *vice chairperson;* ROBINSON, S. COGGS, KRUSICK, MAGNUSON, BOCK, FORTIS, MARGARET LEWIS, JOHNSRUD, ROSENZWEIG, PAULSON (resigned 4/28/87), BRANCEL.

Subcommittee on Strategies to Keep Children At-Risk in School — S. COGGS, *cochairperson;* NOTESTEIN, *cochairperson;* BOCK, JOHNSRUD, BRANCEL.

Colleges and Universities — GRUSZYNSKI, *chairperson;* MAGNUSON, *vice chairperson;* MEDINGER, S. COGGS, GROBSCHMIDT, NOTESTEIN, LINTON, BUETTNER (resigned 4/20/87), MARGARET LEWIS, BERNDT, BRANCEL, VERGERONT (effective 4/28/87).

Commerce and Consumer Affairs — WILLIAMS, *chairperson;* MAGNUSON, *vice chairperson;* LOOBY, HOLSCHBACH, GRONEMUS, KRUG, MERKT, WEEDEN (resigned 4/21/87), LEPAK, ZEUSKE (resigned 1/15/87), FOTI, BYERS (effective 1/15/87).

Criminal Justice and Public Safety — WOOD, *chairperson;* KRUSICK, *vice chairperson;* RUTKOWSKI, MEDINGER, BECKER, THOMPSON, S. COGGS, BARRETT, GROBSCHMIDT, BOCK, SCHNEIDERS, GOETSCH, BUETTNER (resigned 4/20/87), SCHMIDT, SCHOBER, BRANDEMUEHL, OURADA (effective 4/28/87).

Education — POTTER, *chairperson;* GROBSCHMIDT, *vice chairperson;* SWOBODA, ROBERTS, WILLIAMS, VOLK, MAGNUSON, NOTESTEIN, BOCK, KRUSICK (effective 1/7/87), YORK, RADTKE, TURBA, LARSON, WEEDEN (resigned 4/21/87), BRANDEMUEHL, BERNDT (effective 1/15/87), PAULSON (effective 4/28/87).

Elections — BARRETT, *chairperson;* CARPENTER, *vice chairperson;* POTTER, BECKER, SHOEMAKER, NEUBAUER, KRUG, VAN DREEL, RADTKE, WIMMER, WELCH, TURBA, DEININGER.

Employment and Training — BARCA, *chairperson;* ZWECK, *vice chairperson;* BECKER, MARK LEWIS, ANTARAMIAN, FERGUS, LINTON, S. COGGS (effective 1/7/87), MARGARET LEWIS, GOETSCH, WELCH, RADTKE, FARROW.

Employment Relations — LOFTUS, *chairperson;* HAUKE, SCHNEIDER, NELSEN.

Environmental Resources and Utilities — SEERY, *chairperson;* FORTIS, *vice chairperson;* ROBINSON, ANTARAMIAN, BARCA, BLACK, ZWECK, BOYLE (effective 4/28/87), SCHULTZ, PORTER, WEEDEN (resigned 4/21/87), LEPAK, DEININGER, FARROW (effective 4/28/87), BRADLEY (effective 4/28/87).

Excise and Fees — ROBERTS, *chairperson;* HAMILTON, *vice chairperson;* VANDERPERREN, LOOBY, HASENOHRL, GRONEMUS, HOLSCHBACH (effective 1/7/87), MCESSY, PORTER, BRADLEY, SCHOBER.

Finance — SCHNEIDER, *chairperson;* KUNICKI, *vice chairperson;* M. COGGS, TRAVIS, BELL, HOLPERIN, PROSSER, PANZER.

Financial Institutions and Insurance — TESMER, *chairperson;* FERGUS, *vice chairperson;* SHOEMAKER, SEERY, FORTIS, HAMILTON, ZWECK, CARPENTER (effective 1/7/87), HUELSMAN, LADWIG, MATTY, SCHULTZ, MARGARET LEWIS, SCHNEIDERS (effective 1/15/87).

Government Operations and Aging — HOLSCHBACH, *chairperson;* GROBSCHMIDT, *vice chairperson;* POTTER, WOOD, BLACK, ZEUSKE (effective 1/15/87), BYERS (resigned 1/15/87), FARROW.

Health — ROBINSON, *chairperson;* BOCK, *vice chairperson;* MEDINGER, BARRETT, CARPENTER, YOUNG, ZWECK, BLACK (effective 3/10/87), ROSENZWEIG, OURADA, JOHNSRUD, BUETTNER (resigned 1/15/87), YORK, SCHMIDT (effective 1/15/87), VAN GORDEN (effective 2/26/87).

Subcommittee on Long Term and Community Based Care — BARRETT, *chairperson;* BLACK, *vice chairperson;* ROBINSON, YOUNG, ZWECK, JOHNSRUD, YORK, SCHMIDT.

Subcommittee on Health Insurance for the Uninsured — BOCK, *chairperson;* MEDINGER, CARPENTER, ROSENZWEIG, OURADA.

Highways — VANDERPERREN, *chairperson;* BOYLE, *vice chairperson;* HASENOHRL, BOLLE, MARK LEWIS, VOLK, HUBLER, VAN GORDEN, MCESSY, BRADLEY, MUSSER, BRANDEMUEHL.

Housing and Securities — BECKER, *chairperson;* CARPENTER, *vice chairperson;* HOLSCHBACH (resigned 1/21/87), WILLIAMS, MARK LEWIS (resigned 1/13/87), FERGUS, FORTIS, SEERY (effective 1/28/87), JOHNSRUD, BUETTNER (resigned 1/15/87), SCHMIDT, BERNDT, YORK, FARROW (effective 1/15/87).

Judiciary — RUTKOWSKI, *chairperson;* VAN DREEL, *vice chairperson* (effective 1/7/87); HUBLER, TESMER, BOLLE, GRONEMUS, BARRETT, CARPENTER (resigned 1/7/87), YOUNG, SCHOBER, HUELSMAN, WIMMER, SCHMIDT, BRANCEL.

Labor — LOOBY, *chairperson;* HOLSCHBACH, *vice chairperson* (effective 1/7/87); VAN DREEL, VANDERPERREN, CLARENBACH, POTTER, KRUSICK, BOCK, CARPENTER (effective 1/7/87), VERGERONT, WALLING, TREGONING, LARSON, DEININGER.

Natural Resources — BLACK, *chairperson;* LINTON, *vice chairperson;* ROBINSON, WINEKE, GRUSZYNSKI, SEERY, BOYLE, NOTESTEIN (effective 1/28/87), BERNDT, PORTER, BRADLEY, OURADA, OTT.

Subcommittee on Radioactive Waste — BLACK, *chairperson;* BOYLE, *vice chairperson;* GRUSZYNSKI, LINTON, BRADLEY, OURADA.

Subcommittee on State Parks and Forests — LINTON, *cochairperson;* BOYLE, *cochairperson;* BLACK, BERNDT, OTT.

Rules — HAUKE, *chairperson;* LOFTUS, *vice chairperson;* CLARENBACH, MEDINGER, THOMPSON, S. COGGS, NELSEN, TREGONING, WELCH, RADTKE (effective 1/15/87).

State Affairs — SHOEMAKER, *chairperson;* NOTESTEIN, *vice chairperson* (effective 1/7/87); GROBSCHMIDT, ROBERTS, WOOD, GRUSZYNSKI, MAGNUSON, HOLSCHBACH (effective 1/7/87), LEPAK, BYERS, LADWIG, FOTI, COLEMAN.

Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity — SWOBODA, *chairperson;* HUBLER, *vice chairperson;* THOMPSON, VOLK, BOYLE, LINTON, VAN DREEL, MATTY, ZEUSKE, PAULSON, MUSSER, BRANCEL.

Subcommittee on Long-Term Future of Tourism Funding — THOMPSON, *chairperson;* BOYLE, VOLK, MUSSER.

Subcommittee on Tourism Promotion and Advertising Concepts — VAN DREEL, *chairperson;* THOMPSON, PAULSON, ZEUSKE.

Subcommittee on Coordination — HUBLER, *chairperson;* BOYLE, BRANCEL.

Subcommittee on Forest Productivity — VOLK, *chairperson;* MATTY, LINTON.

Trade, Industry and Small Business — MARK LEWIS, *chairperson;* FERGUS, *vice chairperson;* CLARENBACH, SHOEMAKER, ANTARAMIAN, KRUG, BOYLE, FORTIS, FOTI, HUELSMAN, ZEUSKE, VERGERONT, COWLES (resigned 4/21/87), OURADA, ROSENSWEIG (effective 4/28/87).

Subcommittee on Long-Term Future of Tourism Funding — KRUG, *chairperson;* BOYLE, HUELSMAN.

Transportation — HASENOHRL, *chairperson;* VANDERPERREN, *vice chairperson;* RUTKOWSKI, THOMPSON, BARCA, SEERY, PAULSON, TREGONING, WALLING, OTT.

Urban and Local Affairs — S. COGGS, *chairperson;* HAMILTON, *vice chairperson;* BOLLE, WINEKE, CARPENTER (resigned 1/7/87), YOUNG, VAN DREEL, MARK LEWIS (effective 1/7/87), GOETSCH, SCHOBER, JOHNSRUD, DEININGER, FARROW.

Veterans and Military Affairs — BOLLE, *chairperson;* SWOBODA, *vice chairperson;* LOOBY, TESMER, THOMPSON, LARSON, BYERS, VAN GORDEN.

Ways and Means — NEUBAUER, *chairperson;* WILLIAMS, *vice chairperson;* ROBERTS, WOOD, KUNICKI, WINEKE, BARRETT, GRUSZYNSKI, YOUNG, WIMMER, COLEMAN, MERKT, WALLING, ROSENZWEIG, VERGERONT.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

Since the following committees are statutory, they are included in the description of statutory legislative committees and legislative service agencies: Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules, Joint Audit Committee, Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management, Joint Committee on Employment Relations, Joint Committee on Finance, Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, and the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

COMMITTEES CREATED BY THE 1987 LEGISLATURE:

Regulation of Gambling, Select Committee on the — VAN SISTINE, *cochairperson;* ROSHELL, *cochairperson;* PLEWA, JAUCH, RISSER, KREUL, CHILSEN, HARSDORF.

Created by: 1987 Senate Resolution 4.

The committee will develop legislation to regulate pari-mutuel on-track betting and to provide for the operation of a Wisconsin state lottery for submission to the senate.

Regulation of Gambling, Select Committee on — BECKER, *chairperson;* ROBINSON, *vice chairperson;* HAUKE, SHOEMAKER, MEDINGER, HUBLER, SCHMIDT, BRADLEY, MERKT, LEPAK, LARSON.

Created by: 1987 Assembly Resolution 4.

The committee shall function for the balance of the 1987 to 1989 legislative biennium.

STATUTORY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES AND LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

Joint Committee for Review of ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

Members: SENATOR PLEWA, REPRESENTATIVE ANTARAMIAN, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS COWLES, CZARNEZKI, JAUCH, KREUL; REPRESENTATIVES BLACK, GRUSZYNSKI, WELCH, ZEUSKE.

Committee Staff: DAVID CIESLEWICZ, 266-7505; WILLIAM MCCLENAHAN, 266-0640.

Mailing Address: Senator Plewa, Room 35 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Antaramian, Room 117 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephone: Senator Plewa, (608) 266-7505; Representative Antaramian, (608) 266-0640.

Publications: Biennial Report.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.56.

History: The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules was created as a special joint legislative committee in 1955, and the membership was enlarged by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, and by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977. Its powers were significantly expanded by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979.

Organization: The committee consists of 5 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. The committee is chaired by one member of each house selected by the majority party of that house. The committee meets at the call of one of its cochairpersons.

Functions: The committee's function is to promote adequate and proper rules, statements of general policy, interpretations of statutes by state agencies, and an understanding on the part of the public respecting such rules. The committee may direct an agency to promulgate emergency rules when the committee determines that a statement of policy or an interpretation of a statute is a rule. It may hold public hearings to investigate complaints with respect to rules and portions of rules and may suspend a rule in whole or in part, but when it does so it must introduce a bill in each house to repeal the rule or the parts suspended. If these bills are defeated, the rule stands and may not be suspended again. If one of the bills is enacted, the rule is thereby repealed and shall not be promulgated again unless authorized by law. In addition, the committee may require an agency to hold a public hearing on recommendations made as a result of an investigation of a complaint and to report back to the committee within a specified time.

The committee must also act in the rule-making process to review a proposed rule if another legislative standing committee has formally objected to a proposed rule or a portion of a proposed rule. The committee is then required to hold a public hearing and may either uphold the standing committee, or reverse the standing committee's action. If the committee supports a standing committee's objection, the agency may not adopt the rule and the committee must introduce a bill in each house to support its action. If one of these bills is enacted into law, the agency may not adopt the rule unless authorized to do so by some future law. If the bills fail to pass, the agency may adopt the rule. Once the rule is adopted, the committee has the power to suspend it as discussed above.

With the emergence of a more full-time legislature, this committee has become active in legislative oversight activities. The committee acts as an ombudsman, handling constituent complaints about agencies or rules forwarded by legislators or directly by citizens. Its more traditional rule review functions have expanded to include general problem solving, negotiation, rule modification, rule development or introduction of legislation. This committee was one of the first of its kind in the country and is a model being copied by various states.

The committee also receives notice of all declaratory judgment actions respecting rules and may intervene in any of those actions with the consent of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

The committee prepares and submits a biennial report to the governor and the legislature containing its recommendations.

Joint
AUDIT COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR LEE, REPRESENTATIVE WINEKE, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS CZARNEZKI, GEORGE, LASEE, LEEAN; REPRESENTATIVES BARCA, SCHULTZ, SCHNEIDER, SCHNEIDERS.

Mailing Address: Senator Lee, Room 329 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Wineke, Room 10 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708-8953.

Telephone: Senator Lee, (608) 266-2512; Representative Wineke, (608) 266-3520.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.53.

History: The Joint Audit Committee was created by Chapter 224, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The committee consists of the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance, 2 majority party and 2 minority party senators and 2 majority party and 2 minority party representatives, appointed as are members of standing committees at the commencement of each legislative term. Each house designates a cochairperson.

Functions: The committee, subject to general supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, has the responsibility of advising the Legislative Audit Bureau. The committee may:

1. Evaluate the qualifications of candidates for state auditor and make recommendations to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.
2. Review reports of the bureau and confer with the auditor, other legislative committees and agencies audited.
3. Refer to the legislature or to an appropriate standing committee information that warrants action, request information from such a committee on action taken, and seek advice of an appropriate standing committee on program portions of an audit.
4. Function in the same manner as other standing committees of the legislature.

When a postaudit report cites various deficiencies, the head of the agency shall report to the audit committee of remedial actions taken. If the information is not forthcoming, the committee may report the matter to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization and to the appropriate standing committees. The audit committee may also propose corrective action to remedy undesirable practices. The audit committee may hold hearings on postaudit reports, may request the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization to investigate any matter within the scope of a postaudit conducted by the bureau, and may request investigation of any matter relative to the revenues and expenditures as well as the fiscal and performance activities of a state agency.

State of Wisconsin
BUILDING COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* SENATORS RISSER, RUDE, VAN SISTINE; REPRESENTATIVES SCHNEIDERS, SHOEMAKER, TESMER; BRYCE STYZA (citizen member); JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration), RALPH D. CULBERTSON (head of the engineering function, Department of Administration), GERALD D. GERMANSON (ranking architect, Department of Administration) (nonvoting advisory members).

Secretary: JERALD D. SLACK, *administrator,* Division of State Facilities Management (DOA).

Recording Secretary: JANIS LUHRSEN.

Mailing Address: 8th Floor, State Natural Resources Building (GEF-2), 101 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7866, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1855.

Total Budget 1985-87: $34,163,300 (including bond revenue amounts, building trust fund expenditures and debt service payments for state office buildings).

Statutory Reference: Section 13.48 (2).

History: The State of Wisconsin Building Commission was created by Chapter 563, Laws of 1949. Another 1949 law (Chapter 604) gave the commission authority to organize a nonprofit-sharing corporation (the Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation) to construct public buildings, while Chapter 267, Laws of 1961, authorized financing of public welfare buildings by nonprofit corporations. This resulted in the creation of the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation. Additional powers were given to the commission in 1957 for financing university and state college academic buildings (Chapter 593).

An amendment to the constitution as implemented by Chapter 259, Laws of 1969, providing for direct state borrowing, terminated the continued use of the various building corporations and enlarged the powers of the commission to finance capital facilities for all state agencies.

A separate State Bond Board, including 4 members of the Building Commission, was established by Chapter 259 to supervise the contracting of state debt. However, Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, abolished the State Bond Board and transferred the duties and responsibilities to the Building Commission. These duties include supervision of all matters relating to the contracting of public debt and revenue obligations and the issuance of all evidences of indebtedness therefore.

Organization: The commission consists of the governor, who shall be chairperson, one citizen member appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the governor, and 3 legislators from each house appointed as are standing committees. One legislator from each house shall be a member of the Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. The secretary of administration, the head of the engineering function and the ranking architect in the Department of Administration shall be nonvoting, advisory members. Terms of legislative members expire on the second Wednesday in January of the odd-numbered years.

Functions: The commission was created to coordinate the state building program and to establish a long-range plan for development of the state's physical plant. It is the duty of the commission to determine projects to be incorporated into a long-range program and recommend to the legislature a biennial building program, including the amounts for projects which must be appropriated. The commission oversees all state construction except highway development. The commission may also authorize the expenditure of sums from the State Building Trust Fund, which is used for construction, remodeling and maintenance of facilities and planning of future development. The commission is also the only state body which can authorize state debt. Therefore, all transactions for the sale of any instruments which result in a state debt liability must be approved by official resolution of the Building Commission.

Joint Survey Committee on DEBT MANAGEMENT

Members: SENATOR RISSER, REPRESENTATIVE KRUSICK, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS ROSHELL, STITT; REPRESENTATIVES TRAVIS, SCHNEIDERS; DOROTHY MACDONALD, KEN MERKEL, CONNIE PUKAITE (citizen members).

Mailing Address: Senator Risser, Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Krusick, Room 5 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephone: Senator Risser, (608) 266-1627; Representative Krusick, (608) 266-1733.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.49.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Debt Management was created by Chapter 317, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The committee is composed of 9 members: 3 senators and 3 representatives chosen as are standing committees, except that one member from each house shall also be a member of the state Building Commission, one from each house shall also be a member of the Joint Committee on Finance, and the 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house; and 3 members appointed by the governor, at least 2 of whom shall be experienced in or familiar with public debt management, public finance or municipal bond underwriting.

Officers are a Senate chairperson and vice chairperson, an Assembly chairperson and vice chairperson, and a secretary elected by the committee from among its nonlegislative members.

Functions: The purpose of the committee is to advise the legislature on coordinating the activities of state agencies and independent authorities issuing debt. The committee:

1. Determines the desirable amounts and forms of debt and revenue obligations to be authorized and the financial condition of the state agency or independent entity issuing the debt or revenue obligation.
2. Reviews all legislative proposals relating to the issuing of debt and revenue obligations or the use of the proceeds and advises the legislature thereon.
3. Reviews all legislative proposals relating to the authority of an independent entity to issue debt or revenue obligations or which would create a new authority with such powers.
4. Reviews the operational relationship between independent authorities and state agencies having program responsibilities in the same area.
5. Holds hearings and makes investigations.
6. Requires each agency or independent entity authorized to issue debt or revenue obligations to submit financial plans or reports.
7. Prepares such long-term financial plans relating to state debt, revenue obligations and other indirect debt as may be in the best interests of the state.

8. Submits a report as an appendix to any bill which relates to the authorization to issue state debt or revenue obligations, debt of independent state authorities, or for the authorization of new entities having the power to issue debt to finance a statewide public purpose. Such bills must be referred to the committee upon introduction instead of to a standing committee and shall not be considered in either house until the committee has submitted a report giving its opinion on the fiscal effect of the proposal on the state's or local government's ability to issue debt and revenue obligations, the appropriateness of the proposal in relation to the state's and local government's debt policies and the desirability of the proposal as a matter of public policy.

Joint Committee on EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Members: SENATOR RISSER (president of the Senate), REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS (speaker of the Assembly), *cochairpersons;* SENATOR STROHL, REPRESENTATIVE HAUKE (majority leaders); SENATOR ENGELEITER, REPRESENTATIVE NELSEN (minority leaders); SENATOR GEORGE, REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER (cochairpersons, Joint Committee on Finance).

Mailing Address: Senator Risser, Room 235 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Loftus, Room 211 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephone: Senator Risser, (608) 266-1627; Representative Loftus, (608) 266-3387.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.111.

History: The Joint Committee on Employment Relations was created by Chapter 270, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee comprised of 8 *ex officio* members: the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, the Senate and the Assembly majority and minority leaders, and the Senate and Assembly cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance.

Functions: The committee is charged with a number of responsibilities related to state employment relations. Any changes in the general state compensation plan, including the individual salary schedules, proposed by the secretary of the Department of Employment Relations must be submitted by the secretary to the committee for its approval. After a public hearing on the proposal, which is required by statute, the committee may approve or modify the secretary's proposal. Any modification by the committee of the proposed changes submitted by the secretary is subject to veto by the governor and, if vetoed, may be overridden by a vote of 6 members of the committee. The approved proposal (as may be modified by the committee) together with the unchanged provisions of the current compensation plan then becomes the official compensation plan until further modified. Those parts of the proposed compensation plan changes which require legislative action for implementation, when approved by the committee, must be introduced by the committee in companion bills, and these bills must be placed on the calendar. While parts of these bills may be referred to appropriate legislative committees for advisory recommendations, the committee is required to accompany the introduction of these bills with a recommendation for passage of the legislation without change. Since the advent of collective bargaining for certain groups of state employes in the classified service, the secretary of employment relations' recommendations for proposed changes in the state compensation plan, insofar as it relates to providing general wage increases for employes, apply only to nonrepresented classified employes and is generally referred to as the nonrepresented pay plan.

Wage increases for most of the unclassified employes (faculty and academic staff) at the University of Wisconsin are not covered by the provisions of the nonrepresented pay plan but are included in a separate proposal generally referred to as the faculty and academic staff pay plan.

The secretary of the Department of Employment Relations, after receiving recommendations from the UW Board of Regents, is required to also submit to the committee a separate proposal for adjusting the compensation and benefits of such employes. Upon submittal to the committee, this proposal is handled in the same manner as is the pay plan for nonrepresented classified employes.

The committee is also responsible for approving wage increases for represented state employes. The committee is specifically assigned the duty of approving or disapproving all tentative agreements reached between the Department of Employment Relations (representing the state) and any certified labor organization representing state employes. Any tentative agreement must first be ratified by the union. Following ratification, the committee is required to hold a public hearing on the tentative agreement. Subsequent to the hearing the committee may approve or disapprove the tentative agreement. If the committee does not approve the tentative agreement, the agreement must be returned to the bargaining parties for renegotiation. If the committee approves the agreement, the statutes require that those portions of a tentative agreement which require legislative action for implementation must be introduced by the committee in a bill or companion bills and the bill or bills must be put on the calendar or referred to the scheduling committee of the house. While parts of these bills may be referred to appropriate legislative committees for advisory recommendations, the committee is required to accompany the introduction of these bills with a recommendation for passage of the legislation without change. If the Legislature does not adopt the legislation as recommended by the committee without change, the tentative agreement must be returned to the bargaining parties for renegotiation.

The committee is also assigned the responsibility of approving the reimbursement rates for employes' use of personal automobiles, airplanes or motorcycles on state business. The Department of Employment Relations is required to submit recommended rates to the committee every biennium for its approval. One other related duty of the committee is to consider, in the same manner as the nonrepresented classified employe pay plan is considered, uniform travel schedule amounts for state officers and employes as well as dollar amounts for reimbursement of moving costs and payment for required uniforms or protective clothing (except those covered by collective bargaining agreements). As with the nonrepresented classified employes pay plan, the secretary of the Department of Employment Relations is responsible for submitting recommendations regarding such amounts to the committee for its consideration. The committee is also responsible for approving the recommendations of the secretary as to the assignment of unclassified division administrator positions to executive salary group ranges.

Joint Committee on FINANCE

Members: SENATOR GEORGE (chairperson, Senate Finance Committee), REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER (chairperson, Assembly Finance Committee), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS ANDREA, CHVALA, DAVIS, HELBACH, NORQUIST, ROSHELL, STITT; REPRESENTATIVES BELL, M. COGGS, HOLPERIN, KUNICKI, PROSSER, PANZER, TRAVIS.

Discussion Groups:

Education and Labor: SENATOR HELBACH, REPRESENTATIVE TRAVIS, *discussion group leaders;* SENATORS DAVIS, NORQUIST; REPRESENTATIVES M. COGGS, PANZER.

Environmental Resources and Justice: SENATOR ROSHELL, REPRESENTATIVE HOLPERIN, *discussion group leaders;* SENATORS CHVALA, STITT; REPRESENTATIVES BELL, PROSSER.

Health and Social Services: SENATOR NORQUIST, REPRESENTATIVE M. COGGS, *discussion group leaders;* SENATORS ANDREA, DAVIS; REPRESENTATIVES HOLPERIN, PROSSER.

Property Tax Relief and Local Finance: SENATOR CHVALA, REPRESENTATIVE BELL, *discussion group leaders;* SENATORS ROSHELL, STITT; REPRESENTATIVES KUNICKI, PANZER.

State Operations: SENATOR GEORGE, REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER, *discussion group leaders;* SENATORS ANDREA, CHVALA, DAVIS, HELBACH, NORQUIST, ROSHELL, STITT; REPRESENTATIVES BELL, M. COGGS, HOLPEPIN, KUNICKI, PANZER, PROSSER, TRAVIS.

Tax Policy: SENATOR ANDREA, REPRESENTATIVE KUNICKI, *discussion group leaders;* SENATORS HELBACH, STITT; REPRESENTATIVES PROSSER, TRAVIS.

Mailing Address: Senator George, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882, Room 115 South, State Capitol; Representative Schneider, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708-8953, Room 127 South, State Capitol.

Telephone: Senator George, (608) 266-2500; Representative Schneider (608) 266-0215.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.09.

History: The Joint Committee on Finance was created by Chapter 6, Laws of 1911. The origin of its predecessor — the Joint Committee on Claims — dates back to 1857 (Chapter 59). Subsequent to its creation, membership changes occurred in 1975 (Chapter 224) and 1985 (Act 2). Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the authority and appropriations of the Board on Government Operations to the committee.

Organization: The committee is a joint standing committee composed of 8 senators and 8 representatives appointed as are standing committees. A Senate member and an Assembly member are designated as cochairpersons of the committee.

Functions: Any bill introduced in either house of the legislature appropriating money, providing for revenue or relating to taxation must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before being passed. Further, a bill which must be introduced — the biennial budget bill recommended by the governor — is introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance and then referred to the committee for detailed consideration. After a series of public hearings, the committee considers it in a number of executive sessions culminating in the committee-recommended version of the bill. The committee-recommended version is then considered by the 2 houses of the Legislature in the course of adopting the budget.

The Joint Committee on Finance, considered to be one of the most important committees of the Wisconsin Legislature, consists of 8 senators and 8 representatives. The committee is cochaired by Representative Marlin D. Schneider (left) and Senator Gary R. George (right) (photo courtesy of Assembly Democratic Caucus).

In addition to these major responsibilities, the committee also has a number of other related responsibilities, including the following:

1. The committee is required to hold regular quarterly meetings for consideration of agency requests for supplementation of their budgets — such supplementation is to be conditioned on a finding that: a) an emergency exists, b) no funds are available for such purposes, and c) the purposes for which the supplemental appropriation is requested have been authorized or directed by the Legislature.
2. The committee may also transfer funds between existing appropriations and may increase or decrease positions from the number authorized by the Legislature in the budget or through separate legislation.
3. The committee is also empowered to reduce certain state agency appropriations as an emergency measure when necessitated by a decrease in state revenues.
4. The committee introduces — when required — the necessary legislation to provide for: a) the payment of claims against the state, b) the resolution of uncollectible shortages, or c) funding sufficient to restore any of the Housing and Economic Development Authority's capital reserve funds to the required level when such appropriation is certified as being necessary by the chairperson of the authority.
5. The committee is also responsible for the final approval of a variety of fiscal or fiscally related items, including: a) rental rates for state-owned employe housing; b) budgets for special and executive committees created by statute or executive order; c) general gifts, grants and bequests to the state, including specifying the state agency to carry out the purposes of the conveyance if none is so designated; d) Higher Educational Aids Board sale, conveyance or repurchase of student loans; e) interstate agreements regarding remission of nonresident tuition at institutions of higher education; f) level of state supplemental payments for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients; g) agreements between the state and the federal government for federal administration of state supplemental payments to SSI; h) reimbursement formula for medical assistance payments to nursing homes; i) guidelines and annual allocations for payments for the municipal services program; j) annual assessment rate for recovery of administrative expenses of state worker's compensation program; k) budget for nonincumbent, newly elected governor for staff and office expenses prior to inauguration; L) transfer of federal monies between block grants; m) State Building Commission's proposed sale or transfer of any surplus land having a fair market value of $20,000 or more; n) requests from the Department of Administration (DOA) for issuance of operating notes by the State Building Commission; o) agency plans to correct program revenue or segregated revenue deficit balances; p) any proposal by DOA to prorate state payments or establish priority payment schedules due to balances in any state fund being insufficient to meet required payments; q) state plan for the use of federal funds for the low-income energy assistance program prepared by the Department of Health and Social Services (DH&SS) and reports prepared by the department for the use of federal social services block grant funds; r) final general fund condition statement and summary of appropriations prepared by DOA for printing in the biennial edition of the *Wisconsin Statutes;* s) the purchase, lease or construction of additional correctional facilities; t) any interstate corrections compact submitted by DH&SS; u) any rate system proposed by the Hospital Rate-Setting Commission which would define rates as aggregate charges based on case mix measures; v) upon request from the Department of Transportation, the redesignation of any reconditioning, reconstruction or resurfacing project as a major highway project; w) with regard to the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority's annual plan for expenditure of any surplus funds and any parts of such plan which are objected to by a standing committee of the legislature designated to review such plan, the Joint Committee on Finance may concur in the standing committee's objections, modify the plan's objected-to parts, or approve the plan's objected-to parts notwithstanding the standing committee's objections; x) with regard to the Department of Development's biennial state housing plan and any parts of such plan which are objected to by a standing committee of the legislature designated to review such a plan, the Joint Committee on Finance may concur in the standing committee's objections, modify the plan's objected-to parts, or approve the plan's objected-to parts notwithstanding the standing committee's objections.

6. The committee is also statutorily empowered to inquire into the operations of any state agency to determine better methods, systems or procedures for improving state government operations.
7. The committee is also responsible for receiving a variety of statutorily required reports. The reports are enumerated in Section 13.09 (4) of the statutes.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Members 1985-1987: REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS (speaker of the Assembly, elected chairperson 9/26/85), *chairperson;* SENATOR RISSER (president of the Senate, elected vice chairperson 9/26/85), *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE TOMMY G. THOMPSON (minority leader from 12/81, elected secretary 3/85, resigned 12/4/86), *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVE BETTY JO NELSEN (minority leader from 1/87, elected secretary 1/23/87), *secretary;* SENATORS STROHL (replaced Senator Cullen as majority leader on 12/18/86); GEORGE (cochairperson, Jt. Finance, resumed position on council 7/20/85); DAVIS (ranking minority member, Jt. Finance, from 1/87); CZARNEZKI (replaced Senator Norquist as at-large member on 4/28/87); LEE (became at-large member on 7/20/85); MOEN (replaced Senator Strohl as at-large member on 1/13/87); ENGELEITER (minority leader from 1/85); HARSDORF (reappointed 1/28/86); KREUL (replaced former Senator McCallum as at-large member on 1/12/87); REPRESENTATIVES HAUKE (replaced Representative Becker as majority leader on 1/5/87); CLARENBACH (speaker pro tem from 1/83); SCHNEIDER (cochairperson, Jt. Finance from 1/7/85); PROSSER (replaced Representative Nelsen as ranking minority member, Jt. Finance, on 1/5/87); BELL (reappointed 5/28/85); M. COGGS (reappointed 5/28/85); TESMER (reappointed 5/28/85); BRADLEY (reappointed 6/10/85); MCESSY (reappointed 6/10/85).

Executive Secretary: BONNIE REESE.

Chief Staff Attorney: DAVID J. STUTE.

Legislative Council Rules Clearinghouse: RONALD SKLANSKY, *director;* RICHARD SWEET, *assistant director.*

Mailing Address: Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Publications: General Report of the Legislative Council to the 1987 Legislature; Digest of Council Bills in 1987 Session; Directory of 1987 Legislative Council Committees; Rules Clearinghouse Reports; reports on substantive issues considered by council committees, staff memoranda, briefs, working documents and other miscellaneous materials (available from the council).

Number of Employes: 35.17.

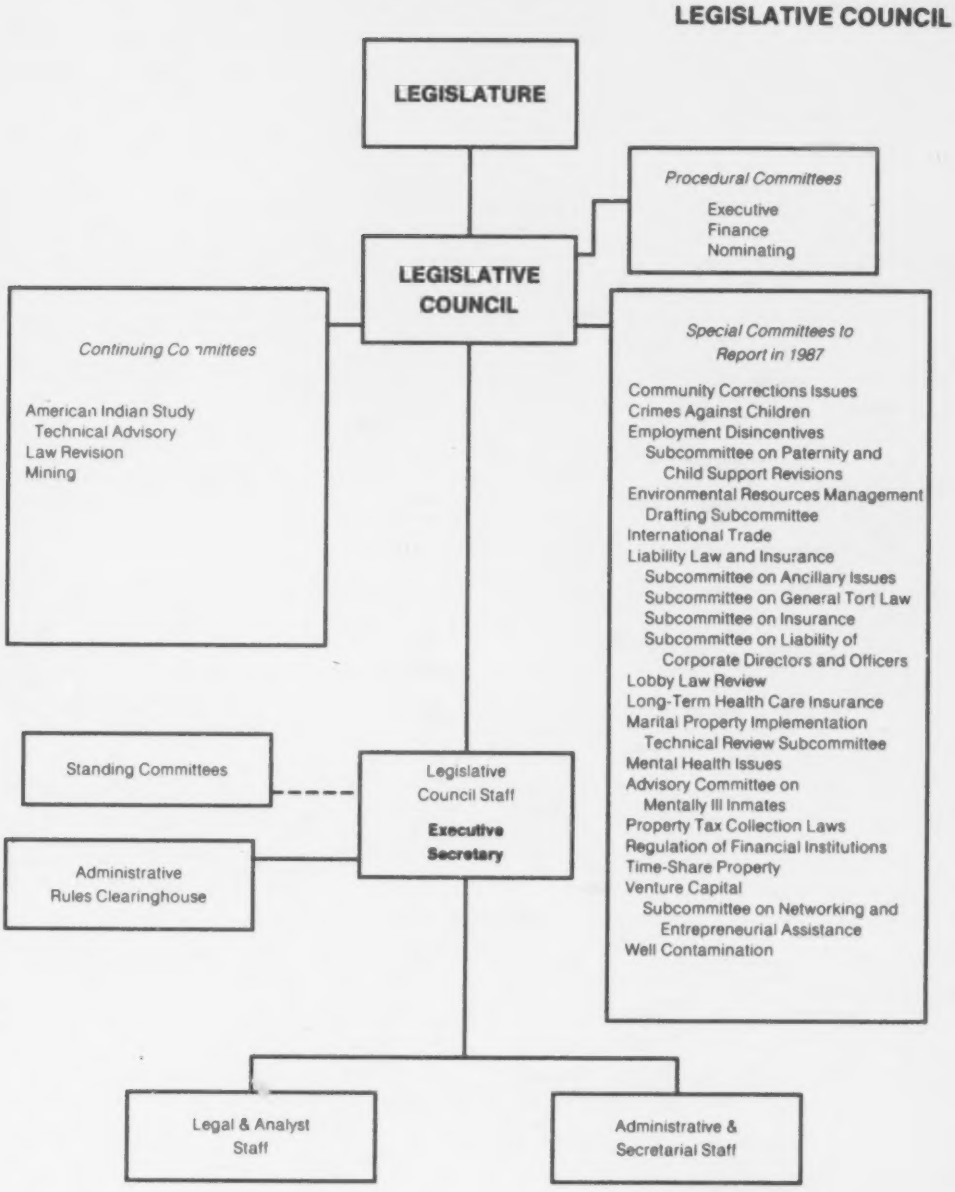
Total Budget 1985-87: $2,738,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.81 to 13.83, 13.91.

History: The Legislative Council was created by Chapter 444, Laws of 1947, and the first council was organized later that year, with 12 members. Subsequent laws increased the membership in stages to the present 21 (Chapter 659, Laws of 1965; 1985 Wisconsin Acts 29 and 95).

Organization: The council is composed of the speaker and deputy speaker of the Assembly, the president of the Senate, the Senate and Assembly majority and minority leaders, the 2 cochairpersons of and the ranking minority member from each house on the Joint Committee on Finance, and 5 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees in each house. Terms of appointive members expire on May 1 of each odd-numbered year.

The council operates through a committee system. Some committees are set by statute, others are created by the council.



Functions: The original purpose of the Legislative Council was to give careful study and consideration to various problems of government and then present the results to the legislature. Some studies are referred directly by the legislature to the council by enactment of a law or passage of a joint resolution, while others are initiated by the council. Advisory committees and subcommittees to council committees submit their findings and recommendations to their parent council committees. The council committees submit their reports, together with legislative proposals to carry out their recommendations, to the Legislative Council for approval. Proposals which are approved by a majority vote (11) of the membership of the council are introduced as council-authored bills in the legislature.

Since 1967, the Legislative Council staff has worked directly with all of the substantive standing committees in both houses of the legislature by providing professional legal counsel, science and analyst staff assistance to the standing committees. Similar services are provided on request to individual legislators on legislative matters.

Since 1979, the council staff has been assigned the added function of operating a Rules Clearinghouse for the review of all proposed administrative rules and assists the legislature's standing committees in their oversight of the rule-making process.

As a result of the 1984-85 study committee work, 26 proposals were recommended by the Legislative Council for introduction in the 1985 Legislature. Of these proposals, 13 were enacted (11 of the original bills were enacted and 2 were enacted as part of other legislation), and 13 were not enacted. Major enactments included proposals relating to marital property implementation, municipal collective bargaining, pregnancy options, telecommunications, medical malpractice and interstate banking.

In addition, the council's Law Revision Committee directly introduced 21 bills and joint resolutions in the 1985 Legislature. These proposals included remedial legislation, revisor correction bills and case and opinion bills. Of these proposals, 12 were adopted and 9 were not enacted.

The Legislative Council staff serves the council, its study committees, several statutory committees, all of the legislatures substantive standing committees, individual legislators and the Rules Clearinghouse.

American Indian Study Committee

Members: REPRESENTATIVE METZ (term expired 1/87), *chairperson;* JAMES SCHLENDER, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR HARSDORF, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES S. COGGS, HOLPERIN, OURADA, PLIZKA (term expired 1/87), ZEUSKE; SENATOR KINCAID; RICHARD L. GURNOE, GERALD L. HILL, RITA KESHENA, EUGENE TAYLOR, KIMBERLY VELE (public members).

The committee consists of 8 legislator members and 6 public members selected from names submitted by the Wisconsin Indian Tribes and Great Lakes Intertribal Council.

The committee, whose biennial appointments were made by the Legislative Council by a February 20, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to Section 13.83 (3), Stats., to study the problems and develop specific recommendations and legislative proposals relating to American Indians and the various Indian tribes in this state.

..., Technical Advisory Committee

Members: ALAN CALDWELL (appointed 1/7/87), CHUCK CONNORS, BOB MILLER, JOHN NIEMISTO, JON SKAVLEM, THEODORE E. STEPHENSON, JR., NANCIE YOUNG (department representatives).

The committee consists of one representative from each of the following departments: Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Justice; Natural Resources; Public Instruction; Revenue; and Transportation.

The committee was established pursuant to Section 13.83 (3) (f), Stats., to assist the American Indian Study Committee in performing its statutory functions.

Community Corrections Issues, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE BECKER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE TESMER, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE LEPAK, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES S. COGGS, KRUSICK, PROSSER; SENATOR RUDE; E. JAMES FITZGERALD, DAVID L. GORSKI, SISTER ESTHER HEFFERNAN, PEGGY KENDRIGAN (resigned 12/86), VICTOR MANIAN, VICTORIA MCCANDLESS, THOMAS W. MEAUX, SANDRA K. STRANDER (public members).

The committee consists of 6 representatives, 1 senator and 7 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by an April 15, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to an April 10, 1986 letter from Representative Becker, to examine community corrections issues, including: (a) the role and effectiveness of probation and parole service in protecting the community, enforcing court-ordered restitution to victims and providing programs for the rehabilitation of offenders, with special emphasis on programs for female offenders; (b) the use of county jails in community corrections programs; and (c) the laws relating to presentence investigations and the use of these investigations by courts and correctional personnel. The committee is directed to report to the council by December 31, 1986.

Crimes Against Children, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR ULICHNY, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE SCHOBER, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES BARRETT, BELL, JOHNSRUD, MAGNUSON, SCHMIDT; SENATOR HELBACH; RUTH A. BACHMAN, ROBERT C. CRAWFORD (resigned 11/86), RONNI JONES, DANIEL R. MOESER, SALLY MEYER RUF, VIRGINIA SCHRAG, ALLEN L. SPENCER, JAMES WARD (public members).

The committee consists of 7 representatives, 2 senators and 7 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by an April 15, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a February 12, 1986 letter from Senator Ulichny, to examine state laws relating to crimes against children. The study shall: (a) evaluate whether it is advisable to reorganize these laws into a separate chapter of the statutes, and (b) review these laws to address any major policy issues relating to crimes against children. The committee is directed to report to the council by December 31, 1986.

Employment Disincentives, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS, *chairperson;* SENATOR STROHL, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BARCA, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES M. COGGS, ROBINSON, SCHNEIDERS, R. YOUNG, WEEDEN (appointed as Senate member 4/87); SENATORS DAVIS, MOEN; ANNE ARNESEN, NOEL DALE, CASSIE DOWNER, HELEN FORBECK, IRWIN GARFINKEL, PATRICIA MAPP, JOHN L. MILLER, DAVID RIEMER, PAUL SOBEL, REVEREND M. TED STEEGE (public members).

The committee consists of 6 representatives, 4 senators and 10 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a July 28, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a July 11, 1986 letter from Representative Loftus, to study disincentives that keep persons with children from obtaining employment and achieving economic self-sufficiency, including an examination of the impact of the loss of Aid to Families with Dependent Children benefits and other public assistance benefits; a lack of affordable child care and full-day and four-year old kindergarten; and employment patterns which negatively affect participation in the work force by persons with children.

..., Subcommittee on Paternity and Child Support Revisions

Members: REPRESENTATIVES ROBINSON, SCHNEIDERS, *cochairpersons;* NOEL DALE, PETER GOLDBERG, JAMES MEIER, DAVID REIMER (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 representatives and 4 public members.

The subcommittee, appointed by the chairperson of the Special Committee on Employment Disincentives on February 2, 1987, is directed to examine revisions in the statutes dealing with paternity and child support.

Environmental Resource Management, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR STROHL, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BELL, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE RADTKE, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES BOLLE, CARPENTER, COWLES (appointed as Senate member 4/87), LADWIG; SENATOR NORQUIST; RICHARD A. ABDOO, THOMAS H. COENEN, RAY FELTON, DENNIS HULTGREN, MARCEY JASKULSKI, GARY A. KRIEGER, GEORGE MELCHER, SUSAN MUDD, G. WILLIAM PAGE (resigned 11/86) (public members).

The committee consists of 5 representatives, 3 senators and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by an April 15, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to April 8 and June 6, 1986 letters from Senator Strohl, to study the appropriate management and allocation of Wisconsin's air resources, with particular attention to air resources in southeastern Wisconsin. The study shall include: (a) an examination of techniques for flexible application of pollution regulations within the present framework of state and federal environmental protection laws; and (b) a review of ways to balance competing economic interests where pollution regulations apply to the siting or expansion of facilities. The committee is directed to report to the council by December 31, 1986.

..., Drafting Subcommittee

Members: SENATOR STROHL, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE RADTKE; RICHARD A. ABDOO, THOMAS H. COENEN, MARCEY JASKULSKI, GARY A. KRIEGER, SUSAN MUDD (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 senator, 1 representative and 5 public members.

The subcommittee, appointed by the chairperson of the Special Committee on Environmental Resource Management on March 9, 1987, is directed to draft a legislative proposal on the use and replenishment of a volatile organic compound growth accommodation in southeastern Wisconsin.

International Trade, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE ANTARAMIAN, *chairperson;* SENATOR HELBACH, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE FOTI, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES KRUG, MARK LEWIS, SWOBODA, VERGERONT; SENATORS MCCALLUM (resigned 11/86), ULICHNY; EUGENIO AMADOR, ROGER E. AXTELL, LARRY M. GREB, CARLA M. LENK, DIANE PAVELSKI, STEVEN E. RENK, GEORGE TESAR, PETER J. VAN HELDEN, MICHAEL P. WAXMAN (public members).

The committee consists of 6 representatives, 2 senators and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by an April 15, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to 1985 AJR 34, to (a) devise a cohesive state strategy for promoting international trade; (b) develop a plan for the coordination of present international trade activities conducted by governmental entities, such as the Department of Development, the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, the University of Wisconsin System, the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education System, individual municipalities and any other relevant governmental entities; (c) survey international trade activities by Wisconsin businesses; and (d) investigate ways to aid and promote the development of international trade in Wisconsin. The committee is directed to report to the council by December 31, 1986.

Law Revision Committee

Members: REPRESENTATIVE CRAWFORD (term expired 1/87), REPRESENTATIVE BARRETT (appointed 2/87), SENATOR RISSER, *cochairpersons;* REPRESENTATIVES HUBLER (appointed 2/87), HUELSMAN, PROSSER, RUTKOWSKI; SENATORS ADELMAN, GEORGE, STITT.

The committee consists of 5 representatives and 4 senators.

The committee, whose biennial appointments were made by the Legislative Council by a February 20, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to Section 13.83 (1), Stats., to (a) review remedial legislation based on nonsubstantive changes recommended by agencies; (b) review court decisions and opinions of the Attorney General which state that a statute is unconstitutional, ambiguous or otherwise in need of revision; (c) review Revisor's correction bills; (d) review suggestions for major codifications and revisions of the statutes; (e) cooperate with the Revisor of Statutes in identifying statutory provisions in need of revision; and (f) perform functions related to interstate compacts and agreements.

Liability Law and Insurance, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE SHOEMAKER, *chairperson;* SENATOR VAN SISTINE, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE T. THOMPSON (resigned 12/86), *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVE TURBA (appointed 12/86), *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES BARRETT, HUELSMAN (appointed 11/86), NEUBAUER, SEERY, WIMMER; SENATORS CULLEN (resigned 12/86), HARSDORF, LEEAN, TE WINKLE; ADRIAN COHEN, ERIC ENGLUND, ROBERT L. HABUSH, THOMAS LEE HEBL, JOHN N. KRAMER, JAMES THOMAS, HAROLD R. WILDE (public members).

The committee consists of 7 representatives, 4 senators and 7 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a June 17, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a June 11, 1986 letter from Representative Loftus, to review factors affecting the cost and availability of liability insurance in Wisconsin including, but not limited to, consideration of: (a) insurance industry underwriting and rate-setting practices; (b) regulation of the insurance industry; (c) laws, legal rules and practices affecting the imposition, extent of and insurability against tort liability; and (d) the operation of the judicial system and alternative dispute resolution systems. The committee is directed to report to the council by December 31, 1986.

..., Subcommittee on Ancillary Issues

Members: SENATOR VAN SISTINE, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE SHOEMAKER; SENATORS HARSDORF, LEEAN; ADRIAN COHEN, THOMAS LEE HEBL (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 1 representative, 3 senators and 2 public members.

The subcommittee, appointed by the chairperson of the Special Committee on Liability Law and Insurance on December 19, 1986, is directed to review proposals for changes in tort law of limited, rather than general, application and proposals relating to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

..., Subcommittee on General Tort Law

Members: REPRESENTATIVE WIMMER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES BARRETT, SHOEMAKER, TURBA; SENATOR TE WINKLE; ROBERT L. HABUSH, JAMES THOMAS (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 4 representatives, 1 senator and 2 public members.

The subcommittee, appointed by the chairperson of the Special Committee on Liability Law and Insurance on December 19, 1986, is directed to review proposals relating to general tort law principles, contingency fees and frivolous suits; and to develop recommendations on these subjects for the special committee.

..., Subcommittee on Insurance

Members: REPRESENTATIVE NEUBAUER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES HUELSMAN, SEERY, SHOEMAKER; ERIC ENGLUND, JOHN N. KRAMER, HAROLD R. WILDE (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 4 representatives and 3 public members.

The subcommittee, appointed by the chairperson of the Special Committee on Liability Law and Insurance on December 19, 1986, is directed to review proposals relating to insurance and the insurance industry; and to develop recommendations on these subjects for the special committee.

..., Subcommittee on Liability of Corporate Directors and Officers

Members: REPRESENTATIVE SHOEMAKER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BARRETT; SENATOR TE WINKLE; ADRIAN COHEN, ERIC ENGLUND (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 representatives, 1 senator and 2 public members.

The subcommittee, appointed by the chairperson of the Special Committee on Liability Law and Insurance on December 19, 1986, is directed to review unresolved issues arising from the special committee's deliberations on the indemnification and liability of corporate directors and officers; and to develop recommendations on these issues for the special committee.

Lobby Law Review, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR CHVALA, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BRIST (appointed as public member 12/86), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR CHILSEN, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES BYERS, GRUSZYNSKI, HOLPERIN, VOLK, YORK; SENATOR LEE; ARLEN CHRISTENSON, GARY R. GOYKE, WILLIAM H. HAUDA, RICHARD J. LEWANDOWSKI, MONA STEELE, GARY D. WILLIAMS, STANLEY YORK (public members).

The committee consists of 5 representatives, 3 senators and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by an April 15, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to 1985 SJR 81, to examine the effectiveness of the current law regulating the practice of lobbying, including specifically the extent to which the law provides the public with a complete, accurate and meaningful picture of the actual extent of activities carried on by persons who are employed for the purpose of attempting to influence state legislative and administrative action. The committee is directed to report to the council by December 31, 1986.

Long-Term Health Care Insurance, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE BARRETT, *chairperson;* SENATOR MOEN, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR LORMAN, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES GROBSCHMIDT, MERKT, OURADA, ROBINSON; SENATOR

NORQUIST; BETSY ABRAMSON, RALPH ANDREANO, JOHN J. BARTKOWSKI, FREDERICK W. BLANCKE, SANDRA K. CASPER, ROBERT M. ELCONIN, JOHN JARDINE, EVELYN B. OWENS (resigned 12/86), ERIC STANCHFIELD, GLADYS R. VOEGTLI (public members).

The committee consists of 5 representatives, 3 senators and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a June 17, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a June 11, 1986 letter from Representative Loftus, to study (a) the need for long-term health or custodial care insurance for the elderly and ways to encourage the private sector to offer such insurance and (b) possible alternatives to insurance mechanisms to meet such health care and custodial needs. The committee is directed to report to the council by December 31, 1986.

Marital Property Implementation, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE RUTKOWSKI, SENATOR ADELMAN, *cochairpersons;* REPRESENTATIVES HUELSMAN, NEUBAUER, R. YOUNG; SENATORS FEINGOLD, LORMAN; JOHN C. FRANK, JOHN E. KNIGHT, JUNE M. WEISBERGER (public members).

The committee consists of 4 representatives, 3 senators and 3 public members.

The committee, reestablished by the Legislative Council by a March 10, 1987 mail ballot, is directed to review proposals for implementation of the marital property law to determine if further clarification and refinement of the law is necessary. The committee is directed to report to the council in a timely manner.

..., Technical Review Subcommittee

Members: JUNE M. WEISBERGER, *chairperson;* JOHN C. FRANK, JOHN E. KNIGHT (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 3 public members.

The subcommittee, appointed by the cochairpersons of the Special Committee on Marital Property Implementation on April 1, 1987, is directed to review issues relating to the implementation and operation of the marital property law for, or at the request of, the special committee and assist staff in refining draft language prior to consideration of drafts by the special committee.

Mental Health Issues, Special Committee on

Members: SENATOR RISSER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES MEDINGER, NOTESTEIN, *co-vice chairpersons;* SENATOR RUDE, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES GRUSZYNSKI, OURADA, ROSENZWEIG; SENATORS ENGELEITER, OTTE (appointed as public member 12/86); JOHN EASTERDAY, WALTER J. GLEASON, DIANNE GREENLEY, PAULINE JACKSON, SUSAN KOPPA, ROSALYN LIBMAN, ROBERT MCKNIGHT, PAUL MEYER, ROBERT R. PEKOWSKY, ROBERT PLEDL, SHARON VANDER ZYL (public members).

The committee consists of 5 representatives, 3 senators and 12 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by a February 20, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a December 20, 1985 letter from Senator Risser, to undertake a thorough examination of present mental health concerns, including a study of (a) community and institutional programs and services for the mentally ill; (b) present civil commitment standards and alternatives thereto; and (c) services available to the mentally ill in prisons and jails. [The Advisory Committee on Mentally Ill Inmates will undertake the study of the mentally ill in prisons and jails and make its recommendations to the special committee.]

..., Mentally Ill Inmates, Advisory Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE MEDINGER, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVES BECKER, BUETTNER, ZEUSKE; SENATOR OTTE (appointed as public member 12/86); RONALD BECKMAN, MICHAEL CARR, SHEILA DRESEN, JOE MCCARTHY, FERNANDO PEREZ, MICHAEL SCHROEDER, PEARL E. TUCKER, BEV YOUNG (public members).

The committee consists of 4 representatives and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by an April 15, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to an April 14, 1986 letter from Senator Risser, to study problems related to the care and treatment of mentally ill inmates in county jails and state prisons, with emphasis on the chronically mentally ill. [The advisory committee will report its recommendations to the Special Committee on Mental Health Issues.]

Mining Committee

Members: SENATOR KINCAID, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE BRIST, *vice chairperson* (term expired 1/87); REPRESENTATIVE TREGONING, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER; SENATORS CULLEN (term expired 1/87), THENO (term expired 1/87); RICHARD BUCHMAN, RUSSELL STEEL, JOHN D. STRASMA, DAVID WAITE (public members); MICHAEL LEY (department representative).

The committee consists of 3 representatives, 3 senators and 4 public members and 1 department representative named by the Governor.

The committee, whose biennial appointments were made by the Legislative Council by a February 20, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to Section 13.83 (5), Stats., to study the social, educational, economic and environmental impacts of mining on state and local governments and advise the Investment and Local Impact Fund Board on the investment and distribution of revenues received by the board.

Property Tax Collection Laws, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE WINEKE, *chairperson;* SENATOR MOEN, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE GOETSCH, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES COLEMAN, SCHNEIDER, SWOBODA, WOOD; SENATOR LEEAN; SENN BROWN, THOMAS D. CUENE, EDWIN GOLDMAN, HELEN HORN, DANIEL T. KELLEY (appointed 4/87), RINDERT KIEMEL, JR., LEROY LOKKEN (resigned 4/87), RICHARD STADELMAN, RICHARD L. STAUBER, NORBERT WURTZEL (public members); ROGER E. SUNBY or WALTER BURKHOLDER; RALPH TAYLOR or MICHAEL VLAISAVLJEVICH (resigned 4/10/87) (nonvoting agency representatives).

The committee consists of 6 representatives, 2 senators, 9 public members and 2 nonvoting agency representatives.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by an April 15, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to April 9 and May 9, 1986 letters from Representative Wineke and 1985 AJR 43, to revise and recodify Chapter 74 of the statutes, and any related statutes, regarding the collection of property taxes and the distribution of property taxes and the timing of state payments to local units, to: (a) organize related provisions in a coherent pattern; (b) remove archaic and obsolete language; (c) resolve statutory ambiguities; and (d) make any revisions necessary to recognize the contemporary needs of local units of government and of the taxpayers. The committee is directed to report to the council by December 31, 1986.

Regulation of Financial Institutions, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE KUNICKI, *chairperson;* SENATOR KINCAID, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR KREUL, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES BARCA, CARPENTER, LADWIG (appointed 12/86), MATTY, SHOEMAKER, J. YOUNG (resigned 12/86); SENATORS CULLEN (resigned 12/86), CZARNEZKI, PLEWA; JAMES L. BROWN, JAMES D. FRIEDMAN, BRIAN T. KAYE, ROWLAND J. MCCLELLAN, ED M. MUEHLENBERG, A. JOHN RICHTER, DEAN A. TREPTOW, EVAN N. ZEPPOS (public members).

The committee consists of 6 representatives, 4 senators and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by an April 15, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to an April 9, 1986 letter from Representative Kunicki, to study the structure for the regulation of financial service institutions, including an examination of alternative state regulatory structures in terms of their cost-effectiveness and their capacity to assure consistent and coordinated regulation of the state's financial institutions and financial services providers (banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions and mortgage bankers). The committee is directed to report to the council by December 31, 1986.

Time-Share Property, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE BRIST (appointed as public member 12/86), *chairperson;* SENATOR CZARNEZKI, *vice chairperson;* SENATOR DAVIS, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES HOLPERIN,

HOLSCHBACH, R. THOMPSON, WALLING, WELCH; RONALD J. ANTOINE, PETER C. BIERMEIER, KENNETH W. CARLSON, TOM FRENN, J. MILES GOODWIN, DOROTHY REEDER (resigned 11/86), DONALD SCHINK, WILLIAM A. WULF (public members).

The committee consists of 5 representatives, 2 senators and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by an April 15, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to a May 15, 1985 recommendation of the Special Committee on Condominium Issues and an October 21, 1985 letter from Representative Brist, to study time-share condominium property ownership, including issues relating to protection of property rights, governance of the property and state regulatory involvement. The committee is directed to report to the council by December 31, 1986.

Venture Capital, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE FERGUS, *chairperson;* SENATOR PLEWA, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE PANZER, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES BLACK, GROBSCHMIDT, JAUCH (appointed as Senator 12/86), MARGARET LEWIS, ROSENZWEIG; SENATORS GEORGE, STITT, ULICHNY; RICHARD W. CUTLER, JAN EDDY, ROGER H. GANSER, GEORGE A. GOETZ, SAMUEL N. HOPE, JAMES P. INJESKI, THOMAS H. JENKINS, RICHARD D. PAULS (public members).

The committee consists of 6 representatives, 5 senators and 8 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by an April 15, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to 1985 AJR 71, to study ways to promote the availability of venture capital and related types of financial assistance in Wisconsin. The committee is directed to report to the council by December 31, 1986.

..., Subcommittee on Networking and Entrepreneurial Assistance

Members: REPRESENTATIVE FERGUS, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE ROSENZWEIG; RICHARD W. CUTLER, JAN EDDY, ROGER H. GANSER, GEORGE GOETZ, JAMES P. INJESKI, THOMAS H. JENKINS (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 2 representatives and 6 public members.

The subcommittee, appointed by the chairperson of the Special Committee on Venture Capital on November 25, 1986, is directed to examine ways to assist entrepreneurs seeking or in need of equity financing and to improve the communication between these entrepreneurs and venture capitalists.

Well Contamination, Special Committee on

Members: REPRESENTATIVE BELL, *chairperson;* SENATOR OTTE (appointed as public member 12/86), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR HARSDORF, *secretary;* REPRESENTATIVES BRADLEY, PORTER, ROBINSON, R. THOMPSON; SENATOR STROHL; GEORGE BOUSLEY, KAREN M. CHRISTIANSON, ROGER CLIFF, TOM DAWSON, DAVID KEDROWSKI, GERALD R. MUELLER, EUGENE SZYMKOWIAK, WILLIAM WEBSTER (public members).

The committee consists of 5 representatives, 2 senators and 9 public members.

The committee, established by the Legislative Council by an April 15, 1986 mail ballot, is directed, pursuant to SECTION 2033, 1983 Wisconsin Act 410, to study compensation for contaminated private water supplies, including an examination of how the present statutes are being implemented and any other appropriate means of providing compensation for well contamination. The committee is directed to report to the council by December 31, 1986.

Joint Committee on
LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION

Members: SENATOR RISSER (president of the Senate), REPRESENTATIVE LOFTUS (speaker of the Assembly), *cochairpersons;* SENATORS STROHL (majority leader), ENGELEITER (minority leader), NORQUIST (assistant majority leader), ELLIS (assistant minority leader); REPRESENTATIVES HAUKE (majority leader), NELSEN (minority leader), MEDINGER (assistant majority leader), TREGONING (assistant minority leader).

Mailing Address: Legislative Council, Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

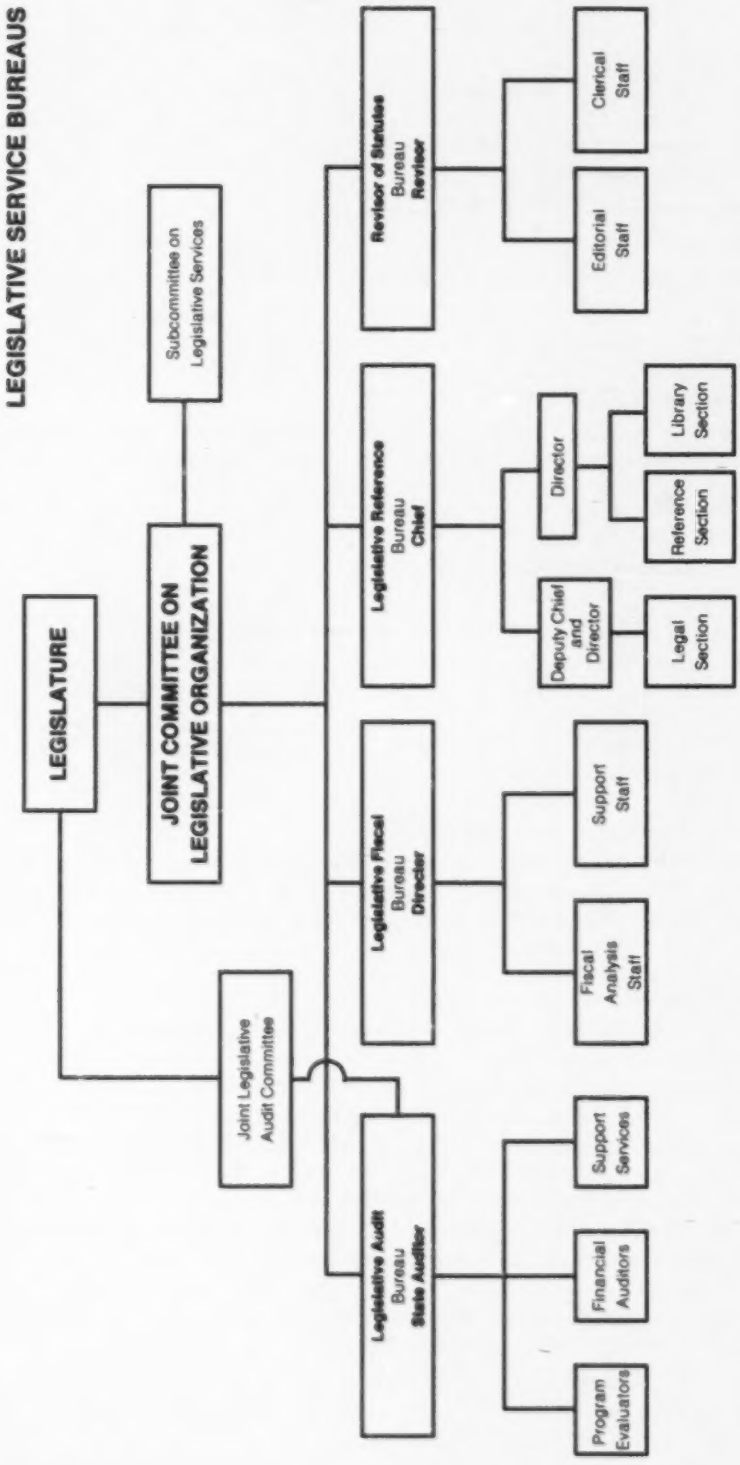
Statutory Reference: Section 13.80 and Joint Rule 23.

History: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization was created by Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, and by 1963 Assembly Joint Resolution 91; and was amended by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965; Chapters 3 and 325, Laws of 1977; 1977 Assembly Joint Resolution 23; Chapter 34, Laws of 1979; and by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29.

Organization: The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee which consists of 10 *ex officio* members: the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, and the majority and minority and assistant majority and minority leaders of each house. The committee has established a Subcommittee on Legislative Services to advise the committee on text processing matters and other matters referred to the subcommittee by the Joint Committee. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council staff.

Functions:

1. Supervise and make policy for all legislative staff services.
2. Serve as the policy-making board for the legislative service agencies; to wit, the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Revisor of Statutes Bureau, the Legislative Audit Bureau and the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.
3. Determine the types of tasks to be assigned to the bureaus within statutory limitations, and the quantity and quality thereof.
4. Consider and approve the budget of each bureau.
5. Determine the salary level of each bureau head.
6. Make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the operation of the bureaus.
7. Select the director of each bureau. In the case of the state auditor, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee shall make recommendations for the approval of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.
8. Employ outside professional consultants to study ways of improving legislative staff services and organization.
9. Inquire into misconduct of members or employes of the legislature.
10. Supervise the development of programs for computer use and approve and monitor computer operations in the legislative process.
11. Advise the Ethics Board on matters relating to the board's operations.
12. Investigate, at the request of the Legislative Audit Committee, any matter within the scope of a postaudit completed or being conducted by the Legislative Audit Bureau and generally supervise the responsibility of the Legislative Audit Committee.
13. Reserve such space as is necessary in the Capitol for the use of the legislature.
14. Determine the officer who has operational responsibility for legislative document sales and distribution.
15. Recommend to the legislature a newspaper to serve as the official state newspaper.
16. Designate a member of the Council on Data Processing (DOA).
17. Adopt a biennial parking plan for legislators and officers of the Senate and Assembly.
18. Designate the individuals authorized to sign joint purchasing contracts for the Senate and Assembly and the legislative service agencies.
19. Has concurrence authority over Governor's appointment of the director and staff assistant of the Wisconsin Federal-State Relations Office in Washington D.C.



SERVICE BUREAUS

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU

State Auditor: DALE CATTANACH.
Deputy State Auditor: THOMAS L. MICKELSON.
Executive Assistant: WENDY L. WINK.
Audit Directors: DON BEZRUKI, JUDITH F. FRYE, JACOB K. KLAM, RONALD L. YATES.

Mailing Address: Suite 402, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-2818.

Publications: Audit reports of individual state agencies and programs (not for general distribution, but copies are on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau).

Number of Employes: 71.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $4,684,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.94.

History: The Legislative Audit Bureau was created as a bureau in the legislative branch, under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965. Prior to the creation of the Legislative Audit Bureau, its functions had been performed by the Department of State Audit, which was created by Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, and dissolved by Chapter 659. A Joint Legislative Audit Committee was created by Chapter 224, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The director of the bureau is the state auditor, appointed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, which is the policy-making board for the Legislative Audit Bureau. The Joint Legislative Audit Committee has advisory responsibilities for the bureau, subject to general supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Functions:

1. Conduct postaudits of the accounts of every state department, board, commission, independent agency or authority at least once every 5 years to assure that all financial transactions have been made in a legal and proper manner. This includes authority to audit all bodies created by the legislature in the legislative or judicial branch and any public body corporate and politic created by the legislature. The state auditor may contract with outside audit groups to conduct such audits when it is considered advisable to do so.
2. Review the performance and impact of various state agency programs to determine whether the department carried out the policy of the legislature and governor. This function ranges from examinations of economy and efficiency in government to evaluations of program results and policy impacts. This information provides the legislature with timely evaluations of state programs which may be in need of revision, modification, or reduction as a result of changing public priorities and fiscal limitations.
3. Biennially audit the books and accounts of the State Treasurer, the central accounting records of the Department of Administration, the Wisconsin Investment Board, Employe Trust Funds, the expenditures from the state appropriation to the Medical College of Wisconsin, and the expenditures under the Higher Educational Aids Board contract for dental education services.
4. Annually audit the Capital Improvement Fund and the Bond Security and Redemption Fund.
5. Audit the records of providers in Wisconsin's medical assistance program; and corporations, institutions, associations, or other organizations which receive more than 50% of their annual budget from appropriations made by state law. The audits will be made when the state auditor deems it advisable or when so directed and shall cover only those records and operations which pertain to the receipt, disbursement or other handling of appropriations made by state law.
6. Provide auditing services at the direction of the Elections Board.
7. Make such special examination of the accounts and financial transactions of any department or officer as the governor or legislature directs.
8. At least once every 3 years, perform a financial audit of the state life insurance fund, the local property insurance fund and the patients compensation fund.

9. Certify to the State Treasurer the balance in the treasury when he came into office and upon leaving office.
10. Require each department to file annually with the bureau a report on all receivables due the state.
11. Disseminate information concerning department accounting, auditing and fiscal matters.
12. Prepare a biennial report of its activities.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU

Director: ROBERT WM. LANG.

Assistant Director: TERRY A. RHODES.

Program Supervisors: PRIS BORONIEC, TOM FLETEMEYER, KEN JOHNSON, JIM MCDONNELL, JOHN SAUER.

Administrative Assistant: VICKI HOLTEN.

Mailing Address: Room 110 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3847.

Publications: Wisconsin State Budget — Summary of Governor's, Joint Committee on Finance's and Legislature's Budget Provisions. Informational reports: numerous papers which focus on a variety of state programs (lists and/or informational papers available on request).

Number of Employes: 33.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $2,392,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.95.

History: The Legislative Fiscal Bureau was created by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969. The original establishment of a legislative fiscal staff resulted from a recommendation of the legislative improvement program initiated by Chapter 686, Laws of 1961. From 1963 to 1968, the fiscal staff (known then as the Legislative Budget Staff) was financed jointly by the Ford Foundation and the State of Wisconsin as part of a 6-year legislative improvement program grant.

Responsibility for supervision of the improvement program and, therefore, the fiscal staff was vested in the Legislative Programs Study Committee. In February 1968 the committee redesignated the Legislative Budget Staff the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, spelled out the functions of the bureau and subsequently sought specific statutory authorization.

Chapter 215, Laws of 1971, repealed the Legislative Programs Study Committee and transferred the responsibility for the supervision of the bureau to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Organization: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, as the policy-making board for the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, is responsible for setting general policy for the bureau and for selecting its director. The bureau serves as staff to the Joint Committee on Finance and provides fiscal information services to other standing committees and to any legislator requesting such services.

Functions:

1. Develop and make available to the legislature and its standing, procedural, special or statutory legislative committees, such fiscal information as will assist the legislature or any legislative committee in its deliberations, and may recommend alternatives to the legislature and to any legislative committee concerning: a) the state budget and its long-range implications for every state fund, and b) the revenues and expenditures of the state.
2. Perform fiscal and program analysis for the legislature and its appropriate committees.
3. Review existing and proposed programs and present such alternatives to the governor's recommended programs and budgets as will assist the legislature or its appropriate committees.

4. Review and evaluate requests for appropriations, including proposed plans and policies related to such requests, and make recommendations to the Joint Committee on Finance and the legislature in relation thereto.
5. At the direction of the legislature or its appropriate committees, or on its own initiative, conduct such other studies and perform such other duties as the legislature, its committees and members may require in dealing with the financial affairs of the state.
6. Attend all meetings of the Joint Finance Committee.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Chief: DR. H. RUPERT THEOBALD, 266-3561.

Deputy Chief: PETER J. DYKMAN, *Director of Legislative Attorneys,* 266-7098.

Director of Reference and Library: LAWRENCE S. BARISH, 266-0344.

Supervising Librarian and Legislative Index: MINA WALDIE, 266-0346.

Mailing Address: Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Legal Section — (608) 266-3561; Reference Section — (608) 266-0341.

Publications: *Wisconsin Blue Book* (biennial, odd-numbered years, distributed by Department of Administration, Document Sales, 202 South Thornton Avenue, P.O. Box 7840, Madison 53707); Research Bulletins, Informational Bulletins, Wisconsin Briefs (issued irregularly, each on a different topic); Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature—Index; Selective List of Recent Acquisitions (library monthly).

Number of Employes: 45.72.

Total Budget 1985-87: $2,751,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.92.

History: The Legislative Reference Bureau was created in 1901 (Chapter 168), under the governance of the Free Library Commission. Established as the Legislative Reference Library, it represented the first organized effort in the nation to provide a state legislature with professional staff assistance. Bill drafting responsibilities were officially assigned in 1907 (Chapter 508), although this service had actually been performed earlier. Editing of the *Wisconsin Blue Book* was added in 1929 (Chapter 194).

Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, renamed the agency the Legislative Reference Bureau and placed it under the direction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Organization: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making body for the bureau, which is headed by a chief selected by the joint committee. The bureau is organized into 4 functional areas: legal, reference and research, library, and administrative support services. From its inception the bureau has been expected to perform its duties on an impartial, nonpartisan and confidential basis. To insulate the bureau from political pressures, and to better serve the 3 branches of government, all of its staff (including the chief) is in the classified civil service.

Functions: The bureau provides unbiased, professional bill drafting, research, and library services to the legislature. These 3 functions complement each other, and each is vital to the other. Although a legislative service agency, the statutes direct the bureau to serve public officials, students of government and citizens generally.

The Legal Section's legislative attorneys prepare all legislation for introduction, including an analysis which is printed with each original proposal, and perform other legal services relating to legislative matters. The analysis explains in plain language the effect of each bill, substantive resolution or joint resolution.

The Reference Section's research analysts are responsible for collecting, and making available in the most suitable form, information to aid legislators and others in the performance of their duties. This includes the preparation and publication of reports on subjects that are or may become topics of legislative concern.

The Library Section's librarians maintain the bureau's extensive special collection of material pertaining to government and public policy issues. The collection is the bureau's primary research tool and constitutes a valuable resource for legislators, legislative staff and other patrons.

The administrative staff provides management and clerical support services.

The entire bureau participates in the biennial publication in the fall of odd-numbered years of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*, the official almanac on Wisconsin government.

Other functions of the bureau include:

1. Maintain the drafting records of all legislation introduced and utilize such records to provide information on legislative intent. Drafting records were first compiled in 1927.
2. Compile and publish the subject and author index to legislation, subject index to the legislative journals, and alphabetical listing of lobbyists and their principals.
3. Carry out loan or exchange arrangements with other states.
4. Administer the processing and printing of all legislative proposals and amendments, plus all enacted laws.
5. Engross the text of bills passed by one house (when requested by the chief clerks), and enroll all measures passed by both houses of the legislature.
6. In cooperation with the revisor of statutes, compile the bound volumes of session laws (Acts) — including a subject index, a table of statute sections affected, and any constitutional amendments passed on second consideration — for publication by the secretary of state.
7. Provide and maintain a data system and coordinate the use of computer programs and machine time to facilitate the use of modern office technology by the legislative branch.
8. After each federal census of population, prepare maps of municipalities to show congressional and legislative district boundaries. Following approval of redistricting plans, such material is transferred to the Department of Administration to be kept current.
9. Cooperate with the revisor of statutes in systematically examining and revising the statutes and session laws.
10. Participate in the Commission on Uniform State Laws.

REVISOR OF STATUTES BUREAU

Revisor of Statutes: ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD.

Assistant Revisors, Statutes: BRUCE E. MUNSON, DOLORES TOPP THIMKE.

Assistant Revisor, Administrative Code: GARY L. POULSON.

Mailing Address: Room 904, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-2011.

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register; Wisconsin Town Law Forms.

Number of Employes: 9.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $627,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.93.

History: Wisconsin was the first state to adopt a plan for continuous revision of its statutes (Chapter 546, Laws of 1909). A major function, the editing and distribution of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register*, was acquired in 1955, but the responsibility for sale and distribution was transferred in 1963 to the Department of Administration.

Organization: Until 1963 the revisor was appointed for a term of 2 years by the trustees of the State Library. Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, put the office under civil service, changed the name to Statutory Revision Bureau, and placed it under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, renamed it Revisor of Statutes Bureau.

Functions:

1. Edit the biennial editions of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
2. Prepare revision and correction bills for introduction in the legislature.
3. Summarize Supreme Court decisions, decisions of the Court of Appeals and attorney general's opinions construing statutes and print them either in a separate volume *(Wisconsin Annotations)* or in the current edition of the statutes.
4. Prepare copy for a pamphlet entitled "Wisconsin Town Law Forms". These forms are for the use of town officials in administering statutes relating to town government.
5. Assist the Legislative Reference Bureau in compiling the subject index to session laws and the table of statute sections affected.
6. Edit the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
7. Prepare the *Wisconsin Administrative Register*.
8. Report to the Law Revision Committee of the Legislative Council those reported opinions of the attorney general and those reported decisions of any federal district court, or any state or federal appellate court, in which Wisconsin statutes or session laws are stated to be in conflict, ambiguous, anachronistic, unconstitutional or otherwise in need of revision.
9. Present to the Law Revision Committee bills that eliminate defects, anachronisms, conflicts, ambiguities and unconstitutional or obsolete provisions of the Wisconsin Statutes prepared as a result of a systematic examination of the statutes and session laws.
10. Administer the payments for the costs of certain publications.
11. The revisor of statutes serves as a member of the Judicial Council, a member of the Wisconsin Commission on Uniform State Laws and is the nonvoting secretary of the Joint Committee for the Review of Administrative Rules.

RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR JAUCH, REPRESENTATIVE VOLK, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS ANDREA, LORMAN; REPRESENTATIVES HAMILTON, WALLING; GARY I. GATES (secretary of employe trust funds), MARVIN VAN CLEAVE (designee of commissioner of insurance); WARREN M. SCHMIDT (Attorney General's appointee), RICHARD L. OLSON (Governor's appointee) (all members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems); JOHN M. TRIES (secretary of employment relations); FLORENCE WHALEN (representing county or municipal employers), WILLIAM KIENZLE (representing Milwaukee Teachers Annuity and Retirement Fund), ELAINE BOSTONE (representing state, county and municipal employes), KENNETH STELZIG (representing State Teachers Retirement System); JAMES J. DILLMAN, ARDYCE MYHRE, DONALD A. SMART (public members.)

Staff: Staff of Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems.

Mailing Address: Room 316, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3019.

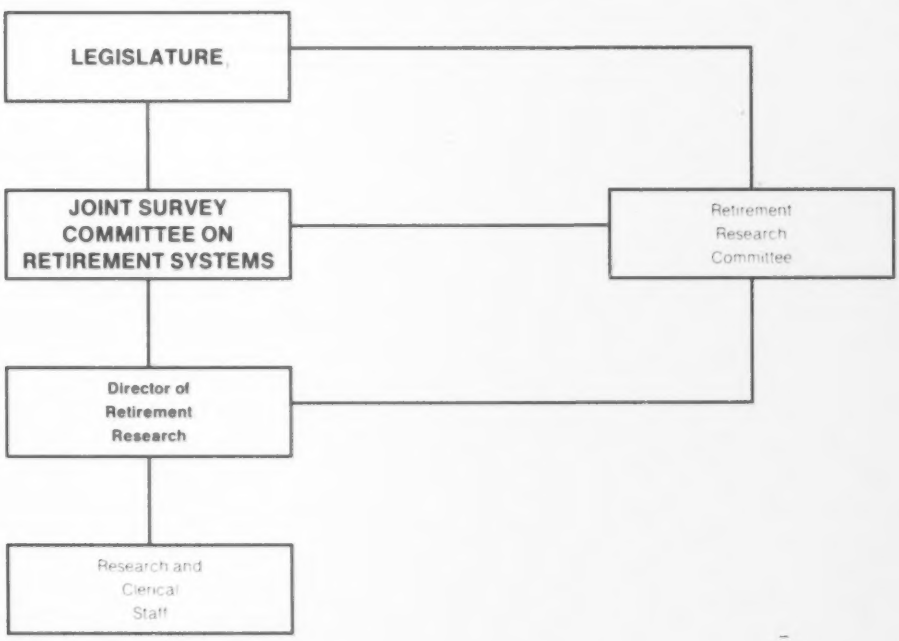
Publications: *Staff Report 75:* 1985 Study of the State Executive Modified Retirement Plan; *Staff Report 76:* Review of WRS Annuitant Equity and Adequacy Concerns; *Staff Report 77:* 1986 Comparative Survey of Major Public Pension Plans.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.51.

History: The Retirement Research Council was created in 1959 (Chapter 395) as a permanent study group. It was renamed the Retirement Research Committee by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, and its membership was changed by Chapter 249, Laws of 1975, and Chapter 96, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The committee's officers and staff are the officers and staff of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, and all members of that committee serve *ex officio* on the research committee. The secretary of the department of employment relations (or designee) is an additional *ex officio* member of the research committee. Seven other members are appointed by the governor: 3 of these are selected from the general public to represent taxpayers, and the other 4 shall be a) a representative of state or nonteaching local government employes, b) a teacher not employed by the state or the city of Milwaukee, c) a teacher employed by the city of Milwaukee, and d) a representative of local government. The appointees of the governor hold office for 4 years. Anyone appointed to represent a specific group shall cease to be a member if he or she ceases to be a member or representative of the group.

JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON RETIREMENT SYSTEMS AND RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE



RETIREMENT SYSTEMS; RETIREMENT RESEARCH

Functions:

1. Provide a continuous review and study of the retirement benefits afforded by the state and of the complexities of modern retirement programs.
2. Investigate and report to the legislature on any retirement system for public employes.
3. Require financial reports from officers or employes administering any public employe pension or retirement plan.
4. Maintain a library of all public employe pension and retirement plans throughout the United States and may study such plans of foreign countries.

Joint Survey Committee on RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Members: SENATOR JAUCH, REPRESENTATIVE VOLK, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS ANDREA, LORMAN; REPRESENTATIVES HAMILTON, WALLING; GARY I. GATES (secretary of employe trust funds), MARVIN VAN CLEAVE (designee of commissioner of insurance); WARREN M. SCHMIDT (Attorney General's appointee), RICHARD L. OLSON (appointed by Governor).

Research Director: BLAIR L. TESTIN.

Mailing Address: Room 316, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3019.

Publications: Reports on retirement bills and amendments thereto, introduced in the legislature, are printed as appendices to such measures and attached thereto. A summary compilation of such reports is issued at the end of each legislative session.

Number of Employes: 3.00 (includes Retirement Research Committee).

Total Budget 1985-87: $253,400 (includes Retirement Research Committee).

Statutory Reference: Section 13.50.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems was created by Chapter 376, Laws of 1947. Major changes in the law were made by Chapter 395, Laws of 1959; Chapter 659, Laws of 1965; Chapter 249, Laws of 1975; and Chapter 96, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The committee consists of 10 members: 2 majority party senators, one minority party senator, 2 majority party representatives, one minority party representative, appointed as are standing committees; an assistant attorney general appointed by the attorney general; the commissioner of insurance or a staff actuary designated by the commissioner; a public member appointed by the governor; and the secretary of employe trust funds. Terms are for 4 years. The committee employs a research director and staff under the classified service.

Functions: The committee analyzes all proposed legislation creating or modifying any system for, or making any provision for, the retirement of or payment of pensions to public officers or employes. The committee submits a written report pertaining to the purpose of the bill, the probable costs, the actuarial effect, the desirability of such proposal as a matter of public policy, and a recommendation which shall be attached to the proposal as an appendix.

Joint Legislative STATE SUPPORTED PROGRAMS STUDY AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR VAN SISTINE, REPRESENTATIVE VANDERPERREN, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS HELBACH, KREUL, LASEE, PLEWA; REPRESENTATIVES GOETSCH, LADWIG, SWOBODA, TESMER, TRAVIS.

Mailing Address: Senator Van Sistine, Room 14 South; Representative Vanderperren, Room 32 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: Senator Van Sistine, (608) 266-5670; Representative Vanderperren, (608) 266-0616.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.47.

History: Chapter 266, Laws of 1973, renamed the Committee to Visit State Properties to be the Joint Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee and expanded its duties. The Committee to Visit State Properties can be traced back to a similar committee created in 1881, which remained in operation until 1927. The Committee to Visit State Institutions,

created in 1947 by Chapter 525, was directed to inspect buildings, equipment, lands and management of institutions. It consisted of 7 members until 1965, when the membership was increased to 11. Another committee, the Committee on Physical Plant Maintenance, with 3 members, was charged with various duties relating to the State Capitol and State Office Building, including assessing the state of repair, maintenance and housekeeping of these buildings and studying legislative space requirements.

Chapter 659, Laws of 1965, merged the 2 committees and provided that the successor committee, the Committee to Visit State Properties, assume the functions of the 2 previously existing committees. In 1973 it became the present committee.

Organization: The committee has a membership of 5 senators and 6 representatives, appointed as are the members of standing committees in their respective houses. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house. One legislative member of the Building Commission from each house shall also be a member of the committee. The committee meets when the legislature is not in actual session. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council staff.

Functions: The committee is directed to visit all institutions and office buildings owned or leased by the state and the capitol building and thoroughly inspect the grounds and the buildings. It shall have free access to any part of such state buildings or the surrounding grounds and all persons therein in order to make such examination as it sees fit of the conditions found. Under the 1973 law, the committee may also examine institutions, programs or organizations which receive state financial support.

In celebration of its first anniversary, the Kids Play Day Care Center (a day care center for children of state employes) named Senator Fred A. Risser its honorary cake cutter. Assisting Senator Risser are Lt. Governor Scott McCallum and Representative Margaret S. Lewis with her child (photo courtesy of Senate Democratic Caucus).

Joint Survey Committee on TAX EXEMPTIONS

Members: SENATOR TE WINKLE, REPRESENTATIVE KRUG, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS HELBACH, LEEAN; REPRESENTATIVES MERKT, NEUBAUER; MARK BUGHER (designee of secretary of revenue); ALAN LEE (appointed by Attorney General); ESTHER D. LUCKHARDT (appointed by Governor).

Mailing Address: Legislative Council, Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1304.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.52.

History: The Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions was created by Chapter 153, Laws of 1963, as a permanent statutory committee. Its membership was revised by Chapter 163, Laws of 1973, effective February 22, 1974, and by Chapter 215, Laws of 1975, effective April 24, 1976.

Organization: The 9-member committee is comprised of 3 senators and 3 representatives appointed as are the members of standing committees in their respective houses (2 from the majority party and one from the minority party in each house), a representative of the Department of Justice appointed by the attorney general, the secretary of revenue (or designee), and a public member appointed by the governor by January 15 of each odd-numbered year who is familiar with tax problems. Terms expire on January 15 of the odd-numbered years, and each member shall serve until a successor is appointed and qualified. The committee may employ such personnel as is necessary; any intermittent employment of professional, technical or research personnel may be made outside the classified service. Staff assistance is provided by the Legislative Council.

Functions: The purpose of the committee is to provide the legislature with its considered opinion of the legality, fiscal effect and desirability of each legislative proposal which would modify laws or create new laws relating to the exemption of property or persons from any state or local taxes or special assessments. To carry out its function, it is empowered to make investigations and hold hearings. Any measure introduced in the legislature relating to the exemption of property or persons from a tax, except the executive budget bill, shall be immediately referred to the committee, which must submit its written report before the proposal may be considered by either house. If a budget bill contains a tax exemption, it is referred simultaneously to the Joint Committee on Finance and the Joint Survey Committee. The committee must prepare a written report on tax exemptions contained in the budget bill within 60 days. The report is printed as an appendix to the bill.

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* SENATORS ANDREA, KINCAID, LASEE, LORMAN, ROSHELL; REPRESENTATIVES HOLSCHBACH, TREGONING, VANDERPERREN, VAN GORDEN, WINEKE; C. DAVID BUGHER, ERVIN W. CONRADT, FRANK J. PELISEK (citizen members); RONALD R. FIEDLER (secretary of transportation, nonvoting member).

Project Information: JEANNE M. FRANCO, commission secretary.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7916, Madison 53707; location: Room 951 Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-5408.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.489.

History: The Transportation Projects Commission was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. Its membership was increased by 1985 Wisconsin Act 2.

Organization: The commission is comprised of the governor, who is chairperson, 5 senators and 5 representatives (3 from the majority party and 2 from the minority party in each house) appointed as are standing committees, 3 citizen members appointed to serve at the pleasure of the governor, and the secretary of transportation as a nonvoting member.

Functions: The commission reviews recommendations of the Department of Transportation for construction of major highway projects, defined by statute as highway reconstruction or reconditioning costing $5 million or more and involving either relocation of 2.5 miles or more, or construction of 4 or more miles of additional lanes to an existing highway. The commission is required to report its recommendations to the governor or governor-elect, the legislature and its Joint Committee on Finance prior to December 1 in each even-numbered year.

Commission on UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Members: JUSTICE WILLIAM G. CALLOW (public member), *chairperson;* ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD (revisor of statutes), *secretary;* SENATORS DAVIS, GEORGE; REPRESENTATIVES BARRETT, PROSSER; PETER DYKMAN (designee of chief, Legislative Reference Bureau), SHAUN P. HAAS (designee of executive secretary, Legislative Council); LAWRENCE J. BUGGE (public member).

Mailing Address: Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Room 904, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-2011.

Total Budget 1985-87: $35,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.55.

History: The Commission on Uniform State Laws was originally created by Chapter 83, Laws of 1893, which authorized the governor to appoint 3 members as the Commission for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States. In 1931, Chapter 67, Sec. 150, designated the revisor of statutes as the sole Wisconsin commissioner. The composition was again changed by Chapter 173, Laws of 1941, to add the chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau as a commissioner. The commission was created in its present form and the membership expanded to include 2 members of the State Bar appointed by the governor by Chapter 312, Laws of 1957. Chapter 135, Laws of 1959, added the executive secretary of the Legislative Council as a member. Chapter 294, Laws of 1979, effective January 1, 1981, added 4 legislative members and deleted the requirement that the members appointed by the governor be members of the State Bar.

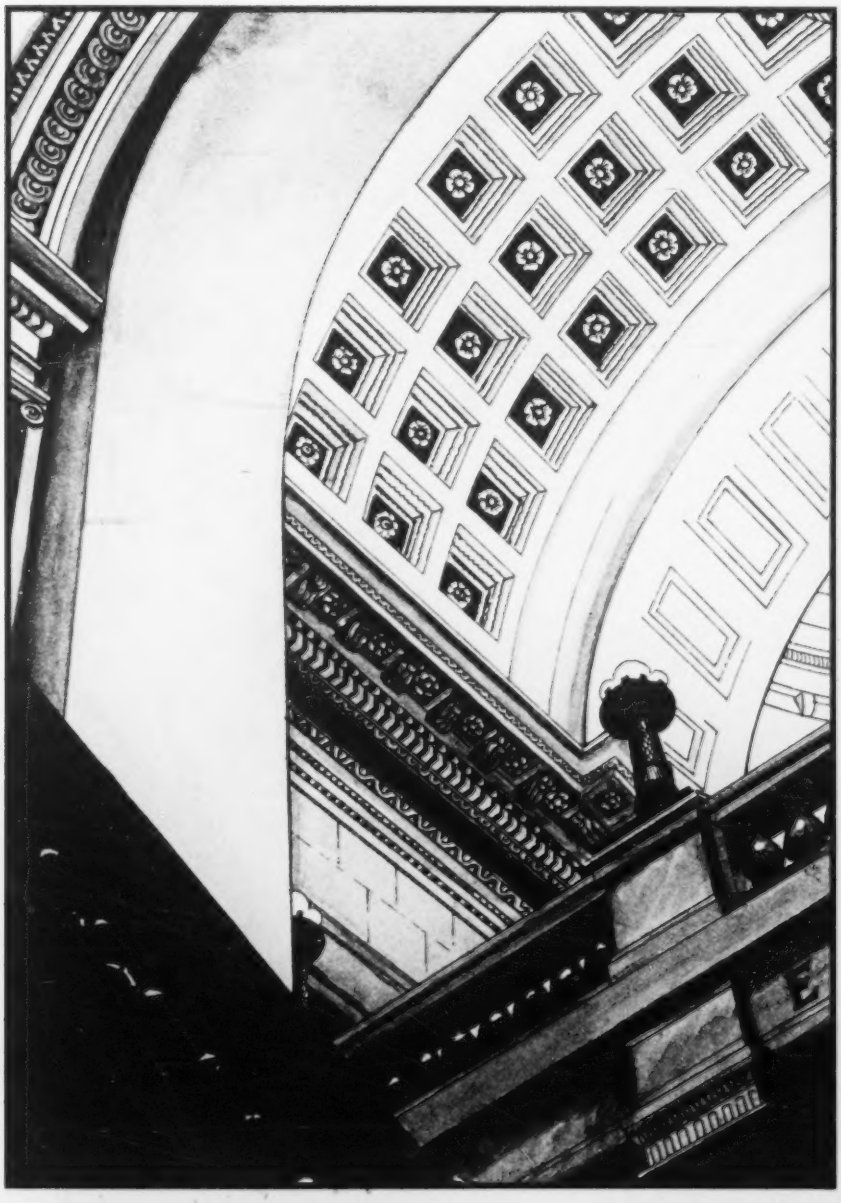
Organization: The 9-member commission consists of 2 senators and 2 representatives to the Assembly from the 2 major parties appointed as are members of the standing committees for 2-year terms, 2 public members appointed by the governor for 4-year terms, the chief of the Legislative Reference Bureau (or designee), the executive secretary of the Legislative Council (or designee) and the revisor of statutes.

Functions: The commission is authorized to advise the legislature with regard to uniform laws and model laws. Each commissioner may attend the annual meeting of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, examine subjects on which uniformity of legislation is desirable, ascertain the best methods to effect uniformity, cooperate with commissioners in other states in preparing uniform acts, and prepare bills adapting such uniform acts to the laws of Wisconsin for introduction in the legislature. The commission reports biennially to the Law Revision Committee of the Legislative Council.

6

Executive Branch

The executive branch: profile, accomplishments, descriptions of constitutional offices, departments and independent agencies. Arranged by functional areas: commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, general executive functions



ELECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL STATE OFFICERS

Office	Name	Home Address*	Term Expires	Annual Salary
Governor	Tommy G. Thompson	Elroy	1st Mon. Jan. 1991	$86,149
Lieutenant Governor	Scott McCallum	Fond du Lac	1st Mon. Jan. 1991	$46,360
Secretary of State	Douglas La Follette	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1991	$42,089
State Treasurer	Charles P. Smith	Madison	1st Mon. Jan. 1991	$42,089
Attorney General	Donald J. Hanaway	DePere	1st Mon. Jan. 1991	$73,930
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Herbert J. Grover	Cottage Grove	1st Mon. July 1989	$66,586

*Home address is the area from which the officer was originally elected.

Source: 1985-86 Wisconsin Statutes, Section 20.923 (2); Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, Wisconsin Brief 86-12, "An Introduction to Wisconsin", January 1987.

The massive architecture of the Wisconsin State Capitol *dominates the Madison skyline. Flags fly over the south (Senate) and west (Assembly) wings to indicate that the 2 houses of the Legislature are in session (photo courtesy Wis. Dept. of Agriculture Trade and Consumer Protection).*

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Structure of the Executive Branch

The "republican form of government" guaranteed to every state by the U.S. Constitution has been carried out through the separation of powers within state government among the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches. The legislative branch, discussed in the preceding section, has the broad objective of determining new or changed policies and programs, and of reviewing performance for policies and programs previously authorized; the executive branch carries out these programs and policies; and the judicial branch has responsibility for the adjudication of any conflicts which might arise from the interpretation or application of the laws. It is a traditional concept of American government that the three branches are to function separately, without intermingling of authority, except as specifically provided by law.

Government Has Become Complicated. "The executive branch carries out these programs and policies" — how neatly this can be stated, and how simple it could be structured when our state's constitution was ratified by the people of Wisconsin in 1848. In their constitution, the people provided for a governor elected to represent them at the seat of government and to see that the laws were faithfully executed. They provided for a lieutenant governor to become governor in case of a vacancy in the governor's office, and to serve as president of the Senate so that there would be some liaison with the legislative branch. They created an office of state treasurer to handle all the state's fiscal affairs: to collect the tax monies coming in and to pay all the bills arising out of the operation of state government. In deciding to elect a secretary of state, they provided for just about all the "administration" needed in 1848: a small office to carry on the correspondence between the state government in Madison, the citizens back home, the municipalities, and the federal government, and to keep the written records of all Wisconsin state government transactions. If the governor or the legislature needed legal advice, an attorney general, elected by the people, would take care of the matter. If the people back home wanted advice on how to run a school system, a state superintendent of public instruction, elected statewide, could provide all the advice necessary.

Perhaps state government never really was as simple as the constitution's basic outline would lead one to believe. Emphatically, it is not that simple today. The Wisconsin Committee on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch, reporting to the 1967 Legislature, came to the conclusion that modern government could no longer be neatly divided into precise "legislative", "executive" and "judicial" domains. In many instances the subjects of legislation had become so complicated and full of technical detail, that the legislature agreed to leave the detailed implementation of a law to the executive branch by granting "rule-making" authority to an administrative agency. At the same time, so as to free the judicial branch from the same staggering load of technical detail, these administrative agencies were given "quasi-judicial" powers. Said the reorganization committee:

> .... "the complexity of modern life has required the delegation of substantial rule-making and quasi-judicial authority to administrative regulatory agencies of the state government. Some of these regulatory agencies, engaged primarily in the supervision of private business activities, are intended to be relatively independent from executive control."

Reorganization 1967. By the time the reorganization committee ended its studies in January 1967, it had concluded that there were 85 state agencies comprising the executive branch of the Wisconsin state government. Since the Wisconsin Constitution vests the executive power in the governor, the governor holds the ultimate responsibility for state administration. However, the

proliferation of state agencies over the years had made it increasingly impossible for a governor to exercise effective executive authority. Many of the agencies had no direct relationship to the governor. The purpose of reorganization was to integrate agencies on a functional basis, thus providing a less unwieldly and more efficient structure which would be more responsive to the elected chief executive and, consequently, to the people.

When the 1967 Wisconsin Legislature enacted the committee's recommendations into law (Chapter 75, Laws of 1967), the structure of the executive branch was considerably altered and the number of agencies drastically reduced from 85 to 32. It was reorganized to include 4 constitutional offices, 14 operating departments (including 2 headed by constitutional officers), and 14 independent agencies.

State Government Today. Like everything else, state government does not remain static. Reorganization is an ever-continuing process. The Legislature has created new state agencies, while others have been abolished or consolidated since the 1967 reorganization. In addition to the same 4 constitutional offices, there are now 15 operating departments, 18 independent agencies, and 3 authorities.

Since 1967, the Grain and Warehouse Commission and the Coordinating Council for Higher Educational have been abolished, with a unit of the latter becoming a separate agency as the Educational Communications Board. The University of Wisconsin and the State University System were merged to become the University of Wisconsin System, while the Department of Local Affairs and Development and the Department of Business Development (previously established from part of the former) were merged in 1980 to form the Department of Development. The following agencies were established with functions previously performed by a still-existing agency: the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions (from the Office of the Commissioner of Banking), the Elections Board (from the Office of the Secretary of State), the Department of Employment Relations, the Personnel Board, and the Personnel Commission (from the Department of Administration). The Drug Abuse Control Commission was created independently in 1969, but placed in the Office of the Governor in 1971 and is now called the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. The Council on Aging in the Department of Health and Social Services became the independent Board on Aging, but in 1981 was attached to the Department of Administration for administrative purposes as the Board on Aging and Long-Term Care. The Office of the State Public Defender became an independent agency in the executive branch when it was transferred in 1977 from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Ethics Board was created in 1973 as a new independent agency.

Four authorities have been created: the Housing Finance Authority in 1971 (renamed the Housing and Economic Development Authority in 1983), the Health Facilities Authority in 1973, the Community Development Finance Authority in 1981, and the Solid Waste Recycling Authority, which was created in 1973 but abolished in 1983.

In 1985 a nonprofit corporation was created to administer the Bradley Center when it is built.

Thus, as a result of the various changes in the past 20 years, there has been a net increase of one department (from 14 to 15) and 4 independent agencies (14 to 18), while 3 authorities and a corporation have been created.

Constitutional Officers. The constitutional officers, whether they maintain independent offices or function as heads of departments, are elected by the voters. Their number has remained constant since the adoption of the constitution in 1848. They include the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer, all of whom head offices, and the attorney general and superintendent of public instruction, who head departments. Beginning with the elections in 1970, the terms of office of all constitutional officers are 4 years. Formerly, only the state superintendent held a 4-year term.

Departments. A "department" means the principal administrative agency within the executive branch, but does not include the independent agencies, which frequently have quasi-judicial functions. Departments are organized into divisions as the major subunit, which are headed by administrators. Each division, in turn, is divided into bureaus, headed by directors, and bureaus may include sections, headed by chiefs, and — smallest of all — units, headed by supervisors.

Of the 15 administrative departments, the Department of Justice and the Department of Public Instruction are headed by the attorney general and the superintendent of public instruction respectively. Eight departments are each headed by a single secretary, who is nominated by the

governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed to serve at the governor's pleasure: Administration; Development; Employment Relations; Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Regulation and Licensing; Revenue; and Transportation. The Department of Military Affairs is headed by the adjutant general, who is appointed by the governor alone for a 5-year term. The remaining 4 departments are each headed by a part-time board, which appoints the secretary to serve at its pleasure. The departments under part-time boards are: Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Employe Trust Funds; Natural Resources; and Veterans Affairs.

Members of boards supervising departments are appointed by the governor with Senate consent for fixed terms expiring on May 1 of odd-numbered years.

Independent Agencies. In addition to constitutional offices and administrative departments, there are 18 units of the executive branch which have been specifically designated as independent agencies. They either have quasi-judicial functions or are concerned with higher education. Five of the independent agencies are each headed by a single commissioner — the Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Credit Unions, Insurance, Savings and Loan, and Securities. Except for the commissioner of insurance, who serves a 4-year term, commissioners are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years. Three independent agencies are headed by full-time commissions — the Employment Relations Commission, the Personnel Commission, and the Public Service Commission. These, too, are appointed by the governor with Senate consent for staggered terms of 6 years expiring on March 1 of the odd-numbered years, excepting the Personnel Commission, whose members serve 5-year terms.

Finally, 10 of the independent agencies are headed by part-time boards: the Elections Board, the Ethics Board, the Investment Board, the Personnel Board, the Public Defender Board, and the educational agencies — the Educational Communications Board, the Higher Educational Aids Board, the State Historical Society, the University of Wisconsin System, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. With 3 exceptions, these boards are appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, although several also have some *ex officio* members. The exceptions are the State Historical Society, whose Board of Curators, although including gubernatorially appointed and legislative members, is primarily selected as provided in its bylaws; the Higher Educational Aids Board, which does not require Senate confirmation; and the Elections Board, whose members are appointed upon designation by certain officials. The number of members and the length of the term varies from board to board, although the Higher Educational Aids Board serve at the pleasure of the governor. Terms on these boards expire on May 1; Personnel Board terms, however, expire on July 1.

Authorities. The Community Development Finance Authority, Housing and Economic Development Authority, and the Health Facilities Authority are corporate public bodies created by the legislature for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds. Although they are agencies of the state, they operate outside the regular structure of government and are intended to be financially self-sufficient. Most members are appointed by the governor with Senate consent, but both the Community Development Finance Authority and the Housing and Economic Development Authority include an *ex officio* member and 4 legislative members. Terms of public members are for 4 years on the Housing and Economic Development Authority, for 5 years on the Community Development Finance Authority, and for 7 years on the Health Facilities Authority.

Nonprofit Corporation. In 1985 the Legislature created the Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation as a nonprofit corporation with 9 members appointed by the governor, 6 with Senate consent and 3 as nominees of the Bradley Family Foundation.

Attached Boards, Councils, Committees. Many departments and agencies have attached boards or subordinate boards, councils and committees within them to carry out specific tasks or to act in an advisory capacity. The 1967 reorganization act regularized the nomenclature and spelled out the differences in these units. Thus, a board is a "part-time body functioning as the policy-making unit for a department or independent agency or a part-time body with policy-making or quasi-judicial powers". An examining board is a "part-time body which sets standards of professional competence and conduct for the profession under its supervision, prepares, conducts and grades the examinations of prospective new practitioners, grants licenses, investigates complaints of alleged unprofessional conduct and performs other functions assigned to it

by law". A council, on the other hand, is defined as a "part-time body appointed to function on a continuing basis for the study, and recommendation of solutions and policy alternatives, of the problems arising in a specified functional area of state government"; while a committee is considered to be a "part-time body appointed to study a specific problem and to recommend a solution or policy alternative with respect to that problem, and intended to terminate on the completion of its assignment".

Boards are always specifically created by law. Councils and committees may be created by law, but each agency head may also create and appoint such councils or committees as the operation of the department or independent agency requires.

Certain boards, commissions and divisions which had formerly either been independent or subsidiary to another agency were, under the 1967 reorganization, attached for administrative purposes only to new agencies as distinct units of the agencies. They continue to exercise their statutory powers independently of the head of the department or independent agency to which they were attached, but the latter usually supervises budgeting, program coordination and related management functions for these units. The number of such units has been increasing so that currently they comprise 30 boards, 5 commissions, 4 divisions, 6 councils, and 1 office.

The Executive Power. We said that the constitution vests the executive power in the governor. By making the heads of additional major departments subject to direct appointment by the governor, the 1967 reorganization of the executive branch increased the governor's executive authority. 1975 legislation added the Department of Health and Social Services to the direct appointment group by abolishing its governing board, while 1977 legislation added the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations — making the Labor and Industry Review Commission an independent unit of the department — and created the new Department of Employment Relations. As a result, 9 department secretaries and heads of 8 independent agencies are appointed by the governor. The heads of 4 departments and 10 independent agencies, however, still remain separated from direct gubernatorial supervision through the interposition of governing boards; while members of 3 commissions serve staggered terms and 2 departments are headed by elected constitutional officers. The governor, of course, appoints most board members, but since they serve staggered terms, a governor must serve for at least one 4-year term to appoint a majority of the typical board. The commission is usually used to head quasi-judicial agencies, while a board heads most educational agencies.

It is still a matter of considerable debate whether or not all or almost all of the *department* heads should be directly appointed by a governor. Although public administration theory has long held that a governor cannot, in fact, be the chief executive if the office lacks the authority to hold department heads directly accountable without an intervening board, the original purpose of a board was to insulate a department from politics, enabling its head and staff to develop expertise and a sense of professionalism in their operations. Although the trend has been toward single-headed departments, efforts in the 1985 Legislature to abolish 3 more governing boards failed.

Civil Service. One of the outstanding characteristics of Wisconsin state government is its civil service merit system. Wisconsin was one of the early states to adopt such a system, doing so in 1905. Civil service, which has been defined to mean all offices and positions of trust or employment in the state government, is divided into the classified and the unclassified service. The unclassified service includes all officers elected by the people, all officers and employes appointed by the governor, certain officials of the State Historical Society, the faculty and academic staff of the University of Wisconsin System, most division administrators, deputies and executive assistants to certain agency heads, boys and girls in youth camps and certain others specifically exempted by statutes; legislative officers, employes and designated agencies; and Supreme Court and Court of Appeals employes.

The classified service, which comprises the overwhelming majority of state employes, includes all other personnel. Appointments and promotions in the classified service are made on the basis of merit, ascertained — as far as possible — by competitive examination.

Not only was Wisconsin one of the first states to adopt a merit system, but it has generally been considered to have one of the strongest such systems. That is, only a small part of the total state personnel does not come under the system, and those who do not are generally omitted for logical reasons.

Salaries. All positions in the civil service are classified so that positions in which the incumbents have similar duties, responsibilities and qualifications are placed in the same category and are paid on the same basis. Each such class may contain grades, with a salary range for each grade. Each salary range contains a minimum and maximum for that position. The secretary of the Department of Employment Relations is directed to apply the principle of equal pay for work of equivalent skills and responsibilities when assigning a classification to a pay range. The secretary establishes salary schedules and ranges (the compensation plan) each biennium for classified employes not covered by collective bargaining agreements. The legislature's Joint Committee on Employment Relations may modify the plan, but such modifications are subject to the governor's veto, which may be overridden by the vote of 6 members of the committee. Some provisions of the compensation plan approved by the committee may require legislative action for implementation, including changes in fringe benefits and other changes in laws. In 1984 Governor Earl created the Task Force on Comparable Worth to study the civil service classification system. The 1986 "budget repair" act provided $2.6 million for the 1985-87 biennium to correct pay inequities based on gender or race.

State employes may join labor unions and engage in collective bargaining, but are prohibited by state law from striking. Collectively bargained agreements reached between the Department of Employment Relations and labor organizations are also submitted to the joint committee, which, if approved, are submitted to the legislature in companion bills for approval of salaries, fringe benefits, and other changes in the law. If the committee or legislature does not approve the agreement, it is returned for renegotiation.

Agency heads are, under the law, systematically placed in one of 10 groups, and each group is assigned a salary range. The dollar value for the salary range minimum and maximum for each group is determined in the same manner as for the positions in the classified service. Salaries of elected constitutional officers are set at varying points of their ranges.

Number of State Employes. The increasing size and complexity of state government is reflected in the number of employes. While a total of 1,924 people worked for Wisconsin state government in 1906, in December 1986, state employment amounted to 64,584 employes, of whom 36,459 were permanent classified, 17,510 were unclassified (primarily teaching employes and academic staff of the University of Wisconsin System), 5,680 were U.W. graduate assistants and others, 4,032 were limited term employes, 164 were seasonal, and 739 were project employes. Limited term employes represent a form of classified service, but are temporary employes who do not have civil service tenure and benefits.

State Government's Physical Plant. The first Capitol in Madison in the days of the Wisconsin Territory cost somewhat over $60,000. Erected in 1837, it was replaced by a bigger structure around 1860, which in turn was replaced by a greatly enlarged building around 1884. When that building was extensively damaged by fire in 1904, construction of the current Capitol began. The present Capitol was completed in 1917, at a cost of $7,258,764.75.

Today, the agencies of state government in Madison are housed in the Capitol, 5 state office buildings near Capitol Square on Wilson Street, East and West Washington Avenue, and South Webster Street, and the Hill Farms State Office Complex on the far west side of the city, with additional quarters rented from private landlords. Nor does this complete the catalog of buildings needed for Wisconsin state government: there is the imposing Milwaukee State Office Building; there are other, smaller state office buildings in Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Waukesha, and Wisconsin Rapids; and there are district offices maintained throughout the state for the field organization of many of the operating departments.

So far, we have talked only about office buildings. In addition, there are also the educational, correctional and mental institutions maintained by the state. The University of Wisconsin System has its main campus in Madison (1986-87 enrollment 44,584), and its second largest campus at Milwaukee (1986-87 enrollment 25,930). In addition, the system maintains campuses at Eau Claire, La Crosse, Menomonie (Stout), Oshkosh, Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior and Whitewater (comprising the former Wisconsin State University system); the Parkside campus, which serves Racine and Kenosha Counties; and the Green Bay campus, which serves the northeastern area of the state. Two-year extension centers (in buildings financed by the respective municipalities) are maintained in Baraboo, (Baraboo-Sauk County) Fond du Lac, Janesville (Rock County), Manitowoc, Marinette, Marshfield (Marshfield-Wood County), Menasha (Fox Valley), Rice Lake (Barron County), Richland Center (Richland County), She-

boygan, Waukesha, Wausau (Marathon County), and West Bend (Washington County). For the entire university system, the total 1986-87 enrollment was 164,472.

The state's correctional facilities consist of: Waupun Correctional Institution, Green Bay Correctional Institution, and Columbia Correctional Institution at Portage (maximum security penitentiaries); Taycheedah Correctional Institution (women) and Dodge Correctional Institution at Waupun (including assessment and evaluation) (penitentiaries); Fox Lake Correctional Institution, Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution at Plymouth and Oshkosh Correctional Institution (medium security penitentiaries); Wisconsin Resource Center at Oshkosh (medium security resource facility); Oakhill Correctional Institution at Oregon (minimum security penitentiary); the Wisconsin Correctional Center System (comprising the former Wisconsin Correctional Camp System, the Bureau of Community Corrections Community Centers, and the Corrections Drug and Alcohol Treatment Center); Ethan Allan School at Wales and the Lincoln Hills School at Irma.

Through the Department of Health and Social Services, the State of Wisconsin operates 5 institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally ill and mentally retarded. The institutions are the Mental Health Institute-Mendota at Madison and the Mental Health Institute-Winnebago at Winnebago; the Central Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled at Madison, the Northern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled at Chippewa Falls, and the Southern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled at Union Grove.

At Janesville, the state maintains a school which offers special training to visually handicapped and blind persons; at Delavan, a similar school is maintained for the hard of hearing and the deaf.

The state also maintains the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King in Waupaca County. This is a home for Wisconsin veterans of all wars who are 50 years old or older and are permanently disabled and unable to secure adequate care from the federal government. Under certain conditions spouses, surviving spouses or parents of veterans are also admitted to the Veterans Home.

The Building Program. In the past several decades, providing adequate building space for Wisconsin state services has seemed a never-ending problem of facilities not catching up to expanding state services. For many generations, the state had been able to add to its physical plant without much thought to eventual replacement. In the depression of the 1930s the state could not afford an extensive building program; during the years of World War II the state had the revenues but could not obtain the materials and the labor necessary to construct new buildings.

In 1943, the State of Wisconsin began to plan for a building program to begin at the end of the war. Even more important, perhaps, was the action of the 1943 Legislature, which set aside a certain portion of the state's revenues to form the Postwar Construction and Improvement Fund. In 1949, the Legislature added the State Building Trust Fund, specifically designed to prepare for the replacement of obsolete structures.

None of the planning and none of the saving of state funds for new and replacement building were equal to the "population explosion" which followed the war and which was followed by correspondingly increasing demands for governmental services. Wisconsin's population increased from 3,137,587 in 1940 to 4,705,642 in 1980.

From the early 1950s until the 1972-73 school year, there were more children in the public schools than ever before. By 1960, these children began reaching college. In addition, there were more people in mental and correctional institutions.

Wisconsin long had a proud tradition of financing all its state construction projects out of current revenues and accumulated savings. In fact, the Constitution limited state government debt — other than "to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the state in time of war" — to $100,000. Wisconsin had begun its savings program for postwar construction in 1943, and the money accumulated, supplemented by generous boosts from current revenues, resulted in a construction program of nearly $192 million from 1949 through 1965. It was not enough.

The state had to find other ways to finance additional construction. The 1953 Legislature passed a law which circumvented the debt limit by authorizing private corporations to issue bonds, secured by future office rentals, for the purpose of building facilities for the state. In the celebrated case of *State ex rel. Thomson v. Giessel,* 267 Wis. 331, decided in 1954, the Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the law permitting this arrangement.

This decision opened the way, as long as the bonds were not issued by the state itself, for bond financing of buildings required by the state. In the press, the new instrumentalities created to

The new State Historical Museum is a prominent and attractive newcomer to Madison's Capitol square (photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

provide office buildings for the state, or dormitories for the state universities, were quickly dubbed "dummy corporations". This somewhat derogatory term notwithstanding, the building corporations were a real boon to the state at a time when existing revenues proved insufficient to provide the facilities required for a rapidly expanding population and to keep abreast of an increasing demand for public services.

Corporation borrowing for the purpose of state building began right after the 1954 decision. By August 1974, all corporation debt stood at $359.3 million.

In 1969 the use of "dummy building corporations" was terminated following the adoption of a constitutional amendment allowing the state to contract direct debt. Subsequent legislation created a state Bond Board to administer and approve all matters relating to the incurrence of debt backed by the full faith and credit of the state. The board was abolished and the function was transferred to the state Building Commission in 1973. By May 31, 1987 the total state indebtedness was over $2.2 billion.

Functions of the Executive Branch

So far we have talked about how the executive branch is organized and operated. But what does the government *do?* What services does it provide to *you,* the taxpayer? Like all levels of government, the state government — through its executive branch — exists to provide necessary services to the people that they cannot provide adequately for themselves. Following a practice used in the state budget, the services that the state provides its citizens are grouped herein into several broad functional areas, namely, *commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, and general functions.* These subject categories are also used in the detailed departmental descriptions of the executive branch agencies, because this seems the most helpful way of grasping the total panorama of activities performed by state government. Inevitably, there are some departmental activities that fit into more than one of the categories, so that some categorizations may seem arbitrary. Please bear in mind that the categories selected merely represent one choice among alternatives.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The governor and the lieutenant governor could very properly be classified under the general functions of the executive branch. Since the governor, however, is the repository of "the executive power" and occupies a supervisory function over the entire executive branch, it seems preferable to consider the functions of the Office of the Governor separately.

The governor is the chief executive officer of the state and, as such, represents all the people of the state. Administratively, his authority is exercised through his appointing power, through consultation with department heads — individually and in cabinet meetings — and through the executive budget. The governor's influence on the legislative process comes primarily through the biennial budget, which he submits to the legislature with recommendations in the form of a bill, through his state-of-the-state message and special messages to the legislature on topics of urgent or desirable legislative action, and through his power to veto legislation and call special sessions. He appoints numerous committees or task forces to study state problems and make recommendations for legislative action. The governor's office is a channel for receiving complaints and suggestions on state affairs. In addition, in his various speaking engagements around the state, the governor is also kept informed of current problems and, in turn, informs the people of current state actions.

The lieutenant governor, like the vice president of the United States, is the stand-by who assumes the governorship in the event of the governor's death, incapacitation, or absence from the state. The governor may assign the lieutenant governor additional duties, such as coordinating certain state services or representing him on any board, commission or committee on which the governor is an *ex officio* member or on a nonstatutory committee or intergovernmental body. Governor Earl became the first governor to appoint the lieutenant governor to serve simultaneously as head of a state department when, in 1983, he appointed Lt. Gov. Flynn secretary of the Department of Development.

Commerce. While the regulation of interstate commerce is specifically delegated to Congress by the United States Constitution, regulating intrastate commerce is the province of the states. The 2 areas, of course, are not that clearly divided between the two jurisdictions. Over the years the U.S. Supreme Court has greatly broadened the meaning of the "commerce clause" in the federal constitution. There is overlapping of activities, including the dual exercise of authority; in short, there is an intricate interrelationship between the federal government and the states in the performance of the function known as commerce. Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that there is very little nowadays that has not been interpreted to be interstate commerce, considerable power over commerce continues to be exercised by the states.

If we understand commerce as involving trade in goods, services and commercial paper, as well as transportation and communication, we can readily envision the scope of this area of state concern. The state's interest in this field lies in regulating the conduct of commercial transactions. The primary objective of such regulation is to protect the public as consumers of agricultural products and manufactured goods and services and as participants in financial transactions and to maintain a stable, orderly market for the carrying out of these activities.

How does the state protect the consumer of goods and services? One way is to inspect the raw products and the conditions under which they are grown. Thus, cattle are inspected for infectious diseases, research is carried on in animal and plant diseases, pesticide use is regulated, fruits

and vegetables are graded for marketing, standards are set for the contents of processed food. The chicken and the butter you buy at the grocery are the end products of explicit standards set forth either in the Wisconsin Statutes or in departmental regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The department is concerned with the conditions of the growth and processing of food and with fair trade practices.

Another way of protecting the consumer of goods and services is through the licensing of various trades and professions. Generally, these trades and professions involve practitioners whose activities affect the health of individuals, such as doctors and nurses, or on matters where it is considered of importance for public safety to make certain that the practitioner is competent, such as architects and engineers. The Department of Regulation and Licensing provides services for a variety of examining boards in the various trades and professions and directly regulates several activities.

The state also protects the consumer by maintaining an orderly market in which to conduct business. This may be done by specifying methods of fair competition, by regulating the rates that public utilities may charge for their services, by setting standards for the operation of banks, savings and loan companies and credit unions to protect depositors, or by regulating the sale of securities and insurance. The Offices of the Commissioners of Banking, Credit Unions, Savings and Loan, Securities, and Insurance regulate the several types of financial institutions; the Public Service Commission regulates the rates and services offered by public utilities (such as heat, light, power, water and telephone companies); and the Department of Development promotes community and economic development throughout the state and is concerned with local-state-federal relations.

Education. Realizing how vital education is to the well-being of a democratic society, the drafters included in the Wisconsin Constitution an article on education. Provision was made for the establishment of local school districts and the free education therein of all children in the

The general reading room of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin headquarters building on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus (photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

state. Each town and city was required to support such schools through taxation, and some state assistance was provided through a school fund. The constitution further decreed that provision should be made by law for the establishment of a state university and colleges throughout the state as needed.

From this groundwork evolved our present educational system. Under this system 767,819 students attended the public elementary and secondary schools in 1986-87; the 1986 fall enrollment in the University of Wisconsin System reached 164,472; while the vocational school system program for associate degrees was 73,832, with an overall unduplicated total of 439,974. Total expenditures for public education in the 1985-86 fiscal year were over $4.8 billion.

There are 432 school districts in the state, which — under district boards — administer the elementary and secondary schools within those districts. Twelve cooperative educational service agencies furnish support activities to the local districts, while the state Department of Public Instruction, headed by the state superintendent, provides supervision, consultation and state aid to the districts. Although Wisconsin was a pioneer in the establishment of vocational schools, some areas of the state did not have access to them. A 1965 law required that by 1970 the entire state be divided into vocational, technical and adult educational districts, and such education is now available to everyone. There are 16 districts, each under a district board. The state Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education supervises the districts.

Except for the vocational system, the state directly operates the public institutions in the field of post high school education. The 1971 Legislature integrated Wisconsin's publicly financed institutions of higher education into a single University of Wisconsin System (Chapter 100, Laws of 1971). These comprise the former University of Wisconsin and the State Universities. In addition to its central campus in Madison — the largest campus in the state and location of the system administration — and Milwaukee, the system includes 11 other degree-granting institutions providing 4-year courses of study, and 13 center system campuses providing 2-year courses. State monies also contribute to the support of the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. (formerly the Medical School of Marquette University).

Three other agencies are concerned with the education function of the state — the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Educational Communications Board and the State Historical Society. The first-named administers federal and state programs for student financial assistance. The Communications Board operates the state FM radio network and educational television network. The Historical Society maintains the state historical library, museum and various historical sites.

Environmental Resources. Another array of state functions is brought together under the category of environmental resources. Just what is meant by this? In the context used here, environmental resources refer to the functions of those state agencies that affect the natural resources of the state; that is, they may protect, develop, or modify in some way the land, forests, waters, air or minerals of the state. Only 2 state agencies — The Department of Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources — are discussed in this category, but these are concerned with some of the most important functions of state government.

From a wilderness inhabited by 305,391 people in 1850 the state has grown into a complex society with a 1980 population of 4,705,642. Although most of Wisconsin is not densely populated and the state has a comparatively large amount of open space, population growth and improved living standards increase environmental pollution.

Once, pioneers could come to a wilderness, cut the forests, clear the land, and hunt and fish with little thought of any damage they might be doing to the soil, the streams, or the wildlife. Now, every state must take firm steps to protect its resources from destruction or, indeed, from extinction. The Department of Natural Resources sets standards for water quality, air pollution and solid waste management. Thus, municipalities and industries cannot dump unlimited amounts of untreated sewage or industrial wastes into the lakes and streams; smokestacks and automobile exhausts are curtailed from polluting the air; and farming procedures are sought to preserve the quality and stability of the soil and quality of groundwater. Parks and forests preserve unusual phenomena of nature while providing the public with recreational and educational opportunities, and private forest owners must observe scientific conservation practices so that new growth may replace cut timber. Hunting and fishing limits are set and hunters and fishermen licensed to preserve the fish and wildlife from extinctive practices.

Resources must not only be preserved, they must be used, both in earning a living and in the recreation of the people. They must be developed and consumed for a multitude of purposes. Timber must be used in the housing and paper industries, land must be cultivated for crops or used for grazing, minerals must be extracted for industrial use, and scenic areas must be preserved for campsites, resorts and ski areas.

In addition, the land is criss-crossed by highways. With the tremendous growth in the number of automobiles and trucks, sizable amounts of land have been taken away from housing in the cities and from cultivation in the country to handle the traffic. The freeway in the city and the interstate highway in the country exercise an enormous impact on the use and development of the surrounding land. They affect where people live, where they work, and where they play. Highways and city streets must be planned with great foresight not only to weigh how well they will handle the flow of traffic, but to determine what effects they will have on people's lives and the environment.

The state's elaborate system of highways consists of interstate highways, financed from federal and state funds, and of state highways, county trunk highways, town roads, city and village streets, and park and forest roads. Closely connected with the highway building and maintainance functions of the state government and the aid granted to local units for streets and highways are the objects for which these roads are built — the motor vehicle and its occupants. While the state is concerned with the building and maintenance of an adequate number of roads of certain standards to meet the traffic demands, it is also very much concerned with the safety and convenience of the people who are using those roads. Over 3.5 million vehicles are registered in Wisconsin each year, and over 3.2 million drivers are licensed. With 750 traffic fatalities in 1985 — and comparable figures in prior years — traffic safety is of constant concern.

The state must see to it that the drivers know the laws, are physically fit to drive, and have the required driving skills. It keeps track of the accident rate of drivers through a point system and removes those who prove hazardous to themselves and to others. It collects taxes to pay for highway construction and maintenance, for the policing of the highways, and for the enforcement of driver and vehicle standards. In addition to highway concerns, the state is involved with the development of aviation and of airports in Wisconsin and with the preservation of mass transit and of freight-railroad transportation facilities. State programs for all modes of transportation, including aeronautics, railroads and aid to urban mass transit, are the province of the Department of Transportation.

Human Relations and Resources. In addition to protecting the environment, the state must also protect its citizens directly. The increase in population that affects the quality of the land, the water and the air resources also has an increasingly complex effect on the people themselves and their relations to each other and to their government. The inhabitants of a state are its prime resource, and a state must look after their general welfare and insure peaceable relations among them.

For these reasons the departments that have been brought together in this category are concerned with people — their health, their living standards, their safety, and their working relationships with each other.

How does the state protect the health of its citizens? In the early days of the state, public health was primarily concerned with preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Now, public health covers the prevention and detection of disease, health education programs, assistance in hospital construction, and maintenance of institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped. Records of birth, marriage, divorce, and death are on file with the state.

In addition to health activities, financial services for dependent children and a broad range of social services for the aged, the handicapped, and children are primarily the work of the Department of Health and Social Services.

In his or her capacity as a worker, the individual comes in contact with the state in many ways. Minimum wages and maximum hours are set by law. If a worker is injured on the job, state worker's compensation comes to the rescue; a worker faced with job loss is aided by unemployment compensation. If a worker is seeking a job, the state (in partnership with the federal government) provides a job service to help that person find one or to acquire the skills necessary for employment. If a worker cannot obtain a job and suspects that he or she is being discriminated against because of age, race, creed, color, handicap, marital status, sex, national origin, ancestory, sexual orientation, arrest record or conviction record, the state will investigate the matter.

The state's agent in protecting and assisting the worker is the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The state Employment Relations Commission mediates or arbitrates labor disputes between workers and their employers.

If the individual is a veteran, the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs has loan programs to help eligible citizens acquire a home, business or education.

The state must also protect its citizens from lawless elements in society by maintaining those conditions of stability and order necessary for a well-functioning society. Law enforcement is largely a local matter, but the state's Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for segregating convicted criminals in its penal institutions and rehabilitating them for eventual return to society. The Office of the State Public Defender represents indigents in trial and post-conviction legal proceedings. The Department of Justice not only furnishes legal services to state agencies but provides technical assistance to local law enforcement agencies and also enforces state laws against gambling, arson, prostitution and narcotic drugs.

The state also provides an armed military force to protect the populace in times of state or national emergencies, natural or manmade, and to supplement the federal armed forces in time of war. These activities come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Military Affairs.

General Executive Functions. The state government performs a wide variety of services that are considered necessary for the well-being of the people and the progress of the state. When a state agency maintains a park in which you may camp, requires a physician to obtain a license before practicing in this state, or provides you with information on job opportunities, it is providing its services directly to you. Such services are called line services.

In order for the state to perform these direct (line) functions, however, it must also perform certain indirect — or staff — functions. Thus, the state must have an agency to supervise the hiring of personnel to carry out its tasks. It must provide space and equipment, salaries and a retirement system for that personnel. It must lay and collect taxes to support its activities and must manage such state funds. It must see to it that the state funds are spent according to law. It must evaluate the needs of each department so that the department can perform its assigned tasks and prepare for future needs, both to carry out present functions and anticipated functions likely to arise from future events.

Each line agency must contain within itself some staff functions; there must be employes to hire personnel, to maintain personnel and agency expenditure records, to prepare the agency budget, and to order and manage supplies. In large departments, an entire division may be required to perform these staff functions.

Some agencies perform staff functions almost exclusively. The Department of Administration, for example, is called the "housekeeping" department of the state. Its duties include state budgeting, preauditing, engineering and facilities management, state planning, data processing, and emergency government functions. The Department of Employment Relations operates the state's civil service system and is assisted by the Personnel Board and the Personnel Commission. The Ethics Board administers a code of ethics for state public officials. The Department of Revenue is another strictly staff-type agency. It collects the taxes levied by state law, distributes that part of the revenue that is to be returned to the local units of government, and calculates the equalized value of the property that has been assessed by local government. Still another staff agency is the Department of Employe Trust Funds, which manages the retirement systems of the state. Whether it be your local city garbage collector, your teacher, a conservation warden, or a driver licensing examiner in the Department of Transportation, all are covered under a state retirement plan. At any one time the state must have large sums of money on hand in its various funds to meet its obligations. The Investment Board invests these funds in stocks, bonds and real estate in order to earn the maximum amount of interest possible while waiting to be used by the state. The Office of the State Treasurer processes the receipt and disbursement of these monies. Functions of the Office of the Secretary of State include registering lobbyists, keeping various state records, affixing the state seal on certain records to authenticate them, and chartering corporations. The State Elections Board oversees the election processes of the state, monitoring campaign expenditures and keeping election records. The Community Development Finance Authority, Health Facilities Authority and Housing and Economic Development Authority are authorized to issue bonds to assist in promoting their respective functions.

Thus it can be seen that state government touches our lives at many points. In the course of any one day, each resident is benefited or regulated by state government in innumerable ways.

The rates for the gas you use to heat your house and the electricity you use to light it were approved by the state; the street you traveled to work on was built with state aid; your labor union and your employer follow fair labor practices determined by the state; the milk you drank today was processed at a dairy maintained according to state regulations, and the restaurant you dined in last night was inspected under state standards; the beautician who styled your hair was licensed by the state; the bank where you have your account and the savings and loan where you have your mortgage may be regulated by the state; you may watch a television program this evening on a state television station or fish in a state-stocked lake this week-end; and you go to sleep at night on a mattress labeled and sold as required by state law. From a birth assisted by licensed doctors and nurses in a licensed hospital and recorded in the permanent records of the state to a death with the burial arrangements administered by a licensed funeral director in a cemetery operated under state law, state government exercises a pervasive influence on your life.

The grounds of Villa Louis, shrouded in fog, during the annual Fur Trade Rendezvous. The Villa Louis is the State Historical Society's historic site in Prairie du Chien (photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Executive Branch, Wisconsin State Government

State government promotes the general welfare by doing for its citizens what they cannot do for themselves. While other sections of this book explain in detail the services provided by state agencies in pursuing this goal, this section gives each agency the opportunity to note the results of its efforts, that is, what it has achieved.

Functional Area: Commerce

The commerce function of the state government comprises the promotion of economic development and the protection of consumers through the regulation of commercial transactions, utilities, and trades and professions.

During 1985 and 1986, the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (DATCP) merged the Meat Inspection Division into the Food Division to improve efficiency.

The Food Division initiated a licensing and inspection program that allows city and county health departments to become agents for inspecting retail processing plants, retail bakeries, retail confectionaries, and counter freezers. As of July 1, 1986, there were 10 such agents. This will increase the efficiency of the inspection service offered to the public in cities and counties that have an effective inspection program.

A comprehensive pasteurization regulation (Ag 33) for dairy plants and products was adopted. This regulation combines all other pasteurization requirements and follows recommended industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Food and Drug Administration procedures.

The Marketing Division established an International Agri-Business Center to penetrate new markets and increase national and international market shares for Wisconsin agricultural products. Key emphasis is on high value-added processed products. A foreign trade office was established in Hong Kong jointly with the Department of Development. DATCP's major marketing thrust has been targeted in developing marketing strategy oriented toward consumer-driven marketing both in domestic and international markets.

Farmer assistance programs were implemented to provide a statewide farm crisis information hotline. A statewide Farm Credit Advisor Program was developed to provide financial counseling. The Farm Mediation and Arbitration Program was also implemented to provide a mechanism for settlement of financial disputes between farmers and lenders.

A major animal health accomplishment was regaining the official status of tuberculosis-free state from U.S.D.A.

Feeder pig import regulations (Ag 10.041) were adopted, enhancing the pseudorabies eradication program. The Central Animal Health Laboratory (CAHL), in support of the pseudorabies program, tested nearly 100,000 swine samples for exposure to the virus during the past 2 years, which is a substantial increase. CAHL also expanded its capabilities with diagnostic tests for bovine respiratory syncitials disease, which affects a significant number of cattle in Wisconsin.

Ag 10.38, providing for certification of Bovine Leukosis-free herds, was adopted.

Response to humane concerns has improved greatly on both the state and local level with the addition of a licensed veterinarian as the State Humane Agent.

The Agricultural Resource Management Division developed technical standards for bulk storage of fertilizer and pesticides, as well as a regulatory program governing the storage of these commodities. Conservation compliance requirements were also developed for the state's Farmland Preservation Program to ensure that those receiving property tax benefits on their farmland will have the necessary conservation practices in place to protect Wisconsin's soil and water.

Through the Trade and Consumer Protection Division, the unfair sales act was amended to provide a more enforceable law. This law prohibits sales below cost.

Amendments to the food processor security and bonding law and the grain warehouse keeper law now provide added security protection to farmers. The hazardous substances rules (Ag 72)

were amended to declare butyl nitrite, a recreational inhalant, a hazardous substance. Consumer protection offices experienced a 32 percent increase in the number of complaints received during the past 2 years.

In calendar years 1986 and 1987, the STATE FAIR PARK BOARD, attached to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, continued to achieve its statutory goals of providing year-round entertainment and services to the people of Wisconsin while remaining self-supporting and using no tax dollars.

Toward this end, State Fair Park rents its facilities to independent off-season promoters. The number of events or event days (number of days an event runs) increases each year. In fiscal year 1986, there were 136 events lasting 980 event days (there can be as many as 5 events using State Fair Park buildings on any given weekend).

Attendance at off-season events surpassed Fair attendance for the first time in fiscal 1981-82 and this trend continued in the last several years. In fiscal 1986-87, nonfair event attendance was 1,976,989 with the 1986 Fair attendance at 915,642.

Annual gross income for State Fair Park has increased as dramatically as the number of events. In fiscal year 1984-85, the gross income was $7,193,441 and in fiscal year 1985-86 it was $7,771,197.

All profits of State Fair Park are put into a capital improvements fund used for construction and maintenance. In 1985-86, a new restroom facility was built on part of the site of the Mexican Village building (destroyed by fire in June 1985), the steel structure of the grandstand was sandblasted and painted and a new Children's Area was developed (also near what was the Mexican Village). Total cost exceeded over $300,000. An additional $250,000 was spent for general maintenance to building and grounds and over $100,000 for horse stalls.

A record 915,642 people attended the 1986 Wisconsin State Fair at State Fair Park in West Allis/Milwaukee. The Fair is the state's oldest and largest annual event, and it contributes more than $20 million to the state's economy each year (photo courtesy of State Fair Park Board).

The DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT continued its significant efforts to open new international markets for Wisconsin products, reduce or eliminate regulatory red tape, finance new technology and products, train or retrain workers for productivity and new technology, and develop creative financing strategies. Some noteworthy efforts include:

1. *Expand the European Trade Office:* In October 1985, the department added an export specialist to the European Trade Office in Frankfurt, West Germany. Opened in 1984, the primary focus of the office is to promote European investment in Wisconsin.

2. *Hong Kong Trade Office:* In May 1986, the department opened a foreign trade office in Hong Kong to promote Wisconsin exports.

3. *Permit Information Center:* The center has helped over 5,500 businesses deal with state regulations and expedite business permits in just more than 2 years of operation. It also has handled successfully more than 250 problem cases where significant follow-up work is needed to expedite the regulatory or permit process.

4. *Technology Development Fund:* This program assists Wisconsin businesses working on the frontiers of manufacturing technology. Since early 1984, $3.7 million in state funds have supported 29 projects, with more than 3,280 jobs anticipated. The public funds have stimulated $3.2 million in private investments.

5. *Customized Labor Training Program:* This program provides training/retraining grants for Wisconsin workers employed in firms that are seeking to innovate with state-of-the-art manufacturing processes and procedures. Since early 1984, $1.5 million in state funds have supported training projects costing over $4 million. More than 3,000 workers have been trained. In July 1986, a special $3 million appropriation provided funding to the American Motors Corporation to train 3,500 workers.

6. *Wisconsin Development Fund:* This program is federally funded. The department makes economic development grants to local governments, which, in turn, may structure a business loan package, or may construct necessary site improvements and public facilities to make possible new industrial growth. Since 1985, the department has awarded 35 grants totalling more than $14.8 million. The public funds have generated over $77 million in private investments. Nearly 3,200 jobs will be created.

The OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE has been actively involved in seeking solutions to the liability insurance crisis by establishing a Property and Casualty Task Force and assisting in the establishment of a Consumer Insurance Assistance Hotline to assist those who are having trouble finding liability insurance. The task force report, issued in July 1986, made several recommendations. Other major activities included: adopting rules on HMOs, LSHOs, Medicare risk contracts, coordination of benefits, nursing home insurance and home solicitations; conducting studies on health care data collection, and inclusion of HMOs in the Patients Compensation Fund; monitoring legislation on medical malpractice; streamlining the policy form review process; conducting workshops to inform HMOs of regulatory requirements and office policies; increasing the number of financial and market regulation examinations; and taking an increased number of enforcement actions against companies and agents.

Capitalizing on an era of stable utility rates, the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION has entered a period of creative long-range planning for utilities that will insure reasonable rates into the distant future. Chief among these efforts is the latest Advance Plan for electric utilities that emphasizes "least-cost" alternatives for generating power. The commission has also reiterated the importance of energy conservation with the establishment of its own Conservation and Energy Efficiency Office to oversee utility programs. The agency has continued its oversight of utility low-income weatherization programs.

During the past year, the PSC began to implement recent state laws that gave the agency new responsibilities. These include permitting the establishment of utility holding companies and monitoring their development, streamlining regulation of small telephone utilities and regulation of the increasingly competitive telecommunication industry, and monitoring of utility sulfur dioxide emissions and beginning a study of nitrogen oxide emission reduction strategies.

The DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING and the boards housed within the department obtained increased enforcement authority through the 1985-87 biennial budget law (Wisconsin Act 29). The act also granted the department 7 positions to facilitate department and board efforts to reduce enforcement case backlogs. Moreover, the act changed the way in which

the department assesses licensure and renewal fees, replacing the uniform fee structure with a variable licensure and variable renewal fee structure. The new fee structure allows the department to assess fees according to the level of services received by applicants for licensure and licensees. The department promulgated administrative rules during 1986 to implement the new fee structure.

During 1985 and 1986, the department conducted an extensive study of its direct licensing program areas, including a review of the statutory authority and administrative policies, procedures and practices relating to real estate, charitable organizations, professional fund raisers, private detectives, bingo, raffles, and boxing. The study's findings and recommendations are currently under consideration for implementation during the 1987-89 biennium. However, the study findings did precipitate the formation of an advisory committee to review and propose to the department's secretary revised rules relating to the regulation of private detectives.

The department also conducted a study and recommended legislation relating to the efficacy of continuing education as a condition of licensure renewal. The study concluded that there is no value in state-mandated continuing education for real estate brokers and salespersons, cosmetology instructors, nursing home administrators, funeral directors, and physicians. Bills were introduced to repeal the education requirements for those professions. While most of the bills failed, the department was successful in obtaining the repeal of continuing education requirements, effective June 1, 1987, for real estate brokers and salespersons through Wisconsin Act 305. The department secretary appointed a real estate education advisory committee to recommend administrative rules to implement the new law. The new rules will go into effect in 1987.

In 1986, the department contracted with the Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory of the University of Wisconsin-Extension to conduct a telephone survey of consumers. The purpose was to determine the level of consumer awareness of the department's services, to obtain consumer opinions of methods of increasing accessibility of service, and to identify the kinds of alternatives the public would like to see in the areas of complaint resolution and discipline of licensees.

The OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN continued the enhancement of its automated examination information system. Special requests for specific data can now be provided with almost immediate turnaround time to coincide with on-site field examinations. A more significant development is the introduction of a new examination report to be utilized jointly by the Commissioner's Office and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. This new report is designed for completion by the field examiner on a portable computer while at the examination site and distributed electronically to regulatory authorities. This new system will also allow financial information from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board data system to be downloaded to the field examiner for analysis and inclusion in this new examination report.

The Commissioner's Office also installed a micro computer-based data base management system and began implementation of a savings and loan subsidiary information system. This new program will provide consistent monitoring and control of the operations of the service corporations owned by savings and loan associations. The office also served as the pilot agency for statewide automation of the Department of Administration Leave Accounting System via communication lines.

Rule making has focused on providing state-chartered savings and loan associations with powers granted to federally chartered savings and loan associations through federal deregulation, and legislation has now been initiated to provide them with these powers.

In 1986, the Commissioner appointed a Blue Ribbon Task Force to study the capital needs of the Wisconsin savings and loan industry, and rule making was undertaken soon thereafter to implement several of its recommendations.

The Commissioner's Office closely monitored the enactment of legislation which authorized interstate activities for savings and loan associations and savings and loan association holding companies. Contacts were established with regulators in the other states in the region to establish a communication link and keep track of the implementation schedule of the interstate banking regulations.

During the 1985-87 biennium, the OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SECURITIES advanced a policy of functional deregulation, which has as its goal establishing closer working relationships with the industries it regulates, while maintaining the public interest. To this end,

all of the agency's statutes and regulations have been under review, as well as how they are implemented and what effects result from them.

In 1985, Commissioner of Securities, Ulice Payne, Jr., appointed an Administrative Rule Advisory Committee, representing diverse interests, to determine the economic and regulatory feasibility of administrative rule changes which would exempt some corporate equity offerings from merit review. Based upon the recommendations of the committee, 2 registration exemptions were developed which were implemented in April 1986. The committee also recommended in its final report, as did the Legislature in 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, that an empirical and qualitative study of the merit review securities registration system used in Wisconsin be performed to determine if the system should be retained, modified or abandoned. The study was conducted by the Office of the Commissioner of Securities and the Marquette University College of Business Administration through the Merit Review Study Committee. Its analysis and recommendations resulted in a 1987-89 budget proposal to exempt initial public offerings from merit review provided certain criteria are met.

The Citizen's Advisory Committee, appointed in 1984, recommended amendments to Wisconsin's Corporate Take-Over Law and Wisconsin Corporation Law to remedy constitutional defects and curtail abusive bidder-takeover practices for the protection of Wisconsin corporations and the shareholders. These changes were implemented by 1985 Wisconsin Act 195 and adopted in April 1986.

Commissioner Payne, together with the Independent Business Association of Wisconsin and Wisconsin venture capital firms produced a guide for small business development in Wisconsin entitled, "A Small Business Guide to Capital-Raising Under Wisconsin's Securities Laws". This guide furthers the agency's goal of assisting Wisconsin's economic development.

In May 1986, the Office of the Commissioner of Securities sponsored the first annual SEC Update Seminar in Milwaukee. Senior officials from the federal Securities and Exchange Commission made presentations on the Electronic Data Gathering Analysis and Retrieval System (EDGAR), which will provide securities analysts and the general public with instant access to corporate disclosure documents and will enable SEC registrants to make required filings electronically. Wisconsin is one of 3 states chosen to pilot the system, scheduled for national implementation in 1988. In addition, discussions were held on recent securities enforcement developments that affect Wisconsin publicly held corporations and the professionals who serve them.

During the 1986 special legislative session, the Commissioner initiated a registration exemption for seasoned issuers which created a "fast track" process for clearing these securities offerings for sale in Wisconsin. The Commissioner also appointed 2 advisory committees in 1986: the Financial Planners Advisory Committee, to study the necessity of defining and regulating the emergent profession of financial planner, and the Franchise/Business Opportunity Committee, to examine the utilization of franchise investments and businesses as a tool for enhancing small business development in Wisconsin. The Financial Planning Advisory Committee produced a Report with Recommendations in February 1987.

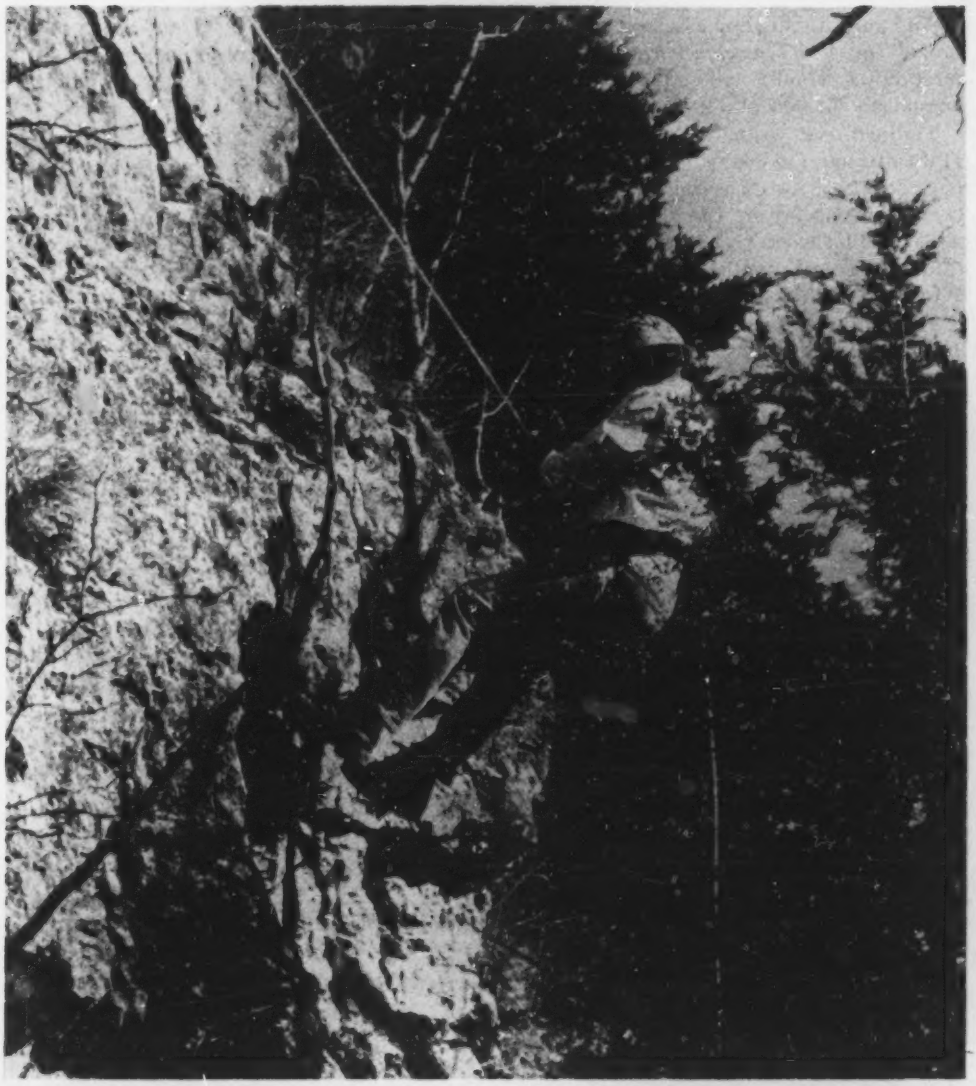
Although fiscal restraints have so far hampered the agency's education initiative, the Commissioner, in collaboration with the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, the Financial Planners College in Colorado and staff in the Division of Licensing and Regulation, was able to develop a new bibliography for the use of investment advisor representative candidates. In addition, the investment advisor representative examination, administered by the office, was reformulated to reflect current market activities and products.

A series of management analysis studies initiated in 1985 have resulted, to date, in a modification of agency structure, staff reallocations and an emphasis on staff training and development.

Functional Area: Education

Seeking to secure an informed citizenry capable of functioning in today's world, the education function supervises elementary and secondary education and vocational education, and directly administers higher education, educational radio and television, and historical preservation and research.

The EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD filed with the Federal Communications Commission for 86 Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS) channels in 13 cities, and successfully negotiated a contract with Wisconsin Bell, Inc. by which that firm underwrites capital



Outdoor education at the University of Wisconsin-River Falls campus offers the opportunity for rappelling along the Kinnickinnic River (photo courtesy of University of Wisconsin System).

construction cost in return for access to excess capacity channels. An ITFS pilot project was successfully completed in the Oshkosh area under ECB leadership and involved local school districts, University of Wisconsin, and VTAE campuses. (ITFS is point-to-point, closed circuit television for targeted audiences and can be received only through special equipment.) ITFS construction is under way at other state sites.

The board obtained State Building Commission funding to construct a TV translator in Burnett County to improve reception, and filed FCC applications to improve FM radio service for Green Bay, La Crosse, and Park Falls.

The board instituted cooperative efforts with the University of Wisconsin resulting in merger of resources leading to unification of Wisconsin Public Radio services, interconnected public radio stations in the Madison and Milwaukee areas, and acted to assure local radio program origination capability in selected areas.

An Emmy nomination was received for the underwritten Wisconsin Public Television production of *The Well-Tempered Bach with Peter Ustinov*. Television audience viewing reach its highest level yet: Total households reached increased by 35,000 over the past year alone, and now amount to 268,000, or about three-quarters of a million viewers.

Through its Division of Educative Services, the board realized an all-time high in the use of ITV (instructional television) programming by Wisconsin schools. (Over 90 ITV series were offered on the network during the past biennium in response to Department of Public Instruction curriculum supervisors and teachers). State-of-the art reading comprehension learning materials, including video and computer software, were developed for both students and teachers through a grant from the U.S. Department of Education and are being distributed throughout Wisconsin and the nation.

For many years nearly all of Wisconsin Public Radio programming originated in Madison. The ECB has acted to provide for more local origination of programming and program input. The agency has also been successful in broadening listener opportunity to select from more than one programming service, offering in many areas separate frequencies for news and information, music and arts, or a combination of both.

As part of its technological updating, the agency is constructing a new Telecommunications Operations Center at its headquarters offices.

The audience for Wisconsin public radio and television continues to grow, resulting in national records in some categories.

During 1985-86 the STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN advanced knowledge and appreciation of Wisconsin history in several ways. The society undertook initiatives to increase access to historical information by scholars and lay researchers alike, and to foster greater appreciation for the common heritage of Wisconsin's citizens.

The new State Historical Museum on Madison's Capitol Square opened in April 1986, featuring 2 floors of new permanent and changing exhibits. Work on 2 additional floors of exhibits will continue during the 1987-89 biennium. As many as 90,000 people, including numerous school group tours, visit the museum annually.

The society continued to improve facilities and interpretation at the 6 historic sites to tell the story of the state's exploration and settlement. Efforts also focused on the preservation of the sites' important artifact collections. Other highlights of the historic sites program included completion of work on the last of the historic structures thus far collected for Old World Wisconsin, and the exterior restoration of Villa Louis to its original colors. A new record for sites attendance and revenues was achieved in 1985.

Volume III of the 6-volume *History of Wisconsin* series, written by Robert C. Nesbit, appeared in 1985, marking the halfway point in the project. Upon completion, the series will serve as the definitive history of the state and as a model for state histories.

The library and archives continued to amass new collections and to improve user access to them. The library — utilized by as many as 20,000 patrons annually — continued to integrate its holdings into the University of Wisconsin-Madison library system's computerized catalog and the nationwide bibliographic data base, OCLC. The archives took a national leadership role in the automation of archival collections through a 6-state network that will catalog all public record holdings in a single computerized data bank.

The Historic Preservation Division, using federal dollars, identified 13,350 historic and prehistoric properties, listed 254 new entries in the National Register of Historic Places, and certified 35 historic building renovation projects as eligible to receive federal investment tax credits. Those tax credits made possible $37 million in private investment toward rehabilitation of income-producing historic buildings.

The Office of Local History reached an estimated 26,000 people with a traveling agricultural history exhibit that showcased the collections of 13 local historical societies statewide and interpreted agriculture's important role in the state's history. Local history also won national recognition from the American Association for State and Local History, which presented the society with an award of merit for producing a series of instructional videotapes on how to develop exhibits to interpret local history. The Wisconsin Council for Local History, the network of local historical societies affiliated with the State Historical Society, observed its 25th anniversary in 1986.

The DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION continues to build on the solid foundation that has been set for educational excellence in Wisconsin through the refinement of existing programs and the adoption of new ones.

Curriculum and Instruction: Curriculum guides in 11 subject areas and a general planning guide have been issued to serve as models for local curriculum development. Additional curriculum guides in 5 vocational subject areas are being prepared.

Summer camps for students — Business World, Science World, and Arts World — continue to provide instructional opportunities for both teachers and students. Arts World and Science World are primarily sponsored by the department, and Business World is cosponsored with the Wisconsin Association of Manufacturers and Commerce.

Begun in 1984 on a pilot basis, Wisconsin's Academic Decathlon program has now expanded to include nearly one-half the state's high schools.

Programs to enhance the teaching skills of teachers of mathematics and science were initiated as part of the initiative in federal economic development legislation. The State Superintendent established a statewide task force on Japanese culture, and recommendations were developed which focus on both education and economic development. Four school districts offer instruction in the Japanase language.

High school graduation requirements enacted by the legislature were initiated with the ninth-grade class of 1985. By 1988, all 4 of the high school class levels will be subject to the new academic requirements.

Twenty educational standards related to instruction, pupil services, and safety and health facilities were established by the legislature and are being implemented by department rules. The standards establish an integrated set of core education components that offer the guarantee of quality education available to all children.

Teaching Excellence: The state superintendent's task force on teaching and teacher education called for measures to assure that Wisconsin will have an adequate supply of well-qualified teachers for future generations. Toward that goal, the department sponsored legislation to establish higher standards for admission to and graduation from schools of education. Teacher incentive plans are being studied in 32 school districts and include professional development, career ladders, and teacher induction programs.

With the elimination of life licenses for certified school staff, the department implemented the Equivalency Credit Program to insure standards of quality in approved programs of professional inservice programs.

The Office of Teacher Placement and Analysis was established in 1984 and, by the end of 1986, more than 5,000 teachers and 400 school districts had used this placement service.

Competency Testing: Progress continues with the voluntary competency testing program established in 1982. A computerized test item bank for district use in construction of testing became operational in the fall of 1984 and will contain 40,000 test items by the end of the 1985-87 biennium. Approximately 40 percent of the state's school districts are participating in the testing program.

Job-Related Education: Wisconsin remains a leader in the provision of job training under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), a federally supported program which supports education and training programs for economically disadvantaged young people. More than 350 Wisconsin school districts are participating in JTPA-funded projects.

Post-Secondary Preparation: Joint projects with the University of Wisconsin System and the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education (VTAE) system were initiated to provide students with reasonable advice on how they should prepare in high school for college, vocational school, or immediate employment. Each year, informational brochures are distributed to eighth graders and their parents. Another joint project with the UW System resulted in a Minority Group Precollege Scholarship Program. More than 1,100 minority middle and junior high school students participated in enrichment programs during the 1985-86 school year and the summer.

Library Services: As a result of the appointment of 2 task forces by the State Superintendent, revised recommended standards for both school library media centers and public libraries will be issued by the department in 1987.

In 1986 a statewide electronic network was implemented for communicating interlibrary loan requests between public library systems and state-level library resource providers.

Public library building projects totaling 60,000 square feet of new space were completed in 1985-86 with assistance from the department-administered federal Library Services and Construction Act.

Children at Risk: The children-at-risk legislation, promulgated in July 1985, has been implemented by the department through inservice programs for school district staff and the promotion of various program models found to be successful. The department also published and distributed the comprehensive publication, *Children At Risk: A Resource and Planning Guide*, for school district and community leaders.

Suicide Prevention: In 1986, acting on a legislative mandate to institute a program of adolescent suicide prevention, the department, in cooperation with other agencies and school districts, completed a series of structured activities designed to facilitate the development of effective suicide prevention and intervention programming. Included in this effort was the development and distribution of the publication, *Suicide Prevention: A Resource and Planning Guide*. As result of these efforts, the number of Wisconsin school districts with suicide prevention programs increased from 30 to 150.

Services for Children With Special Health Needs: The department has embarked on a federally funded program aimed at coordinating local service for children with special health needs. Four counties have been selected to serve as models.

In 1986 the UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM chose Kenneth A. Shaw as its fourth president. Dr. Shaw had served 6 years as chancellor of the Southern Illinois University System.

The most comprehensive study ever conducted of the UW System was completed in 1986 by the Regent Study Group on the Future of the University of Wisconsin System. The major objective of the study was to identify the means to ensure the continued quality of education in the UW System.

The study produced a report, titled *Planning the Future*, which provides a UW System blueprint for the 21st century. The blueprint calls for enhanced educational programs and improved academic quality through a fine tuning of institutional missions and standards and from focusing efforts on centers of excellence. Student transfer within the system will be eased and procedures for more effective use of the 2-year centers will help balance enrollment patterns. An enrollment management plan, integrated with tuition policy, will help the system maintain quality if state funding is inadequate.

The GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY, a special mission unit of the UW-Extension, was involved in over 103 projects during the last 2 years. In the geology program, field work and preliminary draft copies of maps were completed for the Northwest, West Central, and East Central areas. Bedrock maps were published for Portage and Wood Counties; surficial deposits maps were published for Vilas and Brown Counties.

The subsurface geology program, which studies samples collected principally from water well drilling, published over 650 detailed well logs representing 225,119 feet of drilled hole.

Major emphasis in the Water Resources program was on preparation of a series of county groundwater hydrology maps and interpretive soil maps which are compatible with the geologic maps. The maps will assist counties and others in addressing problems related to minerals and mining; groundwater availability, quality, and contamination; routing of utilities; siting of construction projects; disposal of waste; storage of materials; identification of natural hazards; and others. County groundwater studies were conducted in Barron, Brown, Chippewa, Dunn, Lafayette, and Langlade Counties. A special project entitled "Groundwater Protection Principles and Alternatives for Rock County, Wisconsin" was completed in cooperation with the Rock County Health Department, the University of Wisconsin-Extension and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. This report is intended to serve as a guide to counties in search of specific actions which they can take to minimize the potential for groundwater pollution; it recommends management alternatives for special areas such as those which are naturally vulnerable, well protection zones, and potential problem areas; and it encourages counties to include monitoring of water quality trends and potentially polluting sources in their groundwater protection plans.

Under a cooperative agreement and with funding from the U.S. Department of Energy, the survey completed a statewide inventory of peat resources. The report will identify a large reserve of peat which has the potential to provide an alternative source of energy for heating.

As part of the subsurface geology program of the Geological and Natural History Survey, workers use specialized equipment to drill wells. This program, which studies samples collected principally from water well drillings, publishes detailed well logs from all areas of the state (photo courtesy of the Geological and Natural History Survey).

An automated network of weather stations was installed at 6 University of Wisconsin Agricultural Research Stations in cooperation with the UW-Madison Integrated Pest Management research program. The purpose of the program is to provide meteorological data for irrigation scheduling and crop-disease management programs through the WISPLAN computer system.

During the 1986-87 biennium the survey responded to over 12,000 requests for information and assistance. The GNHS commits, on the average, more than 12,500 staff-hours, or the equivalent of 6 persons working full time, to public service and outreach. In addition, the GNHS staff contributed significantly to more than 160 state, federal, and local committees during the last biennium, gave numerous talks and lectures, and conducted field trips.

In the 1986-87 biennium a 20-year program to achieve statewide topographic map coverage was accomplished. A new program to provide for completion of a series in county format was contracted with the U.S. Geological Survey and was scheduled for completion in early 1987.

Functional Area: Environmental Resources

The environmental resources function includes protecting the state's environment while encouraging economic development.

A number of accomplishments and changes in the direction of the DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES to better serve the state include:

Strategic Redirection — The trends analysis group analyzed factors affecting Wisconsin's environment through the year 2000. The agency then developed a philosophy and operating priorities to reflect a new strategic direction. The department will share responsibility with others — the public, other government levels and business — and anticipate and prevent problems rather than react to them.

Integrated Management — Increased emphasis is being placed on teamwork in resolving natural resource problems. Numerous specialists from many department programs work on projects relating to mining, watershed management, toxic pollution and other areas.

Uniform Deer Season — To simplify regulations and bring the number of deer into line with habitat, the department consulted with hunting and farm interests and instituted a uniform, 9-day gun deer season.

Turkey Restoration — Cooperating with landowners, the department reintroduced turkeys into the state. Successful spring hunting seasons have been held and a fall season is contemplated.

Toxic Management — Major strides were made in understanding toxic pollution's threat to air, water and soil. Accelerated testing commenced and consultation with numerous environmental and business interests took place before standards were recommended.

Environmental Wardens — The department assigned environmental protection wardens to 2 regions. Unlike wardens who enforce fish and game laws, these wardens investigate only pollution violations.

Permit Coordination — The department instituted a high level environmental permit assistance center to help business understand and comply with the law.

During 1985-86, the WISCONSIN WATERWAYS COMMISSION, attached to the Department of Natural Resources, recommended the funding of 28 projects totaling $1,750,000. The projects ranged from funding the initial stages of a harbor of refuge on the Lake Michigan shoreline in Racine to the construction of a boat launch and rock jetty in the Wisconsin River in Mosinee. In addition, 4 governmental units received funds to conduct feasibility studies regarding recreational boating facilities.

Built on landmark revenue-stabilizing legislation passed by the Legislature in 1983, the DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION moved ahead in 1985-86 to step up the pace of transportation improvements and gradually eliminate the backlog of needs. The pace for renewing existing state highways was increased to 775 miles per biennium, compared with the 600-mile level in the recent past.

Two major highway projects — a 4-lane Highway 16 at La Crosse and the first 2 lanes of the US 45 West Bend Bypass — were completed, bringing to 9 the number finished since inception of the major projects program in 1983. One project, construction of the Madison South Beltline freeway across the northern edge of a marsh, was notable because of its 1985 start — after 25 years of planning and controversy. Complete with an extensive compromise plan to mitigate any negative environmental impacts, the 6-lane freeway will be finished in 1989.

The Transportation Projects Commission and the Legislature approved 10 more major projects for construction after 1987 and the commission recommended 8 others for work after 1990.

Wisconsin saw a record airport development program in 1986 — $24 million invested at 23 airports — following a 1985 23-airport construction season that was almost as busy. Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha and Mosinee had major projects.

In its role of helping communities maintain airline service, the DOT studied and backed the merger, subsequently approved by the US DOT, of Northwest and Republic Airlines. Wisconsin also joined with Minnesota and Iowa to actively support the Soo Line's bid to buy the bankrupt Milwaukee Road, which was the ultimate choice of a federal judge in Chicago.

The DOT bought 90 miles of abandoned rail lines in southern Wisconsin for possible short line rail use in the future, and rebuilt and improved tracks for 3 Wisconsin railroads. Urban transit aid was increased from 35 to 37.5 percent of operating costs, and the number of government units receiving financial help rose from 35 to 38.

Innovations included the use of x-band radar to help snowfighters detect storms, highway and airport pavement sensors to check icing, testing of calcium magnesium acetate as a deicer, experimental use of discarded tires in highway pavement, satellite surveying of Milwaukee freeways, and testing of a satellite-transmitted weather information service for pilots.

The Division of Motor Vehicles, which registers 3 million vehicles a year, began to issue newly designed car license plates, which will be phased in over a 7-year period. The division completed the first cycle of photo drivers licenses for all drivers.

The State Patrol expanded its corps of inspectors checking big trucks for safety defects, driver safety and transportation of hazardous materials. In order to determine the magnitude of the truck safety problem, the patrol conducted the nation's first random-sample inspections and took 38 percent out of service while the violations were corrected.

The patrol built 2 "weigh-in-motion" truck weight scales that permit trucks to be weighed at speeds up to 40 mph. The patrol's new training academy dormitory at Fort McCoy opened its doors to its first recruit class in 1986.

DOT's safety efforts were accompanied by a 1985 traffic death toll of 750, second lowest in 40 years, and a mileage death rate of 2.0 per 100 million vehicle miles, the lowest ever.

In September 1986 the OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION, attached to the Department of Transportation, hired a regulation compliance investigator to investigate complaints regarding Chapter 194 motor carrier authority. The majority of the complaints involve hauling without proper authority and operating without insurance.

Studies indicate that the decline in highway-railroad grade-crossing accidents is due in large part to the installation of improved protective devices at the crossings. These improvements have been required by the office after thorough investigation.

The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation possesses a current list of active and inactive motor carrier authorities, which may be purchased by the public.

Effective January 1, 1988, the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation will hold administrative hearings for Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) suspensions occurring in Milwaukee, Waukesha and Dane Counties. Hearings for other Wisconsin counties will be held by the Department of Transportation. Administrative revocation is the process by which a person arrested for OWI has his or her license revoked prior to trial for having a blood alcohol concentration level over the presumptive limit.

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total number of accidents	282	259	235	215	207	211
Total number of fatal accidents	15	13	9	7	11	8
Total number of persons killed	16	20	12	10	13	8
Total number of injury accidents	78	59	67	63	59	53
Total number of persons injured	99	75	91	88	79	64
Total number of accidents, property damages only	189	189	159	145	141	152

Functional Area: Human Relations and Resources

The human relations and resources function is concerned with health, welfare, corrections, law enforcement, labor relations, and military and veterans affairs.

During the last biennium, the Governor's Employment and Training Office was brought into the DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS as part of a departmental reorganization, and was renamed the Employment and Training Policy Division. Its responsibilities were expanded, and it continued to administer federal funds from the U.S. Job Training Partnership Act throughout the state, with almost 35,000 people in Wisconsin receiving job training and finding jobs through JTPA programs in 1985 and 1986.

The Equal Rights Division expanded its fair housing program into Outagamie and Winnebago Counties, in cooperation with the Metropolitan Milwaukee Fair Housing Council. The division also published its fifth edition of "Decision Digest", which is a compendium of precedent-setting decisions relevant to Wisconsin anti-discrimination law interpretations, and its first "Guide to Practice and Procedures" before the division's administrative law judges (formerly known as hearing examiners) for attorneys and unrepresented complaints. The division's total amount of fees and fines collected, and monetary benefits obtained for complainants, was $3,982,089 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1986.

The Job Service Division joined with other states to develop and implement an Automated Resume System to help place applicants for professional positions in the 6-state U.S. Labor Department region comprised of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Another system innovation, employment competency testing, was piloted in its Wausau and Fox Valley (Menasha) offices. The division also adopted as a goal within the next 2 years the statewide automation of its job-matching system. Following a Legislative Audit Bureau review of its job placement program, the division agreed to submit a report to the Legislature indicating the direction and service priorities planned for the next 4 years.

The Safety and Buildings Division's workload continued to increase over the previous biennium, and was handled through continued automation efforts, development of performance standards, and other management controls. Major fees were reduced and fees were refunded for untimely service. New programs undertaken included those for the development of standards for underground storage tanks, a statewide asbestos policy, initial publication of the ski tow inspection report, and publication of the plumbing code report to inform subscribers of changes in, and interpretations of, that code.

The Worker's Compensation Division began a telephone "pre-hearing" process primarily for contested cases outside Milwaukee and Madison, to reduce the time and expenses involved for all concerned. The division worked with the State Worker's Compensation Advisory Council to secure legislative enactment of changes in the Work Injury Supplemental Benefit Fund, which maintained the solvency of this source of special benefits for injured workers. A special Worker's Compensation Study Commission began work in February 1986 to provide a thorough, systematic study of key issues involving Worker's Compensation health and effectiveness, including health-care cost-containment, the adequacy and equity of the worker's compensation benefit structure, vocational rehabilitation, and claims management. The commission's goal is to make its recommendations by 1988. The division also increased by 19 percent the number of disputed cases it resolved between 1984 and 1985.

1985 Wisconsin Act 17 made major changes in Wisconsin's Unemployment Compensation Law. State UC taxes had been increased sharply by 1983 legislation, producing large amounts of additional revenue in 1984 and 1985. Without WisAct 17, state UC tax receipts would have fallen sharply after 1985. Under WisAct 17, state UC tax payments by Wisconsin employers will continue for 1986 and the next few years at about the 1984-85 level. The state's employers will be paying an average of $121 million per year more in state UC taxes than would have been paid under the law as it stood. However, taxes under the federal unemployment tax act and interest payments will be about $130 million per year less than they would have been without WisAct 17, for a net saving of about $9 million per year. The act helped to restore solvency to the fund, and the remaining debt to the federal government was paid. A number of law changes affecting benefits were also included in WisAct 17. Prior to the act, certain nonwage payments were not treated as wages when the department determined a person's eligibility for, and the amount of, further UC benefits. These nonwage payments included workers compensation, back pay, vacation pay, holiday pay, dismissal (or severance) pay, sick pay and other amounts paid for absences. WisAct 17 made two significant changes: 1) the nonwage amounts will be treated the same as other wages in a person's qualifying for benefits, and when the department calculates weekly benefit amounts, and 2) where the nonwage payments apply to a specific week in which the employe did not work, that week will be treated as a week of work for a person to meet the qualifying requirements and when the department determines the number of weeks of benefits to be paid.

Also, under recent changes in federal law, all states must have a wage-reporting system in effect by September 30, 1988. The system must be used as part of an income and eligibility verification system in connection with food stamps, AFDC, Medicaid and UC. The system must apply to all payrolls subject to the state UC law. WisAct 17 provides for a wage-reporting system to take effect in Wisconsin by September 30, 1988. Finally, WisAct 17 mandates a thorough restructuring of the UC benefit system, in which every key benefit formula will have to be reconsidered, in the next biennium. This work will be undertaken as Wisconsin converts to a wage-reporting system.

In the DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, the Division of Legal Services issued 93 formal opinions and received 5,994 new legal cases and investigations during the 1983-85 biennium. Approximately $4 million was returned to citizens through the efforts of the Consumer Protection program and over one-half million dollars was collected in civil forfeitures.

During the biennium, the Arson Bureau of the Division of Criminal Investigation conducted 643 investigations. Of the 259 cases that were determined to be of criminal origin, over $17.7

million in property damage was involved. The General Investigations Bureau investigated 53 major crime cases. The investigations resulted in the arrests of 16 persons, 8 of which were on charges of first degree murder. The Narcotics and Vice Bureau conducted 1,075 investigations resulting in the arrests of 441 persons. The White Collar Crime Bureau obtained 92 convictions, which resulted in fines, forfeitures and restitution totalling $346,000.

During the past biennium, the Crime Laboratories received a total of 15,362 cases, which resulted in 122,970 exhibits and required 661,818 forensic examinations. Analysts from both laboratories provided expert testimony in 733 court proceedings during the biennium. In addition, analysts from the Madison Laboratory provided field assistance to local law enforcement agencies in 121 cases.

The Crime Information Bureau received 236,655 fingerprint cards for process and 363,229 requests for criminal history record information during the biennium. Through the use of the TIME computer system, Wisconsin law enforcement agencies took 53,528 wanted persons into custody, located 12,382 missing persons and runaway juveniles, recovered 9,264 stolen motor vehicles and recovered 1,844 other items of stolen property.

The Training and Standards Bureau provided training for nearly 6,500 law enforcement officers who enrolled in its basic, specialized, and inservice training programs during 1986, and reimbursed local and state law enforcement agencies nearly $3 million in training expenses.

In the fiscal year 1984-85, the Office of Crime Victim Services reimbursed $1 million to innocent victims of crime in Wisconsin. During the 1983-85 biennium, 28 counties were reimbursed over $1.7 million by the Victim Witness Assistance Program for costs of providing services to victims and witnesses of crime.

The DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS' major goals continue to be the attainment of full authorized strength in every unit, equipment modernization, and achieving the highest possible levels of training readiness.

Unit reorganizations increased the authorized strength of both the Army and Air National Guard causing an increased emphasis on reaching higher strength goals. The Air National Guard maintained close to 100 percent of its authorized strength, while the Army Guard exceeded the 9,000 mark for the first time since 1976. A major increase in authorized strength for the Army Guard in October 1986 dropped a record 97 percent as given strength figure to about 92 percent by the end of 1986. Within 6 months the percentage was back to 95.

A variety of federal monetary incentives to encourage men and women to enlist and reenlist in the Guard were introduced, having major impact on Guard strength. They included enlistment and reenlistment bonuses, an affiliation bonus, a student loan repayment program, a health professional loan payment program, and special emphasis on the new GI Bill providing major educational assistance.

Training accomplishments during the past 2 years saw the 32nd Infantry Brigade (Mechanized) and several other Wisconsin Army Guard units deploy overseas to Germany to participate in REFORGER (Return of Forces to Germany) 1986, an annual NATO exercise. It was the largest National Guard or Reserve unit to deploy overseas in peacetime, with all of its equipment. Personnel from the 229th Engineer Company in Platteville and Prairie du Chien deployed to Panama for a road building project that provided excellent training in a tropical climate. At the same time, it was a humanitarian effort to create a roadway for farmers in a desolate part of Panama to move their goods to market. Modern equipment continued to flow into Guard units, a critical part of unit readiness.

Reorganization converted an aviation helicopter company to an aviation battalion, giving it increased strength and readiness capability. New and deployable aircraft are steadily coming into the inventory of that Army Guard unit.

The Air Guard engaged in several worldwide missions and conducted a major joint service training exercise, called Sentry Independence, at Volk Field, for the fourth consecutive year. It is recognized as one of the most outstanding training activities, involving both Army and Air units. Wisconsin's Air Wing, in a national competition, was crowned "Loadeo Champs", a timed exercise involving team loading of munitions on A-10 aircraft, 2 consecutive years (1985-86).

Four new armories were constructed to provide more adequate storage, administrative and training space for those Guard units.

The influx of new and modern equipment, and real world training helped make 1985-86 banner years for the Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard.

The OFFICE OF THE STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER is responsible for the delivery of legal representation to 76,000 clients per year, which is provided by 317.7 staff and over 1,500 private attorneys accepting public defender appointments. The office is responsible for clients in 72 courthouses, as well as the intermediary Court of Appeals and State Supreme Court.

Under DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS programs, 18,422 Wisconsin veterans received state veterans benefits totaling $38,354,715 during calendar years 1985-1986. Benefits included the department's first and second mortgage home loan programs, economic assistance loan program, full- and part-time study grants, and health care and subsistence grants.

In April 1986, the *Wisconsin Vietnam Veteran Mortality Study* was jointly released by the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Division of Health of the Department of Health and Social Services. The study concluded that Wisconsin veterans who served in Vietnam have much higher death rates from accidents and suicide than do other Vietnam era veterans. The study also revealed that Vietnam veterans have higher than expected death rates from cirrhosis of the liver, and that the veteran population as a whole has significant elevations in deaths linked to alcohol and tobacco.

Veterans Affairs Secretary John Maurer, commenting on the report, said "The results of this study give us hard scientific evidence to support what Vietnam veterans have been telling us for years. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (P.T.S.D.) is taking a toll on the daily lives of many of our veterans, and for some the price is exceedingly high."

The Wisconsin Veterans Home at King, Wisconsin is committed to being a national leader in improving long-term health care. The Geriatric Evaluation, Research and Education (GERE) Team, comprised of a geriatrician and a research analyst, began its work at the Home in September 1985. The team's mission is to provide needed clinical services in an organized fashion. Information gained is compiled, analyzed and published in scientific journals so that it can be disseminated nationally.

The Bureau of Food Services at the Home began implementing its new Insulated Tray Meal Delivery System on July 9, 1985. The purpose of the new system was to provide an individualized and controlled system to insure that each resident receives appropriate foods for his or her diet, and to deliver the foods to the residents at acceptable temperature levels that meet both federal and state standards.

Implementation of the new system resulted in closing of the satellite serving kitchens in residence halls and the centralizing of tray assembly and warewashing operations. This provided for savings in both energy and labor. A biennial savings of $92,443 was realized through implementation of the Insulated Tray Meal Delivery System.

During the past biennium, the department installed a Loan Accounting System (LAS) to maintain account balances for more than $800 million in outstanding first mortgage home loans. The LAS brings the department financial management capabilities up to the latest industry standards in the secondary mortgage market. The LAS also brings mortgage payments into the department's accounts faster, increases control over mortgage payments and provides for more accurate and timely financial information needed for decision making. The information provided by the LAS is used as an important input into the department's cash flow model.

The department has utilized a cash flow model to project the financial status of the general obligation bond-funded Primary (first mortgage) loan program. The model is used to project the solvency of the veterans mortgage loan repayment fund. The model contains the capability to adjust assumptions of future economic conditions and compare cash flow results under different economic conditions.

Separate cash flow models have been developed for the 2 revenue bond issues (1980 and 1981) which were used for veterans loans. These models make it possible to monitor closely the effect of changing interest rates and to request special calls of bonds from accumulated mortgage prepayments in order to manage financial activity concerning these 2 issues effectively.

Recognizing that the needs of Wisconsin veterans change with the passage of time, and that there is a requirement for periodic reassessment of the department's programs to make them more relevant to these changing needs, the department embarked upon its ombudsman program in 1985. The department ombudsman maintains contact with numerous veterans organizations,

County Veterans Service Officers, women's veterans groups, incarcerated veterans and with other agencies which provide services to veterans within the state.

Each of Wisconsin's 72 counties employs a County Veterans Service Officer (CVSO), who acts as a field representative for both state and federal veterans benefit programs. The effectiveness of the department's program of state veterans benefits depends upon the county service officers for necessary functions such as outreach services and the processing of applications. The department maintains constant contact with the CVSOs through frequent mailings; meetings with the CVSO Advisory Council, the CVSO Association and individual CVSOs; and by means of a 3-day initial training course for newly-appointed CVSOs.

The Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Memorial Hall Museum, a department field activity located on the fourth floor of the State Capitol, was re-accredited by the American Association of Museums in 1985. It was one of only 35 museums in the nation to receive such re-accreditation. The G.A.R. museum also received 2 grants from the Institute of Museum Services during the biennium, in the amounts of $13,700 and $15,300.

Functional Area: General Executive Functions

The general executive functions are the staff or "housekeeping" services provided to the line agencies, which furnish services directly to the public.

A gardener plants flowers in a geometric design in one of the many flower beds that decorate the State Capitol grounds (photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Department of Administration).

The DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION, through the efforts of public advisory committees, developed the state's first comprehensive energy efficiency plan, providing some 80 recommendations on how to reach energy efficiency goals announced last year by Governor Earl. The primary objective of the plan was to indicate where large cost savings could be realized — savings which will greatly aid the state's economy by keeping more energy dollars within Wisconsin.

The need to replace the existing state payroll system to keep pace with the changing work force and legislative actions was first identified in 1977. Several studies and development approaches were pursued and, in 1984 the State Personnel/Payroll project began. By early 1988, the project will culminate in implementation of a new system and, by late 1988, implementation of new position management features. In addition to increased flexibility and reliability, the new integrated system will improve the timeliness, availability and quality of personnel information reported throughout state agencies.

The department helped develop new federal regulations governing the transfer of cash between the federal government and the states, creating a savings of approximately $100,000 per month in lost interest earnings.

Under the Department of Administration's leadership, a multi-agency task force conducted a survey of agency computer needs, resulting in recommendations on a statewide approach to data processing, designed to upgrade present technological capabilities.

Redesign and replacement of the State Telecommunications System is expected to save the state and local governments an estimated $70 million compared to the cost of not contracting for the service.

Through outreach efforts, the department significantly increased the amount of business state agencies do with minority firms.

Several major steps were taken during 1985 to address asbestos removal projects in state facilities, including training on dealing with hazardous materials.

Wisconsin continues its leadership on the Great Lakes water quantity management through the efforts of the department in developing an anti-water diversion strategy, and a model water quantity management bill which was passed by the Legislature.

The CLAIMS BOARD, attached to the Department of Administration, held 7 meetings in 1985 and 6 in 1986, during which 100 and 115 claims, respectively, were decided by the board. In 1985, the board awarded payment of 49 claims totaling $51,126 and recommended 4 claims to the Legislature for payments totaling $95,142. In 1986, 43 claims were awarded payment by the board amounting to $12,778, and 5 claims were recommended to the Legislature for payments totaling $119,825.

During 1985 and through the fall of 1986, the HOSPITAL RATE-SETTING COMMISSION, attached to the Department of Administration, reviewed 141 hospital rate cases, where hospitals requested $144 million in price increases in order to generate total patient revenue of $2,120,000,000. The commission approved approximately $84 million of these price increases, saving Wisconsin consumers over $60 million. Other hospitals simply reconsidered and rejected price increases that, but for the presence of the commission, they would otherwise have imposed. When approved price increases are averaged across the entire Wisconsin hospital industry, the average price increase authorized by the commission is approximately 1.7%, which is significantly less than the 3.5% inflation rate for the period. The commission has also held Wisconsin hospital price increases to a substantially lower rate than the national average.

The commission has acted to protect the quality of health care in Wisconsin by considering more than just financial indicators during rate reviews. The commission takes into consideration such factors as whether some facilities, being sole community providers, meet community health needs that might not be met otherwise; whether local economic conditions increase the demand for uncompensated hospital services; whether high turnover of administrative staff leaves a new administration with a series of one-time, short term problems; whether it is fiscally prudent to allow small increases over a number of years so a hospital can accumulate resources necessary for future projects, thus avoiding financing expenses or large single-year price increases; and whether a hospital with quality-of-care problems should be allowed additional funds specifically for correcting those problems. With the assistance of a Community Care Task Force, the commission has adopted rules that promote hospital charity care and require disclosure of hospital charity care practices.

The commission is engaged in establishing a pilot project for collecting and analyzing hospital utilization review data, with the assistance of an employer coalition. This pilot project is intended to test methods of gathering data from hospitals and refine the system prior to statewide implementation of an all-patient utilization review program.

The SENTENCING COMMISSION, attached to the Department of Administration, has promulgated rules and implemented statewide sentencing guidelines for armed robbery, robbery, and burglary. Sentencing guidelines for first- and second-degree sexual assault, forgery, theft, and drug offenses have been implemented on an experimental basis in 8 counties. Once enough data on the use of the experimental guidelines have been collected, those guidelines will be revised and also implemented statewide.

To assist the implementation process, the commission has issued a *Sentencing Guidelines Manual* and has provided periodic continuing legal training programs for all general jurisdiction judges, attorneys and agents throughout the state. These programs address sentencing reform as well as the issues relating to sentencing guidelines in Wisconsin. The commission further provides ongoing consultation on the guideline system to all judges, attorneys, agents and members of the public.

The commission is currently collecting information on the first year of guideline use, and will issue a report on this subject at the end of June 1987. The commission is also doing research on and developing guidelines for the offenses of manslaughter, homicide by intoxicated use of a vehicle or firearm, injury by conduct regardless of life, endangering safety, third-degree sexual assault, and false imprisonment. The experimental guidelines for these offenses will be implemented on or before November 1, 1987. The commission is also conducting a statewide inventory or census of all alternatives to sentencing programs. A report on this inventory will be issued at the end of June 1987.

The WASTE FACILITY SITING BOARD, attached to the Department of Administration, monitors the negotiation-mediation-arbitration process between a license applicant and a local committee representing municipalities affected by a proposed solid or hazardous waste facility. During the last biennium, the board monitored the negotiation of 48 proposed waste facilities, of which 34 were for proposed solid waste facilities and 14 were for proposed hazardous waste facilities. These proposed facilities affected 99 municipalities. Seventeen settled agreements were reached during the biennium.

The board also developed and promulgated its first set of administrative rules. In addition, the board developed a standard notice which informs affected municipalities of their rights and responsibilities under the negotiating law. The board also conducted several default hearings.

The DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS completed the first 2 phases of a major Systems Development project, with the final phase to be completed in March 1988.

The department in 1986 developed a new format for the annual Statement of Benefits which replaced the former Statement of Account.

Three major changes were made in the group life insurance program for state and local government employes: lower premium rates by age categories were established to reflect improved mortality experience; a 4-month "premium holiday" was approved for all employes, employers and annuitants participating under the basic and supplemental insurance plans; and an increase in the spouse and dependent coverage was approved.

The Benefit Information Section of the department developed and presented new slide/tape modules describing the group health, retirement and group life programs to participants.

In 1986, the department participated with the Department of Administration, Department of Revenue and the State Treasurer's Office in developing a new sealed check system for use with the department's annuitant check system.

Upon results of an actuarial study, the department received approval from the Group Insurance Board for a major reduction in employe and employer payments for the Income Continuation Insurance program.

In July 1985, the department began an Internal Systems Development Plan for combining the old State Teacher Retirement, Milwaukee Teacher and Wisconsin Retirement System computer files into one participant computer file.

The DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS, consolidated all compensation functions in a Compensation Bureau in order to improve the department's costing and related services for the employe compensation systems.

The department reorganized its statewide training function and redirected its focus to place emphasis on the provision of training support and coordination to state agencies. The number of

staff positions in the Training Office was reduced as well as the cost and number of training courses offered. The Training Office also established a Computer-Assisted Learning Center, which provides high demand computer training to state agencies.

Through funding under the 1985 Budget Act, the department initiated a quality improvement program, based upon the philosophy of W. Edwards Deming, that is intended to enhance employe participation in solving problems, determine customer needs and utilize simple statistical techniques in analyzing data and problem solving. Five teams were formed consisting of both management and staff representatives as well as staff from other agencies, where appropriate, to analyze problems and make recommendations for improvement.

The department achieved a major upgrade of its computer system. The new system provides state-of-the-art resources needed to improve the examination development function, to provide for networking capabilities, to produce data processing reports needed by state agencies, and to eliminate "down time" caused by the previous outdated and overextended system.

The department, in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin System, participated in development of a report to the Joint Committee on Employment Relations (JCOER) regarding the establishment of a title and compensation plan for university academic staff. Required under 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, the report was based on a proposal prepared by the Hayes/Hill, Inc. consulting firm. The report contained a title structure, a title evaluation system, salary ranges and an implementation plan, and it was unanimously approved by JCOER.

The department assumed major responsibility for interpreting and overseeing implementation of the "Fair Labor Standards Act Amendments of 1985", which made the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act applicable to state government employes. Documents incorporating the new provisions were developed and training sessions were held to help agencies implement the new law.

The department achieved agreement with the 12 State Bargaining Unit Representatives, and established compensation plans for nonrepresented employes that reflected understanding and cooperation.

The department reviewed the levels of classification delegation and extended a significant expansion of delegation authority to state agencies. Besides expanding classification delegation, the conditions under which these agencies were allowed to proceed on a delegated basis was broadened.

The department, in cooperation with the Wisconsin Comparable Worth Task Force and its technical consultant, assisted with the development of a quantitative job evaluation system, which is referred to as the Wisconsin Quantitative Job Evaluation System (WQES). The department has begun using WQES for major surveys that are conducted as part of its ongoing personnel management survey program.

In 1985 and 1986, the department sponsored the Summer Affirmative Action Intern Program, in which 146 college students participated. This program is designed to give students an orientation to employment in state government to enable them to successfully compete for permanent state positions upon graduation.

The department's reported data on new hires showed that during the 2-year period (fiscal years 1984-85 and 1985-86), racial and ethnic minority hires were 10.5% and female hires were 50.2% of the total permanent classified hires in all state agencies, excluding the UW System. On-board work force statistics comparing fiscal year 1983-84 to fiscal year 1985-86 show that racial and ethnic minorities increased from 4.8% to 5.3%, females increased from 44.0% to 44.7% and persons with disabilities increased from 5.9% to 6.7% of the total permanent classified work force in all state agencies, excluding the UW System.

The department had over 95,000 applicants scheduled for written job examinations during the 1984-85 fiscal year, despite cancelling 4 exam centers by the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection (DMRS) due to lack of funds. In fiscal year 1985-86, efforts were made to limit the number of applicants scheduled, with the result that 111,000 applicants were scheduled for 23 exam centers. These 111,000 applicants responded to over 600 separate job announcements, one-third of which required development of new examinations.

Assets under management of the INVESTMENT BOARD as of June 30, 1986, totaled just over $15 billion. This represented a 23.5% increase over the amount under management on June 30, 1985. From a level of $3.8 billion in 1977, assets have more than quadrupled in the past 10 years.

Both the Fixed and Variable Retirement Funds performed well relative to their objectives. The objective for the Fixed Retirement Fund is to exceed wage rate growth by 1-1/2% - 2-1/2% per year over long periods of time. This objective is consistent with recently revised retirement plan actuarial assumptions. National wage rate growth is selected rather than the plan-participant wage growth experience because national measures are believed to be more representative of long-term wage trends. Over the 11-year period ending December 1986, the fixed fund income credit growth averaged 9.6% compared with an average wage rate growth of 6.9% and inflation growth of 5.9%.

For the Variable Retirement Fund, the objective is to equal or exceed the S&P-500 Index (with income added). The S&P-500 Index is a broad market measure of intermediate and large company stocks. It is widely regarded as a good measure of average results for larger common stock funds. Over the 11-year period ending December 31, 1986, the variable fund income credit growth averaged 17.5% compared with 14.6% for the S&P-500 Index.

The PERSONNEL BOARD held extensive reviews of, and in October 1986 gave final approval to, changes in the Administrative Code, Rules of the Administrator, the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection.

The board appointed the chairperson of the Personnel Commission.

The board conducted an extensive recruitment and evaluation of applicants for the position of personnel commissioner of the State Personnel Commission, and presented a list of names to the Governor for his review and final appointment.

Faced with an ever-increasing delinquent tax balance, the Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Division of the DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE developed a comprehensive legislative program to increase taxpayer compliance and improve collections. Included in this program are increased penalties for late filing of returns, provision for setoff of amounts owed to vendors who do business with the state and who owe delinquent taxes, ability to refuse to renew or to issue a seller's permit if the permittee or applicant owes any type of delinquent tax, and enactment of a levy law which will aid in the recovery of property owned by delinquent taxpayers.

In addition, the amnesty program, which took place during a 10-week period in the latter half of 1985, encouraged delinquent taxpayers, through the waiver of most penalties and delinquent interest, to pay their accounts and to file missing returns or to declare additional amounts subject to tax.

The Division of Research and Analysis completed a comprehensive review of the individual income tax, based on equity, economic development, efficiency and simplification criteria. This review formed the basis of a major income tax reduction and reform plan that was introduced and adopted in the 1985-87 Budget Bill.

In collaboration with the Management Research Center of UW-Milwaukee, the division also completed a joint study of the relationship between the municipal and county tax base equalizing aid formula (aidable revenues) and economic development. Other special division research projects include: the Telecommunications Advisory Committee, created by the Secretary to analyze the utility tax implications of the AT&T divestiture, and a new sample of the Farmland Preservation Credit program.

The Division of State and Local Finance designed and implemented the full disclosure tax bill that was ordered by the 1985 Legislature. Several changes were also made in the property tax area, especially in the area of determining agricultural land values.

The OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE improved the breadth and timeliness of the services provided to Wisconsin's business, legal and financial communities through legislative, technological, operational, and new program initiatives.

As a result of 1985 Wisconsin Act 338, 2 new Corporations Division services were provided beginning December 1, 1986: an expedited service program which permits documents and certified copy requests to receive same-day or next-day attention; and a telephone name reservation program which allows faster, more convenient reservation of corporate and limited partnership names. The act also approved critically needed staffing increases to partially offset the substantial and continuing workload increases faced by the agency and enable more timely service delivery.

Also, legislation enabled the development of a Statewide Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Lien Information System to provide statewide notice of existing liens and to allow single point inquiry for potential lenders. The development of the system is pending more detailed analysis and legislative consideration of the implications resulting from the subsequent passage of federal legislation, the 1985 Food Security Act.

Significant service enhancements were realized through modifications to the on-line Corporation Registration Information System (CRIS), including automation of daily journals of corporate activity, pre-printing of certain information on annual report forms sent to clients for completion, and automation of the production of certificates of incorporation. Further automations were achieved in the UCC accounts receivable functions, the Administrative Services revenue and expenditure accounting processes, and the Government Records mail distribution procedures.

In September 1986, the STATE TREASURER advertised the names of more than 40,000 persons who had unclaimed property totaling over $18.6 million.

As of April 15, 1987, the HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY has completed 64 financings totaling $786,000,000. Bond sale proceeds are loaned to health care institutions or project sponsors.

Fiscal years 1985 and 1986 have been "landmark years" for the Wisconsin HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (WHEDA) for many reasons. They have been marked by both tremendous change and major new accomplishments. During this period, the Home Ownership Mortgage Loan (HOME) Program provided 8,208 low-interest, fixed-rate, 30-year loans, totaling $309,517,710, to enable low- and moderate-income individuals and families to purchase homes.

The Housing and Neighborhood Conservation Program (HNCP) provided 2,545 households with a total of $17.3 million in low-interest loans to install energy-conserving improvements or to upgrade and repair their older homes.

The Small Enterprise Economic Development (SEED) Program, a tax exempt Industrial Revenue Bond (IRB) program tailored specifically to meet the finance needs of smaller manufacturers, closed 45 loans totaling $26.3 million and had outstanding preliminary loan approvals for another $37.2 million worth of economic development projects. Another $2 million of WHEDA's surplus reserves will be used to fund the Linked Deposit Loan (LiDL) Program targeted to meet the needs of women- and minority-owned small businesses.

The Credit Relief Outreach Program (CROP) guaranteed 2,147 farm production loans totaling over $28.3 million through 218 lenders by the end of fiscal year 1986, a tribute to how well private lenders and governmental entities can work together to respond to a crisis on the home front.

Through the Housing Development Action Grant (HoDAG) Program for low-income family housing, WHEDA managed to obtain 5 grants in the 1984-85 funding cycle and financed 3 Community Housing Alternatives Program (CHAP) projects totaling $2.06 million to provide housing for 114 physically and developmentally disabled individuals and 48 elderly persons.

Over the past 2 years, WHEDA's Grant Program has allocated $2,550,000 to 67 specific projects to fund a variety of housing grants, technical assistance, research or informational activities throughout the state.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor: TOMMY G. THOMPSON.

Chief of Staff: DIANE HARMELINK.
Policy Coordinator: CAMILLE STEFAN.
Communications Director: ROBERT J. BUZINSKI.
Legal Counsel: DONALD BACH.
Appointments Director: AVE BIE.
Legislative Liaisons: WILLIAM JORDAHL (Senate); PATRICK OSBORNE (Assembly).
Policy Advisors: ROGER AXTELL, BUCK MARTIN, MAUREEN MCCORMACK, CAMILLE STEFAN.
Governor's Scheduling: NORA MILLER.
Governor's Personal Secretary: KATHLEEN REMY.
Operations Manager: SCOTT FROMADER.
Constituent Relations Coordinator: KELLY HAVERKAMPF.
Milwaukee Office Representative: TIMOTHY RUSSELL.
Northern Office Representative (Hayward): JOHN VAN HOLLEN.
Press Secretary: JIM SOYER.

Mailing Address: Post Office Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863; location: 115 East, State Capitol, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Publications: Message to the Legislature; Budget Message; special messages (printed in Legislative Journals); Gubernatorial Appointments; executive orders; proclamations.

Number of Employes: 43.05 (Executive Office and Executive Residence).

Total Budget 1985-87: Office of the Governor, Executive Residence — $3,081,200.

Statutory Reference: Article V, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Subchapter I of Chapter 14, Statutes.

History: As provided by Article V, Section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution, the governor is the chief executive of the state. In territorial days the governor was an appointee of the president of the United States. The office became elective when Wisconsin achieved statehood. During the Wisconsin constitutional conventions of 1846-48 there was comparatively little debate over the office of governor; the duties to be performed by the chief executive were primarily a matter of tradition, and there was little inclination to depart from it. The questions concerning the governor involved salary size, whether there should be a requirement to reside at the seat of government and the length of term (one or two years); but the primary question related to the veto power. An effort to divest the governor of this function failed, as did moves to vest the pardoning power in the legislature and to delete the provision permitting the governor to remove county officials from office for cause. A constitutional amendment ratified in 1930 gave the governor power to approve appropriation bills in part (partial veto); and another, ratified in 1967, lengthened the governor's term of office to from 2 to 4 years beginning in 1971.

Organization: The governor takes office on the first Monday in January following the general election. The governor may appoint such employes as deemed necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the office. Attached to the Office of the Governor are the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and the Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. The Health Policy Council is attached to the office, but is located in the Department of Health and Social Services. The Disability Board is attached to the office for administrative purposes only under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The governor, as chief executive officer of the State of Wisconsin, is the representative of all the people of the state and is responsible for safeguarding the public interest. Although the powers of office are constitutionally limited, the governor's duties have expanded over the years as state government has increased in size and complexity.

State agencies operate under the direction either of individuals, full-time commissions, or part-time boards. Since the governor appoints the heads of 9 departments, the members of 3 full-

time commissions and the 6 single commissioners who head offices, and most individuals on citizen boards, a major influence on the administration of state government is exercised through the power of appointment. Seven individual agency heads serve at the governor's pleasure: the secretaries of administration; development; employment relations; health and social services; industry, labor and human relations; revenue; and transportation. Since the others serve fixed terms or serve at the pleasure of board members appointed for staggered terms, a governor does not usually have the opportunity to influence the selection of all such officers during a single term of office. However, the lengthening of the gubernatorial term to 4 years, together with reelection, has given the governor more power in this area. In addition, the governor appoints members of many other boards and councils that exist throughout the government structure. Beyond these appointments, which are specifically provided for by statute, the governor is authorized to appoint, through executive order, special advisory committees or task forces to conduct studies and make recommendations. Such committees frequently attract experienced men and women in many fields who are willing to donate their time and expertise in the interest of public service.

Should a vacancy occur in the State Senate or the Assembly, the governor calls a special election in accordance with state law. In the case of vacancies in elective county offices, the governor may appoint individuals to serve for the unexpired term; for proven malfeasance, sheriffs, district attorneys, coroners or registers of deeds may be dismissed from office.

The Office of the Governor is comprised of a personal staff selected by the governor who assist in the performance of executive responsibilities and in responding to the varied duties and demands of the office. For the purposes of administering state government, the governor mainly functions through the facilities of other departments, most notably the Department of Administration. Through the budget-making process and the cabinet, the governor reviews and directs the activities of all administrative agencies.

The governor also gives policy direction to the state, playing an important role in the legislative process by developing the executive budget for introduction and by advocating major policy changes in the state-of-the-state message and occasional special messages. The governor may call a special session of the legislature to deal with specific legislation and may veto an entire bill or, in the case of appropriation measures, parts of a bill. A two-thirds vote of the members present in each house of the legislature is required to overturn vetoes.

As the state's chief administrative officer, the governor must approve the spending of federal aid grants, state purchasing of lands, construction of highways and airports, and approve the leasing of lands or buildings for state use and many other such state contracts. The governor may call on the attorney general to act for the protection of the public interest in various legal actions.

The chief executive (or designee) serves as an *ex officio* member of several boards and commissions, including the Building Commission, the Educational Communications Board, the Disability Board, the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, and the Council on Criminal Justice.

The governor has the sole power to exercise executive clemency and grant a pardon, reprieve, or commutation of sentence to an individual convicted of a crime, and to extradite a person charged with a criminal offense. To expedite the pardon process, the Pardon Advisory Board was created in 1980 as a nonstatutory committee and has been continued since that date. The board reviews applications for executive clemency and makes recommendations to the governor.

The governor spends a great deal of time outlining the administration's goals and programs, sharing ideas and listening to the citizens of the state. Communication with the office's statewide constituency is vital: talking in person and by phone to private citizens, addressing conferences, speaking to citizen groups, participating in many significant ceremonies throughout the state, issuing proclamations, holding press conferences, and answering thousands of letters all help to keep the governor in close contact with the people. The governor represents the state at some national functions and belongs to national organizations of governors.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCILS

Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: MARK STROSAHL, *chairperson;* JERRY E. ALEXANDER, RONALD R. BREDESON, RICHARD L. BURTT, M.J. COON, DANIEL J. EUMURIAN, RON FREDERICK, PATRICIA FRIEDEL, MARY B. HERRMAN, VERNA HILL, STEVE HOUSE, DEBORAH JACK, TOMMIE KIDD, KAY KIEFERNDORF, JOHN T. LEWIS, A. BELA MAROTI, EDMUND A. NIX, PATRICIA POTTER-EFRON, MICHAEL W. PULS, LINDA M. RASMUSSEN, WILLIAM REINES, FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ, LORENA L. THOMS, EMILY WEST.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (2m).

The Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse was created by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, in the Office of the Governor. It is comprised of from 20 to 30 members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms. Members shall be residents who have a demonstrated professional, research or personal interest in alcohol and other drug abuse problems.

The council 1) advises the governor, legislature and all governmental agencies on the plans, budgets and operations of state alcohol and other drug abuse programs and on other matters referred to the council; 2) encourages public understanding and support of rehabilitative programs; 3) makes recommendations to the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, the state health planning agency and certain other state agencies; and 4) monitors programs that address the needs of state victims of alcohol and other drug abuse and their families.

State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: SENATOR WALTER J. CHILSEN, SENATOR CHARLES J. CHVALA, REPRESENTATIVE SUE MAGNUSON, REPRESENTATIVE JOHN MERKT; PHIL MCCULLUGH (designee of secretary of health and social services), JOHN W. CALHOUN (designee of Attorney General), JUNE DAHL, M.D. (chairperson, Controlled Substances Board), SUSAN FREDLUND (designee of State Superintendent of Public Instruction), PAMELA PLOETZ (designee of chairperson, Pharmacy Examining Board), MARK STROSAHL (chairperson, Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse), vacancy (designee of Governor); DAVID G. BENZER, M.D. (provider representative) (appointed by Governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (2).

The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse was originally created by Chapter 384, Laws of 1969, as the Drug Abuse Control Commission. Chapter 219, Laws of 1971, changed its name to the Council on Drug Abuse and placed the council in the Executive Office. It was renamed the Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 370, Laws of 1975, and the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979.

The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse is comprised of 12 members: the governor, the attorney general, the state superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of health and social services, and the chairperson of the Pharmacy Examining Board, or their designees; 2 members of each house of the legislature, representing both parties in each house and chosen as are standing committees; a representative of the Controlled Substances Board; a consumer representing the public who is elected by the Citizens Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; and a representative of an organization or agency which is a direct provider of services to alcoholics and other drug abusers, appointed by the governor.

The council is charged with responsibility to consider all matters concerning abuse prevention, including recommending and coordinating state agencies' abuse control and prevention efforts, and the review of their activities. The council determines the effectiveness of existing programs, recommends improved programming, issues reports to educate people on the dangers of drug

abuse, and defines responsibility among state agencies for various alcohol and drug abuse programs. The council is also responsible for cooperating with federal agencies, for receiving federal funds, and for recommending the enactment of or changes in appropriate legislation.

Health Policy Council

Health Policy Council: HAROLD C. RISTOW, *chairperson;* ROGER BAIRD, *vice chairperson;* MILTON H. ABRAM, II, THOMAS J. ANSFIELD, M.D., MELINDA BAILEY, PH.D., MARLENE BARON, JOHN BLAHNIK, JUDITH BLANK, WILLIAM L. BLOCKSTEIN, PH.D., WILLIAM J. BOYLE, PH.D., ERNEST P. CELEBRE, FLORA COHEN, MICHAEL DAUN, SISTER CELESTA DAY, LYNNE DEBRUIN, SALVADOR G. DE USABEL, RUTH R. GEDWARDT, GREGORY J. GRAMBOW, GUS HANGIANDREOU, PH.D., PHYLLIS HUFFMAN, WILLIAM I. JENKINS, BETTY K. JOHNSON, DAVID KINDIG, M.D., DONALD W. KOLEK, BEN R. LAWTON, M.D., PAUL F. MESZAROS, PH.D., JOYCE MEVIS, EDMUND A. NIX, JOHN R. PETERSEN, M.D., ROBERT TAYLOR, EARL THAYER, MARY TURNQUIST, JOAN M. ZIEGER; NATHAN L. GERATHS (nonvoting designee of U.S. Veterans Administration chief medical director).

Secretary (nonvoting member): JUDY FRYBACK (director, Bureau of Planning and Development, Division of Health, Department of Health and Social Services).

Staff: JAMES D. WHITE.

Mailing Address: Room 272, State Human Services Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2020.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.017 (3).

Created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and revised by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, the Health Policy Council is attached to the Office of the Governor, although the staff is located in the Department of Health and Social Services.

The council advises the governor on health policy, planning and program development. It monitors, reviews and advises the Department of Health and Social Services regarding comprehensive health planning at both state and local levels. The council also serves as the statewide health coordinating council, as required by the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-641). The council is responsible for preparing and revising the long-range state health plan, and the short-term state health priorities plan.

The council annually reviews any state plan and any application for federal funding that is to be submitted to the federal government; it reviews budgets and coordinates local health planning and development agencies, advises and consults with state agencies charged with carrying out the plans, and makes recommendations to public and private agencies regarding their health programs and planning proposals.

Members of the Health Policy Council are all appointed by the governor in accordance with statutory requirements and all serve a specified term. In addition, a representative designated by the U.S. veterans administration chief medical director serves as a nonvoting member. The chief executive officer of the state health planning and development agency (in Wisconsin, the secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services), or designee, serves as the nonvoting secretary of the council.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

DISABILITY BOARD

Disability Board: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, CHIEF JUSTICE NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN, SENATOR FRED A. RISSER (Senate president), REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS A. LOFTUS (speaker of the

Assembly), SENATOR SUSAN S. ENGELEITER (Senate minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE BETTY JO NELSEN (Assembly minority leader), ARNOLD L. BROWN, JR., M.D. (dean, U.W. Medical School).

Statutory Reference: Section 14.015 (1).

The Disability Board was created by Chapter 422, Laws of 1969, to provide for temporary succession to certain Wisconsin state government positions in the event of a temporary disability of an elected official (except a legislator). The board determines when a temporary disability exists. It is composed entirely of *ex officio* members and is attached to the Office of the Governor for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Among the duties of Governor Tommy G. Thompson is the task of issuing proclamations to honor deserving groups or individuals. Here Governor Thompson signs a proclamation declaring April 28, 1987 as "Bank Women Day", honoring the Wisconsin State Council of the National Association of Bank Women (photo courtesy of Assembly Republican Caucus).

STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AS REQUIRED BY STATUTE[1]
June 15, 1987

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
*Accounting Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (1)	Howard M. Schnoll	Brown Deer	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Joseph K. Butala[7]	West Allis	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Donald R. Henrickson[5]	Green Bay	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Earl G. Knitt, Jr.	Reedsville	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	March Schultz	Watertown	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Michelle Serto	Kenosha	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Susan J. Reinardy	Madison	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
Adjutant General Sec. 15.31	Maj. Gen. Raymond A. Matera	Madison	Nov. 1, 1991	Group 4
*Administration, Secy. of Secs. 15.10, 15.05 (1) (a)	James R. Klauser	Madison	Pleasure of Gov	Group 8
Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board Sec. 15.195 (5)	Rhonda Taylor	Milwaukee	May 1, 1988	None
	Barbara Kavadias	Madison	May 1, 1989	None
	Charles Phillips	Madison	May 1, 1989	None
	Sue Gilbert	La Crosse	May 1, 1990	None
	Dr. Herbert Sandmire	Green Bay	May 1, 1990	None
	vacancy			
Aeronautics, Council on Sec. 15.467 (2)	Jack Kirby	Platteville	July 1, 1989	None
	Archie Becher, Jr.	Wausau	July 1, 1991	None
	Wanda Chaplin	Sheboygan Falls	July 1, 1991	None
	Ben Silko	Lone Rock	July 1, 1991	None
	Myron E. Paddock	Elkhorn	July 1, 1993	None
Affirmative Action, Council on Sec. 15.177	William J. Dyess	Racine	July 1, 1985	None
	Christopher Olson[5]	Janesville	July 1, 1985	None
	John A. Beaudin	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Kirbie Mack	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Michael Nelipovich	Stoughton	July 1, 1987	None
	Tam C. Phan	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Richardo Enriquez	Sheboygan	July 1, 1988	None
	Deborah Hendricks	Racine	July 1, 1988	None
	Frederick H. Muscavitch	Milwaukee	July 1, 1990	None
	2 vacancies			
*Aging and Long-Term Care, Board on Sec. 15.105 (10)	Alfred Hirsch	Brookfield	May 1, 1988	None
	Jennifer Y. Hurtgen	Sparta	May 1, 1989	None
	Jacqueline Pavelski	Eau Claire	May 1, 1990	None
	Thadis Patterson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1991	None
	Lorraine E. Moore Daubner	Park Falls	May 1, 1992	None
	Eugene Lehrmann	Madison	May 1, 1992	None
	Ruth Ann Strosinsky	Tomah	May 1, 1992	None
*Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Board of Sec. 15.13	Wayne L. Danielson	Cadott	May 1, 1989	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	James Ziegeweid[3]	Arcadia	May 1, 1989	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Harland E. Everson	Edgerton	May 1, 1991	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Kenneth Lindquist	Highbridge	May 1, 1991	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Carol Ward Knox	Jefferson	May 1, 1993	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Ralph Steiner[7]	Chilton	May 1, 1993	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
	Louis Wysocki	Custer	May 1, 1993	Not exc. $10 per day nor $600 per year
Air Pollution Control Council Sec. 15.347 (6)	Marty S. Kanarek	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Jeet Radia	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Gloria B. Schneider	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1987	None
	Richard Billings	Neenah	July 1, 1988	None
	Richard Bratcher	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1988	None
	Shari Eggleson[5]	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Marcy Jaskulski	Hales Corners	July 1, 1988	None
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Citizens Council on Sec. 14.017 (2m)	Ronald R. Bredeson	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Richard L. Burtt	Brookfield	July 1, 1987	None
	M.J. Coon	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1987	None
	Daniel J. Eumurian	Viroqua	July 1, 1987	None
	Patricia Friedel	Fort Atkinson	July 1, 1987	None
	Verna Hill	Middleton	July 1, 1987	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
	Kay Kieferndorf	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1987	None
	A. Bela Maroti	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1987	None
	Patricia Potter-Efron	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987	None
	Michael W. Puls	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	William Reines	Marinette	July 1, 1987	None
	Mark Strosahl[5]	Rhinelander	July 1, 1987	None
	Lorena L. Thomas	Keshena	July 1, 1987	None
	Emily West	Appleton	July 1, 1987	None
	Jerry E. Alexander	Beloit	July 1, 1989	None
	Ron Frederick	Racine	July 1, 1989	None
	Mary B. Herrmann	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
	Steve House	Waupaca	July 1, 1989	None
	Linda M. Rasmussen	Bruce	July 1, 1989	None
	Deborah Jack	Milwaukee	July 1, 1990	None
	Tommie Kidd	Milwaukee	July 1, 1990	None
	John T. Lewis	Sheboygan	July 1, 1990	None
	Edmund A. Nix	La Crosse	July 1, 1990	None
	Fernando Rodriguez	Milwaukee	July 1, 1990	None
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, State Council on Sec. 14.017 (2)	David G. Benzer, M.D.	New Berlin	Pleas. of Gov.	None
American Indian Language and Culture Education Board Secs. 15.375, 15.07 (5)(q)	Alan James Caldwell	Shawano	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Robin Carufel	Lac du Flambeau	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	William A. Gollnick	Oneida	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Dana Jackson	Ashland	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Alfred Pyatskowit	Shawano	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Frank Barber	Madison	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Joseph Corbine	Odanah	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Lyle A. Greendeer, Sr.	Baraboo	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Lloyd E. Powless	Oneida	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Dolli Big John	Wittenberg	May 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Dorothy W. Davids	Gresham	May 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Sherwin Shayne Davids	Milwaukee	May 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Delores Gokee	Ladysmith	May 1, 1990	$25 per day
*Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of Sec. 15.405 (2)	Frederic Copp	Woodruff	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Philip E. Klein	McFarland	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Marvin P. Kruesel	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Brian F. Larson	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Kathryn Teeters	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Judith L. Rose	Madison	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Stephen P. Adams	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Edward P. Cranley	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Arlan Kay	Oregon	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Lynne LeCount	Sun Prairie	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Donald Paulson	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Jeanne Plummer	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Mary Hall Sullivan	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Lester C. Biller	Plymouth	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Steve Edl	Lake Geneva	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Matthias R. Goebel	Elkhorn	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	William H. Reigel	Marshfield	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Premal Sheth	Eau Claire	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Bernard L. Watermolen	Green Bay	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	vacancy			
Arts Board Sec. 15.105 (8)	Karlyn Holman	Washburn	May 1, 1987	None
	Lloyd W. Herrold	Fox Point	May 1, 1988	None
	Ben Sidran	Madison	May 1, 1988	None
	Jeanne B. Tregoning	Shullsburg	May 1, 1988	None
	Michael C. Walter	Appleton	May 1, 1988	None
	Jess Brownell	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	None
	Duane DeLorme	Green Bay	May 1, 1989	None
	Joseph W. Garton[5]	Waunakee	May 1, 1989	None
	Cynthia Pitts	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	None
	Kathryn Burke	Milwaukee	May 1, 1990	None
	Olga Schleiter	La Crosse	May 1, 1990	None
	Kathy Vanatta	Port Edwards	May 1, 1990	None
*Banking, Commissioner of Secs. 15.06 (1)(b), 15.55	Richard E. Galecki	Greendale	March 1, 1989	Group 4
*Banking Review Board Sec. 15.555 (1)	Edmund R. Hobbins[5]	Madison	May 1, 1988	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Francis J. Conway	Thorp	May 1, 1989	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Ralph J. Tenuta	Verona	May 1, 1990	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Everett V. Bidwell	Portage	May 1, 1991	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
	Mary L. Staudenmaier[7]	Marinette	May 1, 1992	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
*Barbers Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (14)	Henry H. Moore Jr.[5]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Curtis D. Wells	Bangor	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Duane E. Clumpner	Beloit	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Arthur Kettunen	Superior	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Donna Arnott	Racine	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Kenneth Garves	La Crosse	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Carol L. Bolzak	Wausau	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
*Bingo Control Board Sec. 15.405 (4m)	John R. Joyce	Briggsville	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Nick Check	Stevens Point	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Norman E. Anderson[5]	Hudson	May 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Shirley Schmerling	Kenosha	May 1, 1991	$25 per day
	William R. Sauey[7]	Baraboo	May 1, 1992	$25 per day
*Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation, Bd. of Directors of the Sec. 232.03	Not yet activated (9 members — 6 appointed with Senate consent)		(7 years)	None
Building Commission Sec. 13.48 (2)	Bryce Styza	Hartland	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Burial Sites Preservation Board Sec. 15.705 (1)	Lynn Goldstein[7]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Wayne Martin[7]	Keshena	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Kenneth Bennett[7]	Madison	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Robert Powless, Sr.[7]	Odanah	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Gene Connor[7]	Webster	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Robert J. Salzer[7]	Beloit	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
Business and Education Partnerships, Governor's Council on Sec. 15.377 (2)	Alfred P. Diotte	Janesville	July 1, 1987	None
	Arden S. Fierek	West Bend	July 1, 1987	None
	Mary Ellen Filkins	Rice Lake	July 1, 1987	None
	Daniel Jorosik	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Mary Lou Linton	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	Edward A. Reed	Richland Center	July 1, 1987	None
	Katherine S. Stout	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Judith Douglas	Brodhead	July 1, 1988	None
	Marlene J. Hanson	Osseo	July 1, 1988	None
	Philip E. Lerman	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Edward J. O'Connor	Brookfield	July 1, 1988	None
	Gerald D. Vista	Wausau	July 1, 1988	None
	Elizabeth R. Benson	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
	James A. Blank	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
	Sarah Harder	Eau Claire	July 1, 1989	None
	Judy R. Jones	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	None
	Carla M. Lenk	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1989	None
	Sue Magnuson	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board Sec. 15.195 (4)	Cally King	Green Bay	May 1, 1987	None
	Kathi P. Seifert	Appleton	May 1, 1987	None
	Joanne M. Dye	Madison	May 1, 1988	None
	Stanley Englander	Racine	May 1, 1988	None
	Richard Kinch	Racine	May 1, 1988	None
	Barbara W. Hug	Mauston	May 1, 1989	None
	Hamilton I. McCubbin	Madison	May 1, 1989	None
	Karen L. Webb	Fond du Lac	May 1, 1990	None
*Chiropractic Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (5)	Meredith Hughes Bakke, D.C.[5]	DeForest	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Robert J. Bittner, D.C.	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Donald E. Christensen	Brooklyn	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Raymond E. Breitbach, D.C.	Kaukauna	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Michael Perdziak	Hartland	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	vacancy			
Claims Board Sec. 15.105 (2)	Raymond P. Taffora	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Community Development Finance Authority, Board of Directors Sec. 233.03 (1)	Marianne Dryer	Madison	Sept. 1, 1987	None
	Stan Gruszynski[7]	Stevens Point	Sept. 1, 1988	None
	Lucio Fuentes	Sheboygan	Sept. 1, 1989	None
	Vicki Ackley	Lac du Flambeau	Sept. 1, 1990	None
	Snow Mitchell, Jr.	Milwaukee	Sept. 1, 1990	None
	Phyllis Schieffer	Rice Lake	Sept. 1, 1991	None
	Rosalie Tryon	Fond du Lac	Sept. 1, 1991	None
	vacancy			
Community Development Finance Authority, Executive Director Sec. 233.03 (1m)	Thomas G. Krajewski	Madison	Sept. 15, 1988	Group 3
Conservation Corps Board, Wis Sec. 15.105 (18)	Hazel Dueholm	Luck	May 1, 1987	None
	Roger Sabota	Rhinelander	May 1, 1987	None
	Emily H. Earley	Madison	May 1, 1989	None
	Barbara A. Frank	La Crosse	May 1, 1989	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
	Raymond Moyer	Rochester	May 1, 1991	None
	Emil Muelver	Deerbrook	May 1, 1991	None
	vacancy			
*Consumer Credit Review Board Sec. 15.555 (2)	Inactive (5 members)		(5 years)	None
Controlled Substances Board Sec. 15.195 (2)	June L. Dahl, Ph.D.	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	David P. Donarski, M.D.	Green Bay	July 1, 1988	None
*Cosmetology Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (15)	Ruby L. Jackson	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Donne G. Roehling	Reedsburg	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Marlin Newville	Barron	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Claudia Berry Miran[5]	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Gail E. Warnecke	Sheboygan	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Diane M. Andrews	Wheeler	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Diane N. Barnidge	Madison	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Jennifer H. Olson[6]	LaCrosse	July 1, 1991	$25 per day
	vacancy			
*Credit Union Review Board Sec. 15.595 (1)	Nancy Flemming[5]	Madison	May 1, 1988	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	John E. Milner	Oconomowoc	May 1, 1989	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Robert J. Wilson	Menomonie	May 1, 1990	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Jesse Sandoval[7]	Marshfield	May 1, 1991	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
	Greg A. Hilbert[7]	Appleton	May 1, 1992	$25 per day, not exc. $1,500 per year
*Credit Unions, Commissioner of Secs. 15.06 (1)(b), 15.59	Richard Ottow	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 3
Criminal Justice, Council on Sec. 15.107 (1)	Eloise Anderson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Dennis Bailey	Shell Lake	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Ron Biendseil	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Eugene Delmore	Mauston	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Beth Johnson	Darlington	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Ken Johnson	Beaver Dam	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mary Jo Keating	Fond du Lac	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Bernetta Kilpatrick	Menomonee Falls	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Nobel Kleven	Whitehall	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	James W. Koleas	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Margaret Krusick	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Anthony Paris	Rhinelander	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Scott Pedley	Monticello	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	John Pedroza	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Aretha Richardson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Clarence Schwartz[3]	West Bend	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Ole Severude	Barron	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Criminal Justice, Council on, Executive Dir Sec. 16.969 (3)	Theodore V. Meekma	Beaver Dam	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 2
Customized Labor Training Fund Board Sec. 560.095 (3)(c)	William Grady	Brookfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Teresa Van Gelder	Eau Claire	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Debt Management, Joint Survey Com. on Sec. 13.49 (1)	Dorothy MacDonald	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Ken Merkel	Brookfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Connie Pukaite	Mequon	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Dentistry Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6)	Coleman Gertler	Glendale	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Diane K. Bergschneider	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Mary K. Ryan	Madison	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	David D. Crane, D.D.S.	Cadott	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Kathleen Kelly, D.D.S.[5]	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Robert J. Mork, D.D.S.	Janesville	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Eva Dahl, D.D.S.	La Crosse	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Jeffrey Leavell	Racine	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
*Development, Secy. of Secs. 15.15, 15.05 (1) (a)	Bruno J. Mauer	Dousman	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
Developmental Disabilities, Council on Sec. 15.197 (11n)	Donald Cannady[5]	Tomahawk	July 1, 1987	None
	Florence H. Mineau	West Bend	July 1, 1987	None
	Pat Olson	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Roger Rasmussen	Baldwin	July 1, 1987	None
	Sylvia Sipress	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
	Diana Strzok	Bayfield	July 1, 1987	None
	Oreba Alexander	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Leonard J. Ganser, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Lucille Strom	Ellsworth	July 1, 1988	None
	Dennis M. Filippelli	Kenosha	July 1, 1989	None
	Ruth Gullerud	Eau Claire	July 1, 1989	None
	Albert T. Lahmayer, O.D.	Black River Falls	July 1, 1989	None
	Karen R. Reibetanz	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
	Kathleen Bender	Odanah	July 1, 1990	None
	Kay Degnan	La Crosse	July 1, 1990	None
	Walter G. Dobratz	Brookfield	July 1, 1990	None
	Judith A. Fell	West Milwaukee	July 1, 1990	None
	Donald L. Hanson	Fennimore	July 1, 1990	None
	Donald Knapp, Sr.	Prairie du Chien	July 1, 1990	None
	Herbert G. Panitch	Milwaukee	July 1, 1990	None
*Domestic Abuse, Council on Sec. 15.197 (16)	Paul Jicinsky	Wausau	July 1, 1987	None
	Dianne Lazear	McNaughton	July 1, 1987	None
	Peggy Zimdars[6]	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Deborah A. Neas	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Ella Louise Peyton[6]	Beloit	July 1, 1988	None
	Carol Robertson	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Faith Russell[6]	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Beverly Darrow	Janesville	July 1, 1989	None
	Joanne Huelsman[6]	Waukesha	July 1, 1989	None
	James H. Schaeffer	Eau Claire	July 1, 1989	None
	Karla R. Stacy	La Crosse	July 1, 1989	None
	Betty Burgett[7]	Platteville	July 1, 1990	None
	vacancy			
Dwelling Code Council Sec. 15.227 (6)	Frank Buechner	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Joseph Chudnow	Fox Point	July 1, 1987	None
	Reimar Frank	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1987	None
	Howard Gygax	New Berlin	July 1, 1987	None
	Albert Hanson	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	James Kruse	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	George Mark	Janesville	July 1, 1988	None
	Gloria Rybarczyk	Schofield	July 1, 1988	None
	Dean Wieland	Stratford	July 1, 1988	None
	Christine Wilson	Janesville	July 1, 1988	None
	William J. Boncher, Jr.	Green Bay	July 1, 1989	None
	Dennis Dorn	Portage	July 1, 1989	None
	R. Bruce Griffen[5]	Oregon	July 1, 1989	None
	Lu Sacharski	East Troy	July 1, 1989	None
	James Schultz	Gillett	July 1, 1989	None
	Richard Segelken	Eau Claire	July 1, 1989	None
	vacancy			
Economic Adjustment, Council for Sec. 15.157 (5)	John Roethle	Whitefish Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	vacancy			
Economic and Community Development, Council on Sec. 15.157 (1)	Inactive		Pleas. of Gov.	None
	(Number of members determined by Governor)			
Economic Development and Export, Council on Sec. 15.157 (4)	Valerie R. Daniels	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Russell Schuler	Sheboygan Falls	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Education Commission of the States Sec. 39.76	Maureen McCormack	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Sandra R. Mills	Ashland	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Kenneth A. Shaw	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Educational Approval Board Sec. 15.945 (1)	Eugene Lehrmann[5]	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	$25 per day
	Ronald H. Lingren	Menomonee Falls	Pleas. of Gov.	$25 per day
	Richard Sawicki	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	$25 per day
	Donald L. Snyder	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Marian Jean Swoboda	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	$25 per day
	David Vazquez	Galesville	Pleas. of Gov.	$25 per day
	William R. Walker	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	$25 per day
*Educational Communications Board Sec. 15.57	Donald Rosenberg	Wausau	July 1, 1988	None
	Joan Holden[7]	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1989	None
	Ernest Hendricks[7]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1990	None
	Charlotte H. McEssy	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1991	None
Elections Board Sec. 15.61	Peter R. Dohr[5]	Madison	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Thomas P. Godar	Shorewood	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Donald L. Moecker	Waukesha	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Frederic E. Mohs, Jr.	Madison	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	John H. Niebler	Menomonee Falls	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Mark E. Sostarich	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Robert L. Turner	Racine	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Evan Zeppos	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
*Emergency Govt. Division, Administrator of (DOA) Sec. 15.103 (3)	Richard Braund	Elroy	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 1

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
Employe Ownership Board Sec. 15.155 (2)	Donna Kaplan	Racine	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Thomas Seery	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Employe Trust Funds Board Sec. 15.16 (1) (c)	Donald A. Smart	Madison	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
*Employment Relations, Secy. of Secs. 15.17, 15.05 (1) (a)	John M. Tries	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 7
*Employment Relations Comn. Sec. 15.58	Herman Torosian	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 5
	Danae Davis Gordon	Madison	March 1, 1991	Group 5
	Stephen H. Schoenfeld[5]	Madison	March 1, 1993	Group 5
Equal Rights Council Sec. 15.227 (1)	Gloria Stephenson	Platteville	July 1, 1987	None
	Gladys Benavides Corbit	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Helen Forbeck	Beloit	July 1, 1988	None
	Marsha Malak	DePere	July 1, 1988	None
	Margaret Maslowskie	Racine	July 1, 1988	None
	Challoner Morse McBride	Baileys Harbor	July 1, 1988	None
	Susan Miller	Eau Claire	July 1, 1988	None
	Teresa Mayfield Nitzel	Eagle River	July 1, 1988	None
	William Rehnstrand	Superior	July 1, 1988	None
	Joanne D. Ricca	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Harold Schwartz[5]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Catherine Spatz	Manitowoc	July 1, 1988	None
	Ken Strasma	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Sina Thompson Vogel	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Dr. Zaida Giraldo	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	None
	Letha F. Harmon	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	None
	Richard Minor	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	None
	Diane Moen	Monona	July 1, 1989	None
	Barbara Morford	Spring Green	July 1, 1989	None
	Sylvia Oberle	Stanley	July 1, 1989	None
	Lester Pines	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
	Stanley Webster, Jr.	Stevens Point	July 1, 1989	None
	George Williams	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	None
*Ethics Board Sec. 15.62	Marion C. Viste	Wausau	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	James R. Morgan	Madison	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Joseph F. Flanagan	Whitefish Bay	May 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Diane Conway	Green Bay	May 1, 1991	$25 per day
	Thomas S. Smith	Pine River	May 1, 1992	$25 per day
	David L. McRoberts[7]	Madison	May 1, 1993	$25 per day
Farm Mediation and Arbitration Board Sec. 15.135 (5)	Joseph J. Schaital	Sparta	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Federal-State Relations Office, Director Sec. 16.548 (1)	David J. Beightol	Arlington, Va.	Pleas. of Gov.	$42,000 per year
Federal-State Relations Office, State Assistant Sec. 16.548 (1)	Michelle E. Steil-Bryski	Falls Church, Va.	Pleas. of Gov.	$32,000 per year
Fire Service Training Programs, Council on Sec. 15.947	Donald L. Asmus	Watertown	July 1, 1987	None
	Phillip J. Rausch	Burlington	July 1, 1987	None
	Thomas D. Carlson	Kenosha	July 1, 1989	None
	Bruce A. Gardow	Sun Prairie	July 1, 1989	None
	Deborah Meissner	Sussex	July 1, 1991	None
	Larry Plummer	Durand	July 1, 1991	None
*Fox River Management Commission Secs. 15.01 (2), 15.06 (1) (e), 15.345 (5)	William J. Glatz[7]	Oshkosh	March 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Jerome Van Sistine	Green Bay	March 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Dorothy Johnson	Appleton	March 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Ronald L. Van De Hey	Kaukauna	March 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Mary Lou Van Dregel	Green Bay	March 1, 1989	$25 per day
	John W. Forster[7]	Menasha	March 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Donald Mitchell[5] [7]	Neenah	March 1, 1990	$25 per day
*Funeral Directors Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (16)	Joseph L. Watkins, Jr.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Jo DeMars[5]	Waukesha	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	James A. Sass	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	R. Gray Betzer	Delavan	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Roman M. Jungers II	Waupaca	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	vacancy			
Great Lakes Compact Comn. Sec. 14.78 (1)	Linda Bochert	Madison	July 1, 1985	None
	2 vacancies			
Great Lakes Fish and Water Resources Council Sec. 15.347 (1)	John Alderton	West Allis	July 1, 1989	None
	Ronney Anton	Racine	July 1, 1989	None
	Barb Ebenreiter	Sheboygan	July 1, 1989	None
	Don Halrox	Green Bay	July 1, 1989	None
	Mark Hasenberg	Kenosha	July 1, 1989	None
	Dennis Hickey	Baileys Harbor	July 1, 1989	None
	Becky Leighton	Green Bay	July 1, 1989	None
	Bruce Robertson[5]		July 1, 1989	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
	Gary Seger		July 1, 1989	None
	Jeffrey Weborg		July 1, 1989	None
Groundwater Coordinating Council Sec. 15.347 (13)	Stephen M. Born	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
Group Insurance Board Sec. 15.165 (2)	Martin Beil	La Crosse	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Jennifer P. Blackstone	Port Washington	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Orville Christian	Wausau	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Anthony Dufek	Manitowoc	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Donna L. King	Green Bay	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
*Health and Social Services, Secy. of Secs. 15.19, 15.05 (1) (a)	Timothy F. Cullen	Janesville	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 9
Health Care Coverage for the Uninsured, Council on Sec. 15.197 (18)	Dr. Ralph Andreano	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Sr. Celesta Day	La Crosse	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Thomas M. Gazzana	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Jean Logan	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Paul W. Nannis	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	David R. Reimer	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Bill G. Smith	Middleton	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Dr. Stephanie Williamson	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Robert W. Wirch	Kenosha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Health Care Liability Insurance Plan, Board of Governors of Sec. 619.04 (3)	Beverly J. Henderson	Madison	May 1, 1987	$50 per day
	Joseph Kiriaki	Racine	May 1, 1987	$50 per day
	Ted Warshafsky	Shorewood	May 1, 1988	$50 per day
	Lou Zellner	Waterloo	May 1, 1989	$50 per day
*Health Facilities Authority Sec. 231.02 (1)	Robert E. Durkin	Madison	June 30, 1987	None
	Joy Lessard Moy	Racine	June 30, 1988	None
	Stewart W. Laird	La Crosse	June 30, 1989	None
	Sr. Mary Charles Rydzewski	Merrill	June 30, 1990	None
	Paul L. Brown	Madison	June 30, 1991	None
	Kitty K. Brennan	South Milwaukee	June 30, 1992	None
	James J. Sexton[5]	Fond du Lac	June 30, 1993	None
Health Policy Council Sec. 14.017 (3)	Marlene Baron, R.N.	Green Bay	July 1, 1986	None
	Judith Blank	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	William J. Boyle, Ph.D.	Eau Claire	July 1, 1986	None
	Ernest P. Celebre	Kenosha	July 1, 1986	None
	Flora Cohen	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Ruth R. Gedwardt	Racine	July 1, 1986	None
	Phyllis Huffman	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1986	None
	David Kindig, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	Paul F. Meszaros, Ph.D.	Ladysmith	July 1, 1986	None
	John R. Petersen, M.D.	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1986	None
	Joan M. Zieger	Milwaukee	July 1, 1986	None
	Thomas J. Ansfield, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Michael Daun	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	Sr. Celesta Day	La Crosse	July 1, 1987	None
	Gregory J. Grambow	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	Donald W. Kolek	Ashland	July 1, 1987	None
	Edmund A. Nix	La Crosse	July 1, 1987	None
	Mary Turnquist	Wausau	July 1, 1987	None
	Milton H. Abram II	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Melinda Bailey, Ph.D	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Roger Baird	Menasha	July 1, 1988	None
	John J. Blahnik	Washburn	July 1, 1988	None
	William L. Blockstein, Ph.D.	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Lynne DeBruin	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Salvador G. De Usabel	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Gus Hangiandreou, Ph.D	Rothschild	July 1, 1988	None
	William I. Jenkins	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Betty K. Johnson	Marshfield	July 1, 1988	None
	Joyce Mevis	Darlington	July 1, 1988	None
	Harold C. Ristow[5]	La Crosse	July 1, 1988	None
	Robert Taylor	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Earl Thayer	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
*Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6m)	Roland Cross	Oregon	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Juliana Starr Jornt	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Nancy J. Coffey	Shorewood	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Thomas W. Grossman, M.D.	Mequon	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Jim Kiesow	Menomonie	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Thomas Pippin[5]	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Clarence J. Welsch	Sheboygan	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
Hearing Impaired, Council for the Sec. 15.197 (8)	Helen Rizzi	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987	None
	John Shipman	Delavan	July 1, 1987	None
	Sandi Utech	Oshkosh	July 1, 1987	None
	Deborah Ann Winfield	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	Jim Wittig	Boulder Junction	July 1, 1987	None
	Leslie Halvorsen	Manitowoc	July 1, 1989	None
	Jack Kile	Oshkosh	July 1, 1989	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
	Arvilla Rank	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	None
	Edith Simons	Kenosha	July 1, 1989	None
Higher Educational Aids Board Sec. 15.67	Mentha L. Bolton	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Ruth Clusen	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	James Elliott	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Edith Finlayson	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Ferdinand Leyva	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Ronald H. Lingren	Menomonee Falls	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Carrie L. Lokken	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Jerry Madison[5]	Wausau	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mike Mullen	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Judith C. Murphy	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Frank Nikolay	Abbotsford	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Julie Ann Parker	Oshkosh	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Rev. John P. Raynor	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Richard Sawicki	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Barbara Taylor	Portage	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Carol Toussaint	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	2 vacancies			
Higher Educational Aids Board, Executive Secretary Sec. 39.29	Robert DeZonia	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 3
Highway Safety, Council on Sec. 15.467 (3)	Herbert J. Grover	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Kathleen Murphy	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	John Radcliffe	Strum	July 1, 1987	None
	Robert J. Young	Green Bay	July 1, 1987	None
	Howard Bjorklund	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Carol Z. Hemersbach	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Gerald F. Powalisz	Manitowoc	July 1, 1988	None
	LaVerne Hoerig	Sheboygan	July 1, 1989	None
	Micky Sadoff	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	None
	Joseph Sweda	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
Historic Preservation Review Board Sec. 15.705 (2)	Christy Fleege	Appleton	July 1, 1987	None
	Diane Kealty	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 1987	None
	David Overstreet	Fox Point	July 1, 1987	None
	Michael Saternus	Evansville	July 1, 1987	None
	Florence C. Shipek, Ph.D.	Racine	July 1, 1987	None
	Virginia T. Boyd	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Frank A. Cassell, Ph.D.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	William G. Laatsch, Ph.D.	Green Bay	July 1, 1988	None
	Robert J. Salzer, Ph.D.	Beloit	July 1, 1988	None
	Claudia G. Smith	Menomonie	July 1, 1988	None
	Gerald Abitz	Luxemburg	July 1, 1990	None
	Lynne Goldstein	Milwaukee	July 1, 1990	None
	Ellen Langill[5]	Waukesha	July 1, 1990	None
	Frederick I. Olson, Ph.D.	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1990	None
	Katherine Hundt Rankin	Madison	July 1, 1990	None
*Historical Society of Wisconsin Board of Curators Sec. 15.70	Patricia A. Boge	La Crosse	July 1, 1987	None
	Robert Smith	Seymour	July 1, 1988	None
	C.P. Fox	Baraboo	July 1, 1989	None
*Hospital Rate-Setting Commission Sec. 15.105 (15)	Katherine M. Kiedrowski	Glendale	March 1, 1987	Group 5
	James R. Kuperberg	Milwaukee	March 1, 1989	Group 5
	vacancy			
Hospital Rate-Setting Council Sec. 15.107 (1m)	C. William Freeby	Appleton	July 1, 1987	None
	Launcelot E. Jones	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	Eugene I. Lehrmann	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Peter A. Peshek	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Mary Larkin, R.N.	Black River Falls	July 1, 1989	None
	Bonnie Murphy	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
	Leland Ofkowski	Owen	July 1, 1989	None
	Lowell E. Schoenherr	Wausau	July 1, 1989	None
	Thomas M. Gazzana	Milwaukee	July 1, 1991	None
	Diane Greenley	Madison	July 1, 1991	None
	Sr. Julie Hanser, D.C.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1991	None
*Housing and Economic Development Authority Sec. 234.02 (1)	James Hill	La Crosse	Jan. 1, 1988	None
	Donald W. Seaholm	Thorp	Jan. 1, 1988	None
	Marjorie Kinney	Superior	Jan. 1, 1990	None
	James T. Sykes	Madison	Jan. 1, 1990	None
	Jerry M. Hiegel[5]	Madison	Jan. 1, 1991	None
	Wayne R. Peters	Eau Claire	Jan. 1, 1991	None
*Housing and Economic Development Authority, Executive Director Sec. 234.02 (3)	Richard J. Longabaugh	Mequon	Jan. 31, 1989	Group 6
*Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Secy. of Secs. 15.22, 15.05 (1) (a)	John T. Coughlin	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
*Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council Sec. 15.347 (8)	Inactive (4 members)		(4 years)	None
*Insurance, Commissioner of Secs. 15.06 (1) (c), 15.73	Robert D. Haase	Marinette	March 1, 1991	Group 5
Interstate Compact for Parolee Supervision, Administrator of Sec. 57.13 (5)	Pamela J. Brandon	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Administrator of Secs. 48.993 (7), (17)	James R. Meier	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Interstate Compact on Placement of Children, Administrator of Secs. 48.988 (7), (17)	Christopher Marceil	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Investment and Local Impact Fund Board Sec. 15.435	Gene Ahlborn	Sayner	May 1, 1987	None
	Peter J. Davison	Crandon	May 1, 1987	None
	Mary L. Wirth	Platteville	May 1, 1987	None
	David Campbell	Crandon	May 1, 1988	None
	Paul Knuth[3]	Rhinelander	May 1, 1988	None
	Ken Aubol	Crandon	May 1, 1989	None
	Lawrence Lewis	Hurley	May 1, 1989	None
	Richard McKnight	South Wayne	May 1, 1989	None
	Debra Van Zile	Crandon	May 1, 1989	None
*Investment Board Sec. 15.76	Edward E. Hales[3]	Racine	May 1, 1991	$50 per day
	Mark J. McMullen	Green Bay	May 1, 1991	$50 per day
	Thomas B. Woodward	Madison	May 1, 1991	$50 per day
	Maureen J. Busby	Milwaukee	May 1, 1993	$50 per day
	Eugene Martin	River Hills	May 1, 1993	$50 per day
*Judicial Commission Sec. 757.83	Bernetta Kilpatrick	Menomonee Falls	Aug. 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Judith S. McCaslin	West Salem	Aug. 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Beatrice A. Ptacek	Marshfield	Aug. 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Joel B. Groessman	Madison	Aug. 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Elizabeth G. King, Ph.D	Green Bay	Aug. 1, 1989	$25 per day
Judicial Council Sec. 758.13 (1)	Vera M. Wicklund	Grantsburg	July 1, 1988	None
	Janet A. Jenkins	Onalaska	July 1, 1989	None
*Labor and Industry Review Commission Sec. 15.225 (1)	Hugh C. Henderson[3]	Windsor	March 1, 1989	Group 5
	Carl W. Thompson	Stoughton	March 1, 1991	Group 5
	Pamela I. Anderson	Madison	March 1, 1993	Group 5
Laboratory of Hygiene Bd. Sec. 15.915 (2)	Delores P. Harder	West Bend	July 1, 1987	None
Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board Sec. 15.345 (3)	Daniel Anderson	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Richard R. Johnson	Ellison Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	James Maricque	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Giles Peterson	Ellison Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Gerald Rousar	Racine	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Nancy Skadden	Sturgeon Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Dean Swaer	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board Sec. 15.345 (2)	Jeff Bodin	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Ronald Boutin	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Bill Damberg	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	David Johnson	Port Wing	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	vacancy			
*Land Conservation Board Sec. 15.135 (4)	Byron Berg[3]	Blanchardville	Jan. 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Kenneth Linquist	Highbridge	Jan. 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Alvin Ott, Jr.	Forest Junction	Jan. 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Jane Licht	McFarland	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	James Bradley	Sun Prairie	May 1, 1992	$25 per day
Law Enforcement Standards Board Sec. 15.255	Edward E. Moffett	Verona	May 1, 1988	None
	Ruth Bachman[3]	Eau Claire	May 1, 1989	None
	David Haskins	Merrill	May 1, 1989	None
	Mark F. Hayes	St. Francis	May 1, 1989	None
	Amy Wachs	Middleton	May 1, 1989	None
	Sylvia Boma	LaCrosse	May 1, 1990	None
	Ralph A. Mann	Janesville	May 1, 1990	None
	Keith Potter	Sheboygan	May 1, 1990	None
	2 vacancies			
Library and Network Development, Council on Sec. 15.377 (6)	Charles Brenden	River Falls	July 1, 1987	None
	Mary Kotschi	Oshkosh	July 1, 1987	None
	Paul Moriarty	Platteville	July 1, 1987	None
	Ruth Schmidt	Plymouth	July 1, 1987	None
	David Bernard	Menomonie	July 1, 1988	None
	James Klein	Appleton	July 1, 1988	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
	James Krems	Rosholt	July 1, 1988	None
	Karen Krueger	Middleton	July 1, 1988	None
	Barbara Rice	Sparta	July 1, 1988	None
	Janet Coombs	Marshfield	July 1, 1989	None
	Joyce Feustel	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
	Norman Gill	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	None
	Venora McKinney	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	None
	Eugene G. McLane	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1989	None
	William Wilson	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1989	None
Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council Sec. 15.107 (9)	Patricia Goodrich	Berlin	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Caryl Terrell	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	vacancy			
*Medical College of Wis., Inc., Bd. of Trustees of the Sec. 39.15	Sally Rosenberg Peltz, R.N.	Fox Point	May 1, 1988	None
	John O. Chamberlain, M.D.	Milwaukee	May 1, 1990	None
	George R. Thompson III	Glendale	May 1, 1990	None
	Allen W. Williams, Jr.	Milwaukee	May 1, 1990	None
	Harry V. Quadracci	Shorewood	May 1, 1991	None
	Paul D. Ziemer	Green Bay	May 1, 1991	None
	Jon McGlockin	Brookfield	May 1, 1992	None
	Charles McNeer	Milwaukee	May 1, 1993	None
	vacancy			
Medical Education Review Committee Sec. 39.16	Inactive (7 members)		(5 years)	None
*Medical Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7)	Helen Ahn, M.D.	Tomah	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Judy Crain	Green Bay	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Gwen T. Jackson[5]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Joseph L. Ousley, M.D.	Marshfield	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Douglas G. Devan, M.D.	Kenosha	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	G. Thomas Pfaehler, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Arlen Delp, D.O.	New Berlin	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	H. Mowat Waldren, M.D.	West Allis	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	George W. Arndt, M.D.	Neenah	July 1, 1991	$25 per day
	James L. Easwein, M.D.[7]	Chetek	July 1, 1991	$25 per day
Mental Health, Council on Sec. 15.197 (1)	Nikki Gyllander	Florence	July 1, 1986	None
	Helen Harry	Eau Claire	July 1, 1986	None
	Dr. John Marshall	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
	Randolf Schenkat		July 1, 1986	None
	Beverly Young	Verona	July 1, 1986	None
	James Ahasay	Hayward	July 1, 1987	None
	Gerald Born	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	John Palmer	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	Penny Podell	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	Lynn Tamms	Oshkosh	July 1, 1987	None
	Dianne Greenley	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Dr. John Jackson	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1988	None
	Karen Larson	Wausau	July 1, 1988	None
	Larry Schomer	Neenah	July 1, 1988	None
	Glenn Zwickey	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
Merit Award Board, State Employes Sec. 15.105 (6)	Michael LoveJoy	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
	Wynn Davies	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Ernestine Griffin	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	None
*Merit Recruitment and Selection Division, Administrator of (DER) Sec. 15.173 (1) (b)	Susan K. Christopher	Madison	March 26, 1989	Group 3
*Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Comn., Wis. Com'r. Sec. 14.81 (1)	Teri L. Vierima	Mount Horeb	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Migrant Labor, Council on Sec. 15.227 (8)	Rosa Dominguez	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	Lucio Fuentez	Sheboygan	July 1, 1987	None
	Jerry J. Genson	Berlin	July 1, 1987	None
	Arnold Sveom	Belgium	July 1, 1987	None
	David Duran	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Mark P. Gross	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	John P. Hein	Fort Atkinson	July 1, 1988	None
	John H. Knoch	Westfield	July 1, 1988	None
	John F. Ebbott	Jefferson	July 1, 1989	None
	Rosa I. Guerrero	Columbus	July 1, 1989	None
	Paul Hedrick, Jr.	Wautoma	July 1, 1989	None
	Marvin P. Verhulst	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
Mining Committee, Legis. Council Sec. 13.83 (5)	Michael Ley	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
*Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. Sec. 14.82 (1)	Gerhard Nilsestun	Arcadia	Sept. 25, 1987	None
	William Howe	Prairie du Chien	Sept. 25, 1988	None
	Frederick R. Funk	Onalaska	Sept. 25, 1989	None
	James P. Gokey	La Crosse	Sept. 25, 1990	None
	Sylvester G. Clements	Coon Valley	Sept. 25, 1991	None
Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comn. Tech. Adv. Com. Sec. 14.82 (1)	Roberta Brommerich	Fountain City	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Kevin Hermening	Wausau	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Mississippi River Parkway Comn. Secy. Sec. 14.85 (1)	Ronald R. Fiedler	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Natural Resources Board Sec. 15.34	Richard A. Hemp	Mosinee	May 1, 1989	None
	John A. Lawton[5]	Madison	May 1, 1989	None
	Helen Jacobs	Milwaukee	May 1, 1991	None
	Thomas D. Lawin	Bloomer	May 1, 1991	None
	Stanton P. Helland	Wisconsin Dells	May 1, 1993	None
	Wilbur Lee[7]	Port Edwards	May 1, 1993	None
	Donald C. O'Melia[7]	Rhinelander	May 1, 1993	None
*Nursing, Board of Sec. 15.405 (7g)	Ellen M. Ryan, Ph.D.	Iola	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Jane A. Travis, R.N.	Onalaska	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Teresa M. Elguezabel	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Janice A. Kerley	Kenosha	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	John J. Bartkowski	Milwaukee	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Mary Ann Clark	Cumberland	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Evelyn Maloney	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Jacqueline Johnsrud[7]	Eastman	July 1, 1991	$25 per day
	Rosella Van Hollen	Mason	July 1, 1991	$25 per day
*Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7m)	Helen E. Robinson	Minocqua	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Herbert J. Wilson	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Virginia Heim	Green Bay	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Elaine Leventhal, M.D.	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Wanda Preisler	Park Falls	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Michael Kittleson[5]	Ettrick	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Barbara K. Schmit	Fox Point	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Roy T. Shoemaker	Iron River	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	vacancy			
*Optometry Examining Bd. Sec. 15.405 (8)	Karen Merkle, O.D.[5]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Daisy Cubias	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Lloyd Milavitz, O.D.	Menomonie	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Lynda Farrar, O.D.	Oregon	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Donald O'Keefe	Wausau	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	R.W. Ahlstrom, O.D.	Tomah	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Mary Beth Arnett	Madison	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
*Personnel Board Sec. 15.77 (1)	Mathew C. Marty	Madison	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Kenneth J. Merkel	Brookfield	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Mary L. Linton[5]	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Eugene Parks	Madison	July 1, 1991	$25 per day
	Sanger B. Powers	Green Bay	July 1, 1991	$25 per day
*Personnel Commission Sec. 15.80, 15.06(1)(d)	Dennis P. McGilligan[5]	Madison	March 1, 1988	Group 3
	Laurie R. McCallum	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 3
	Donald R. Murphy	Madison	March 1, 1991	Group 3
*Pesticide Adv. Council Sec. 140.77 (2)	Mahmoud Shihata[7]	Prairie du Chien	July 1, 1988	None
	Therese Gratz[7]	Darlington	July 1, 1989	None
	vacancy			
*Pharmacy Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (9)	Kenneth Schaefer[5]	Mosinee	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Joan G. Hedden	Racine	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	D. Jack Myers	Madison	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Rod C. Bohn	Sturgeon Bay	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Charles W. Lang, Jr.	Viroqua	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Jose Olivieri	Greenfield	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Pamela A. Ploetz	Madison	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
*Pharmacy Internship Board Sec. 15.915 (3)	Frances Mary Kerscher	Manitowoc	July 1, 1991	$25 per day
*Physical Therapists Examining Council Sec. 15.407 (1)(a)	Mary Ann Thedinga	Menomonie	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
Physician's Assistants, Council on Sec. 15.407 (2)	Karen G. Cobb	Madison	July 1, 1986	None
*Podiatrists Examining Council Sec. 15.407 (1)(b)	Patricia D. Struck	Madison	July 1, 1988	$25 per day

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
*Prison Industries Board Sec. 15.195 (3m)	Glenn A. Davison	Madison	May 1, 1987	None
	J. Allen Stokes	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	None
	Charles Yost	Menomonie	May 1, 1987	None
	Otto Junkerman	Green Bay	May 1, 1989	None
	5 vacancies			
*Psychology Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (10m)	Asher R. Pacht, Ph.D.[5]	Madison	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Valena H. Burke	Eau Claire	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Jo Ann Myrick	McFarland	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Rebecca Bardwell	Milwaukee	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Tee Heiser[7]	Woodville	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Sylvia B. Rimm	Watertown	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
Public Broadcasting, Council on Sec. 15.917 (1)	Eleanor Anderson	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
	James M. Haney	Stevens Point	July 1, 1989	None
	Ernest Hendricks, Jr.	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	None
	Orville Wells Martin, Jr.	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
	J. Michael Norman	River Falls	July 1, 1989	None
	Kathleen E. Woit	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
*Public Defender Board Sec. 15.78	Charles F. Kahn, Jr.	Shorewood	May 1, 1986	None
	Cindra Carson	Eau Claire	May 1, 1988	None
	Brent Smith	La Crosse	May 1, 1988	None
	James Carley[5]	Madison	May 1, 1989	None
	Dagoverto Ibarra	Waukesha	May 1, 1989	None
	Daniel M. Berkos	Mauston	May 1, 1990	None
	Alan Robertson[7]	Blair	May 1, 1990	None
	Don Walsh[7]	Racine	May 1, 1990	None
	vacancy			
Public Records and Forms Board Sec. 15.105 (4)	Erroll Kindschy	West Salem	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Scott Thomson	Whitehall	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Public Service Commission Sec. 15.79	George Edgar	Madison	March 1, 1989	Group 5
	Charles H. Thompson[5]	Wisconsin Dells	March 1, 1989	Group 5
	Mary Lou Munts	Madison	March 1, 1991	Group 5
Public Television, Council on Sec. 15.577 (2)	Robert Rosenak	Eagle River	July 1, 1987	None
	Richard A. Wisnewski	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 1988	None
	Eileen Littig	Green Bay	July 1, 1989	None
	Carolyn Michalski	Mosinee	July 1, 1989	None
	Maureen Kinney	La Crosse	July 1, 1990	None
Radiation Protection Council Sec. 15.197 (12)	Richard C. Darling	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1987	None
	Robert Greenlaw, M.D.	Marshfield	July 1, 1988	None
	Raymond C. Thurow, D.D.S.	Verona	July 1, 1988	None
	Seymour Abrahamson, Ph.D.	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
	Charles R. Wilson, Ph.D.	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1989	None
Radioactive Waste Review Board Sec.15.105 (11)	David W. Opitz	Port Washington	January 7, 1991	None
	John Stoessel	Iron River	January 7, 1991	None
	Dr. Albert Wiley	Stoughton	January 7, 1991	None
	Paul D. Ziemer	Green Bay	January 7, 1991	None
*Real Estate Board Sec. 15.405 (11)	Jan Silvers	Madison	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Esther M. Aspenson	Ferryville	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	William R. Tisdale	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Suzanne Dohner	Baraboo	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	John J. Poehlman	Shorewood	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Linda Schlavensky[5]	Appleton	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Peter J. Schils	Sheboygan	July 1, 1991	$25 per day
*Regulation and Licensing, Secy. of Secs.15.40, 15.05 (1)(a)	Marlene A. Cummings	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 4
Retirement Board, Wis. Sec. 15.165 (3) (b)	Marvin Grosskruetz	Sheboygan	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Joanne Lester	Eau Claire	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	David Wilcox	Beloit	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	David J. Anderson	Racine	May 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Marilyn J. Wigdahl	La Crosse	May 1, 1989	None
	Barbara A. Monroe	Shorewood	May 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Gale F. Dushack	Madison	May 1, 1991	$25 per day
	Paul C. Adamski	Stevens Point	May 1, 1992	$25 per day
Retirement Research Com. Sec. 13.51 (2)	James J. Dillman	Sheboygan	July 1, 1987	None
	William Kienzle	Greendale	July 1, 1987	None
	Florence Whalen	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1987	None
	Elaine Bostone	Waupaca	July 1, 1989	None
	Ardyce Myhre	Brookfield	July 1, 1989	None
	Donald A. Smart	Madison	July 1, 1989	None
	Kenneth Stelzig	Eau Claire	July 1, 1989	None
Retirement Systems, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.50 (1)(c)	Richard L. Olson	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
*Revenue, Secretary of Secs. 15.43, 15.05 (1) (a)	Karen A. Case	Hales Corners	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 7

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
*Savings and Loan, Commissioner of Secs. 15.06 (1) (b), 15.82	Leo Mortensen	Brookfield	March 1, 1989	Group 3
*Savings and Loan Review Board Sec. 15.825 (1)	Michael T. Crowley, Jr.	Mequon	May 1, 1989	$10 per day
	Sandra J. Eklund[7]	Peshtigo	May 1, 1989	$10 per day
	Patricia M. Heim	La Crosse	May 1, 1989	$10 per day
	William D. Kary	Green Bay	May 1, 1989	$10 per day
	Robert S. Gaiswinkler[7]	Brookfield	May 1, 1991	$10 per day
	William P. Podewils[5] [7]	Hales Corners	May 1, 1991	$10 per day
	Nancy Schraufnagel[7]	Elroy	May 1, 1991	$10 per day
*Securities, Commissioner of Secs. 15.06 (1) (b), 15.85	Ulice Payne, Jr.	Racine	March 1, 1991	Group 4
Sentencing Commission Secs. 15.105 (17), 15.01 (2)	Domingo Cruz	Racine	March 1, 1989	None
	E. Michael McCann	Milwaukee	March 1, 1989	None
	Michael B. Torphy Jr.	Madison	March 1, 1989	None
	Vivi L. Dilweg	Green Bay	March 1, 1991	None
	Rogerick L. Griffin	Milwaukee	March 1, 1991	None
	Kristen Koeffler	Milton	March 1, 1991	None
	Ann C. McKinley	Eau Claire	March 1, 1991	None
	Gerald Peters	Milwaukee	March 1, 1991	None
	David T. Prosser, Jr.	Appleton	March 1, 1991	None
	David M. Travis	Madison	March 1, 1991	None
	Mark E. Cupp	Madison	March 1, 1993	None
	Marvin C. Holz	Milwaukee	March 1, 1993	None
	John P. Wilcox	Wautoma	March 1, 1993	None
*Snowmobile Recreational Council Sec. 15.347 (7)	Ed Bossert	Mineral Point	July 1, 1987	None
	Frank Dusek	Phillips	July 1, 1987	None
	Donald Kirn	Willard	July 1, 1987	None
	Anthony L. Russos	Boulder Junction	July 1, 1987	None
	Robert Steffes	Two Rivers	July 1, 1987	None
	Harold H. Flater	Holcombe	July 1, 1988	None
	Joe Kapusta[7]	Antigo	July 1, 1988	None
	James Saari[7]	Hurley	July 1, 1988	None
	Ralph Stukel, Jr.	Pewaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Ruby Abel	Beaver Dam	July 1, 1989	None
	Beverly Dittmar	Wausau	July 1, 1989	None
	Jim Gescheidle	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1989	None
	Susan Hilliard	Briggsville	July 1, 1989	None
	Thomas E. Masson	Oconomowoc	July 1, 1989	None
	Ernest C. Nelson	Iron River	July 1, 1989	None
State Capitol and Exec. Residence Board Sec. 15.105 (5)	Patricia A. Frost	Shorewood	May 1, 1989	None
	Marilynn Schall	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	None
	Robert B. Graves	Spring Green	May 1, 1991	None
	Walter L. Wilson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1991	None
	Robert E. Lewcock	Milwaukee	May 1, 1993	None
	Eugene Potente	Kenosha	May 1, 1993	None
	Shirley Preuss	Mauston	May 1, 1993	None
*State Fair Park Board Sec. 15.135 (1)	Anita Nelson	Wisconsin Dells	May 1, 1988	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	Joe Tuss	Pardeeville	May 1, 1989	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	Robert T. Huber	West Allis	May 1, 1989	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	Michael Hunter	Antigo	May 1, 1991	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
	Marcella Russell[7]	Shullsburg	May 1, 1992	$10 per day, not exc. $600 per year
Strategic Planning Council Sec. 15.107 (10)	Robert L. Barnett	Mequon	July 1, 1987	None
	Stephen N. Graff	Elm Grove	July 1, 1987	None
	Mary L. Hallen	Hudson	July 1, 1987	None
	Jonathan Pellegrin	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 1987	None
	Helen Sue Wiskowski	Madison	July 1, 1987	None
*Tax Appeals Commission Secs. 15.105 (1), 15.01 (2)	Robert C. Junceau	Madison	March 1, 1987	Group 4
	Thomas R. Timken	Wausau	March 1, 1989	Group 4
	John P. Morris	Madison	March 1, 1991	Group 4
	Douglass H. Bartley	Mequon	March 1, 1993	Group 4
	Kevin Potter[5]	Port Edwards	March 1, 1993	Group 4
Tax Exemptions, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.52 (1) (d)	Esther D. Luckhardt	Horicon	Jan. 15, 1989	None
Teachers Retirement Board Sec. 15.165 (3)	H. Gaylon Greenhill, Ph.D.	Whitewater	May 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Vincent J. Graham	Whitewater	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Thomas L. Strick	Merrill	May 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Joann F. Elder	Madison	May 1, 1989	$25 per day

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
Technology Development Board Sec. 15.155 (1)	Peter E. DeRossi	Green Bay	May 1, 1987	None
	Nancy U. Schultz	Mequon	May 1, 1988	None
	William I. Young	Mt. Horeb	May 1, 1989	None
Tourism, Council on Sec. 15.157 (2)	Joe Jeanette	Madison	July 1, 1988	None
	Mary Elizabeth Kelly	Platteville	July 1, 1988	None
	Ben Olson	Wisconsin Dells	July 1, 1988	None
	Jon Tonne	Minoqua	July 1, 1988	None
	Dr. Gilbert Boese	Milwaukee	July 1, 1989	None
	Ede Borek	Black River Falls	July 1, 1989	None
	Sharon Folcey	La Crosse	July 1, 1989	None
	Millie Peterson	Elroy	July 1, 1989	None
	James Van Matre	Green Bay	July 1, 1989	None
	Janet Carlson	Chetek	July 1, 1990	None
	Peter Chapman	Winneconne	July 1, 1990	None
	Tom Diehl	Wisconsin Dells	July 1, 1990	None
	Steve Vandenberg	Menomonie	July 1, 1990	None
Traffic Law Enforcement, Council on Sec. 15.467 (1)	Madelyn Glaeden	Janesville	July 1, 1987	None
	Daniel Hintz	Plover	July 1, 1987	None
	James McFarlane	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987	None
	Ray Newberry	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 1987	None
	Robert Summers	Cuba City	July 1, 1987	None
	Dale Trowbridge	Tomah	July 1, 1987	None
	James W. Van Sistine	Waunakee	July 1, 1987	None
	Donald Chell[6]	Grantsburg	July 1, 1988	None
	Robert W. Christian	Sheboygan	July 1, 1988	None
	Howard N. Goetsch[6]	Middleton	July 1, 1988	None
	Lawrence H. Malsch[6]	Delavan	July 1, 1988	None
	Orville Panosh[6]	Manitowoc	July 1, 1988	None
	Eugene A. Andrews	Greendale	July 1, 1989	None
	Erwin Bessler	Cudahy	July 1, 1989	None
	Howard L. Erickson	Green Bay	July 1, 1989	None
	Walter Oldham	Neillsville	July 1, 1989	None
	Marsha M. Wiley	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 1989	None
*Transportation, Commissioner of Sec. 15.06 (1) (am)	Joseph Sweda	Lublin	March 1, 1989	Group 5
*Transportation, Secy. of Secs. 15.46, 15.05 (1)(a)	Ronald R. Fiedler	Kohler	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 7
Transportation Projects Commission Sec. 13.489	David Bugher	Eau Claire	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Ervin Conradt	Shiocton	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Frank J. Peliser	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Uniform State Laws, Commission on Sec. 13.55 (1)	Lawrence J. Bugge	Madison	May 1, 1989	None
	Justice William G. Callow[5]	Madison	May 1, 1992	None
*Univ. of Wis. System, Bd. of Regents of the Sec. 15.91	Edith Finlayson	Milwaukee	May 1, 1987	None
	Frank H. Heckrodt	Appleton	May 1, 1988	None
	Paul R. Schilling	Milwaukee	May 1, 1988	None
	Ody J. Fish	Pewaukee	May 1, 1989	None
	M. William Gerrard	La Crosse	May 1, 1989	None
	John M. Jarvis[7]	Whitefish Bay	May 1, 1989	None
	Camilla Hanson[7]	Mellen	May 1, 1990	None
	Frank Nikolay	Abbotsford	May 1, 1990	None
	Laurence A. Weinstein	Middleton	May 1, 1991	None
	Ruth C. Clusen	Green Bay	May 1, 1992	None
	Obert J. Vattendahl	South Milwaukee	May 1, 1992	None
	Ness Flores	Waukesha	May 1, 1993	None
	Thomas L. Lyon	Shawano	May 1, 1993	None
	Albert O. Nicholas[7]	Hartland	May 1, 1994	None
	vacancy			
*Veterans Affairs, Board of Sec. 15.49	Italo J. Bensoni	Hurley	May 1, 1987	None
	Norman L. Myhra	Stevens Point	May 1, 1989	None
	Marvin E. Pratt	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	None
	Richard L. Timmerman	River Falls	May 1, 1989	None
	Robert M. Frautschy[5]	Marshfield	May 1, 1991	None
	O. Dan Griffith	Madison	May 1, 1991	None
	Carole J. Vasarella[7]	Cedarburg	May 1, 1993	None
*Veterinary Examining Bd. Sec. 15.405 (12)	Gary H. Newman, D.V.M.	Amery	July 1, 1987	$25 per day
	Mae Hillestad	Deer Park	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Marjorie Losch, D.V.M.[5]	Baraboo	July 1, 1988	$25 per day
	Hans Kalinka	Chilton	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Deborah L. Schroeder, D.V.M.	Madison	July 1, 1989	$25 per day
	Ronald F. Flansburg, D.V.M.	Brookfield	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
	Betty C. Seefluth	Stevens Point	July 1, 1990	$25 per day
*Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education, Board of Sec. 15.94	James N. Elliott	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	$100 per year
	Ferdinand Leyva	Milwaukee	May 1, 1989	$100 per year
	Betty Ewens Quadracci	Shorewood	May 1, 1989	$100 per year
	Elaine Bina	Coon Valley	May 1, 1991	$100 per year
	Paul E. Hassett[5]	Madison	May 1, 1991	$100 per year
	Allen Schraufnagle	Elroy	May 1, 1991	$100 per year

Officers[1]	Name	Home Address[2]	Term Expires[3]	Salary or Per Diem[4]
	Delmar E. Delong	Clinton	May 1, 1993	$100 per year
	Wanda Preisler[7]	Park Falls	May 1, 1993	$100 per year
	Linus M. Stoll[7]	Green Bay	May 1, 1993	$100 per year
*Waste Facility Siting Board Sec. 15.105 (12)	Ingeborg Lothe	Poynette	May 1, 1987	None
	Elmon Ott	Blanchardville	May 1, 1988	None
	Lynn Nimz[5]	Wausau	May 1, 1989	None
*Waterways Commission, Wis. Secs. 15.345 (1), 15.01 (2)	William P. O'Connor	Madison	March 1, 1988	None
	Virgil Roberts	Holmen	March 1, 1989	None
	James F. Rooney	Racine	March 1, 1989	None
	Carolyn P. Sneed	Washburn	March 1, 1991	None
	Mary S. Willis	Eagle River	March 1, 1991	None
Women's Council Sec. 15.107 (10)	Susan Dubois	Rhinelander	July 1, 1987	None
	Sarah Harder[5]	Eau Claire	July 1, 1987	None
	Sandra Thomas	Milwaukee	July 1, 1987	None
	Jane Hieb	Mondovi	July 1, 1988	None
	Maria Rodriguez-Guisor	Milwaukee	July 1, 1988	None
	Loretta R. Webster	Stevens Point	July 1, 1988	None

*Nominated by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed. Senate confirmation is required for secretaries of departments, members of commissions and commissioners, governing boards, examining boards, and designated other boards.

[1]List includes *only* appointments made by the Governor. Additional members frequently serve *ex officio* or are appointed by other means. The Governor also appoints members of intrastate regional agencies and nonstatutory committees, and makes temporary appointments under statute Chapter 17 to elected state and county offices when vacancies occur. For a complete membership list, including officers, see description of agency in which it is located. Section numbers under each entry refer to statute sections authorizing appointment by the Governor. Statute Section 21.18 provides for the Governor's military staff.

[2]Home address is the area from which the officer was appointed to a full-time office and is the current address of part-time officials.

[3]Terms are specified by the following statute sections, or as otherwise provided by law: Sec. 15.05 (1) — secretaries; Sec. 15.06 (1) — commissioners; Sec. 15.07 (1) — governing boards and attached boards; Sec. 15.08 (1) — examining boards and councils; Sec. 15.09 (1) — councils.

[4]Members of boards and councils are reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties. In addition, examining board members receive $25 per day for days worked, and members of certain other boards receive a per diem as noted in the table. Statute Sec. 20.923 places state officials within one of 10 executive salary groups for which salary ranges have been established. Group salary ranges set by the *Compensation Plan 1985-87* for FY 1986-87 are: Group 1: $34,497-$42,303; Group 2: $37,596-$52,636; Group 3: $40,970-$57,359; Group 4: $44,662-$62,525; Group 5: $48,679-$68,143; Group 6: $53,070-$74,293; Group 7: $57,852-$80,993; Group 8: $63,053-$88,274; Group 9: $68,732-$96,225; Group 10: $74,911-$104,876.

[5]Chairperson or president.

[6]Alternate member.

[7]Nominated by Governor but not yet confirmed by Senate.

[8]Legislative designee appointed by Governor; confirmation not required.

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEES
June 1, 1987

The following committees were created or recreated by Governor Tommy G. Thompson under his general powers; they are *not* individually created by statute. Section 14.019 of the statutes provides that "the governor may, by executive order, create nonstatutory committees in such number and with such membership as desired, to conduct such studies and to advise the governor in such matters as directed." Members serve at the pleasure of the governor.

If not terminated sooner, these committees expire automatically on the fourth Monday of January of the year in which a new gubernatorial term of office begins unless the new governor, by executive order, provides for their continued existence. In that event, current members continue to serve unless they resign or until they are replaced with appointees of the new governor. Some of the following committees extend back more than 20 years.

The law also provides that an employe of the Office of the Governor or of the Department of Administration be designated by the governor to coordinate the activities of the nonstatutory committees.

Each committee in existence at the time of the general election for a new gubernatorial term is required to issue a final report. The report is to be submitted to the governor, or governor-elect if applicable, before the first Monday in January of the year in which the new gubernatorial term begins. The law requires that 3 copies of each final report and 3 copies of any other report prepared by special committees be submitted to the State Historical Society, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and the General Reference and Loan Library in the Department of Public Instruction.

Section 20.505 (3) (a) of the Wisconsin Statutes provides a general appropriation for special and executive committees in the amount of $137,100 for the 1985-86 fiscal year and $139,200 for the 1986-87 fiscal year. In addition, certain committees receive specific state appropriations, and some receive federal grants because they are set up in response to federal program requirements. The governor may allot sums not to exceed $1,000 to any of these committees when necessary. Committee members may receive expenses from this amount; they receive no salary.

The list of the Governor's special committees is followed by: 1) a list of miscellaneous groups to which appointments are made both by the Governor and by other groups; and 2) a list of committees established by Governor Earl after June 1, 1985 (the date of the list in the last Blue Book), which expired or were not continued by Governor Thompson.

COMMITTEES CREATED BY GOVERNOR THOMPSON

Asians, Governor's Advisory Council on

Members: ROGER M. AUSTRIA, ASHOK BHARGAVA, S.L. CHEN, CONCEPCION DIANCIN, SAM A. GHANTY, YOUA HER, ALLAN HIDA, REVEREND CHARLES Y. HO, INKEUN JEON, NAO LENG XIONG, TAM C. PHAN, JOHN B. THANH HUNG, LYFU VANG, BOUNTHONG VANGSOULATDA, SUDHAKAR S. WAGLE, BERNARD WONG, DAISY WU, DER XIONG.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Dreyfus created the council by Executive Order 46 on June 19, 1980. Governor Earl recreated it and revised the membership in 1984 and Governor Thompson continued the council in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. The council has the responsibility to identify and establish priorities for problem areas and issues in state government and in the Asian community. It is to assist the Governor by reporting findings and recommendations on relevant issues to the Governor, Legislature and state agencies.

The Council issued its "Report on the Activities of the Governor's Asian Advisory Council" on December 30, 1986.

Bicentennial Committee on the Constitution, Wisconsin

Members: JUSTICE ROLAND B. DAY, *chairperson;* EDWARD A DUDEK, *vice chairperson;* PATRICIA ANDERSON, DONALD BACH, GORDON BALDWIN, LINDA BALISLE, BERWYN BRADEN, PHILIP R. BREHM, GARY L. CARLSON, NANCY CIEZKI, RUSSELL G. CLEARY, CHARLES G. CURTIS, JR., PEG DAVEY, JOHN R. DECKER, CHARLES E. DEWEY, ANTHONY S. EARL, SENATOR SUSAN ENGELEITER, THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD, HENRY G. FERGEN, JR., DANIEL T. FLAHERTY, PAUL C. GARTZKE, JAMES E. GARVEY, EUGENE GEHL, JAMES D. GHIARDI, BLANCHE GLEISS, HERBERT J. GROVER, LAURENCE C. HAMMOND, PAUL HASSETT, ED HINSHAW, RUTH G. JOHNSON, JOHN KAMINSKI, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER, JOHN B. KERSKI, STANLEY KUTLER, TRAYTON L. LATHROP, REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS A. LOFTUS, STEPHEN MORSTAD, H. NICHOLAS MULLER III, REPRESENTATIVE BETTY JO NELSEN, VALORIE OLSON, DON PETERSON, JACK RIEHL, SENATOR FRED RISSER, SENATOR BRIAN D. RUDE, SHARON RUHLY, PAUL SCHIERL, JOHN SCHMITT, JOHN C. SHABAZ, DEAN EVA SOEKA, STEVE SORENSON, PAUL G. SWANSON, RAYMOND TAFFORA, JAMES R. UNDERKOFLER, JOSEPH M. WILSON, EDWIN YOUNG.

Contact person: GEORGE C. BROWN.

Address: Wisconsin Bar Center, 402 West Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7158, Madison 53707-7158.

Telephone: (608) 257-3838.

The Bicentennial Commission on the Constitution originated as a committee of the State Bar of Wisconsin in 1985. Acting upon a request by former U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger that each state join in the celebration, Governor Earl created the committee in Executive Order 114, on October 31, 1986. Governor Thompson recreated the committee in Executive Order 1, on January 21, 1987. The Governor directed the committee to prepare a program to commemorate the bicentennial of the United States Constitution in 1987, and to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate observances and activities celebrating the historic events that preceded and are associated with the United States Constitution.

Bicycle Coordinating Council, Governor's Advisory

Members: GREGORY OTT, *chairperson;* ED FARRELL, RUTH J. IRVINGS, GORDON O. JENSEN, SUSAN KAVULICH, WILLIAM J. LONTZ, THERESE MACKEN, SENATOR FRED A. RISSER, BETTE SALMON, STANLEY R. SOLHEIM, JAMES L. TREICHEL, RICHARD WILSON, PHILIP J. WINKEL, REPRESENTATIVE REBECCA YOUNG.

Staff: LANG SPICER.

Address: Division of Planning and Budget, Department of Transportation, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-7401.

The council was originally created by Governor Lucey in June 1977 under Executive Order 43. Governor Earl recreated the council in 1983 and Governor Thompson continued it in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987.

The council considers all matters relating to: a) efforts of state agencies to encourage use of the bicycle as an alternative means of transportation; b) promoting bicycle safety and education; c) promoting bicycling as a recreational and tourist activity; and d) disseminating information on state and federal funding for bicycle programs. The council also reviews the bicycle programs of state agencies, issues reports to the Governor and the Legislature, and makes recommendations concerning pertinent legislation.

The council issued "Report to the Governor" in 1985.

Coastal Management Council, Wisconsin

Members: MARY KOHLER, *chairperson;* SENATOR JOSEPH ANDREA, C.D. BESADNY, LINDA BOCHERT, MARY CARRINGTON, ERIC CHRISTENSEN, RONALD FIEDLER, TOM GORDON, DON HOLLOWAY, JAMES KLAUSER, BONNIE LADWIG, KENNETH SZALLAI, DANIEL THENO, REPRESENTATIVE SUSAN VERGERONT, BILL WEISMULLER.

Program Manager: WILLIAM BRAH.

Address: Bureau of Energy and Coastal Policy Analysis, Department of Administration, 6th Floor, 101 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7868, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-3687.

The council was established in Executive Order 49 by Acting Governor Schreiber on October 7, 1977 and has been recreated or revised several times, most recently by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. It succeeded the Coastal Coordinating and Advisory Council appointed by Governor Lucey in 1974. The 1977 council was created to comply with provisions of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, and to implement Wisconsin's official Great Lakes Management program, which received federal approval on May 22, 1978.

The council advises the Governor on issues pertaining to the Great Lakes coast and assists in providing policy direction for Wisconsin's coastal management efforts. Members represent the Legislature, state agencies, units of local government, the University of Wisconsin, tribal governments, and citizens.

To provide opportunities for full participation in the program, the Governor urged the council to establish citizens' advisory committees on key issues, to advise the council on decisions affecting the coast.

A council report, "The Great Lakes: A Balanced Approach for the 1980's", was issued on October 8, 1982.

County and Local Mandates, Task Force on

Members: JONATHAN B. BARRY, *chairperson;* ANITA ANDEREGG, JOHN BILOTTI, CLIFF CHATTERSON, ERWIN W. CONRADT, RICHARD W. GLAMAN, LESLIE HAMILTON, DOROTHY JOHNSON, JAMES KANIKULA, HENRY MAIER, MARK ROGACKI, THEODORE J. SAUVE, C.F. SAYLOR, JUNE SCHUPPEL, STAN YORK.

Contact person: JONATHAN B. BARRY.

Address: City-County Building, 210 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard, Madison 53709.

Telephone: (608) 266-4114.

Governor-elect Thompson appointed the task force on November 27, 1986, to examine mandates imposed by the U.S. Congress, the Wisconsin Legislature, and administrative action on local governments. The task force was directed to identify the problems these mandates create and make recommendations regarding mandates which are of the greatest concern to local governments.

The task force submitted its "Report of the Task Force on County and Local Mandates" to Governor-elect Thompson on December 23, 1986.

Disabilities, Governor's Committee for People with

Members: THOMAS FELL, *chairperson;* BARBARA KOHLBECK, *vice chairperson;* KAYLEEN BRERETON, CHAD CROWLEY, ROSE CROMWELL, FRANK CZARNECKI, MICHAEL GILBERT, LINDA HOELZEL, LOUIS HEUSER, SR., MARY LEE KNOWLTON, DANIEL LAROCQUE, BETTY ROBINSON, SUE SCHMITT, SARA SMILEY, CONRAD SOBCZAK, JOHN TRUESDALE, TED URIBE, DOROTHY WAHNER, PAM WRZESKI, 2 vacancies.

Executive Director: ELLEN D. DALY.

Address: Room 1003, 131 West Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7852, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-5378 (voice), (608) 267-2082 (TDD).

The committee was originally created in 1948 as the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. In 1976, the committee was recreated and renamed through executive order by Governor Lucey. The committee was continued through executive orders by Governor Earl in 1983 and Governor Thompson in 1987, in Executive Order 1. The committee is charged with advising the Governor, the Legislature and state agencies on the full range of concerns of people

with disabilities. At least half the members are persons with disabilities, or the immediate family of someone who is disabled.

The committee meets quarterly and reports regularly to the Governor.

Flood Hazard Interagency Coordinating Committee

Members: LARRY LARSON, *chairperson;* ED BRINSON, RON BUCHHOLZ, RICHARD DEMARSE, DONALD GERHARD, JOHN O. JACKSON, GREGORY JACOBSON, JAMES A. JOHNSON, JOE LEMIEUX, JENNIFER MCKENZIE, JERRY MENDL, BERNARD F. MRAZIK, LARRY NINES, RICHARD PETERSON, DON POKORSKI, LAWRENCE M. REILLY, ROBERT THOMASGARD, JEROME T. WALKOWSKI, BARRY WANNER, NORM WIRTZ, 2 vacancies.

Contact person: LARRY LARSON.

Address: Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1926.

Governor Earl established the committee in Executive Order 73, on April 29, 1985, to ensure that state agencies conform to the state's floodplain management program (governed by Section 87.30 of the statutes). Governor Thompson continued it in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. The committee consists of representatives from the state agencies listed in statute Chapter 20 and is chaired by a representative from the Department of Natural Resources.

The Governor requested that the committee: a) develop and publish guidelines to ensure that state activities are consistent with the rules and regulations regarding land use and floodplain development and management; b) periodically evaluate the effectiveness of such guidelines and make necessary improvements to them; and c) recommend to the Governor any legislation needed to minimize flood losses on state-owned or leased lands, including legislation to set a specific limit on the percentage of state funding to cover the nonfederal share of post-flood damage costs.

The committee issued a status report, "Implementation of Executive Order 73, Floodplain Management", on December 20, 1985.

Forest Productivity, Governor's Council on

Members: WILLIAM B. JOHNSON, *chairperson;* GINGER AHL, RICHARD BIERLICH, RICHARD CONNER, JAY CRAVENS, JOSEPH M. FRANK, JR., RICHARD HALL, REPRESENTATIVE JAMES HOLPERIN, SENATOR LLOYD KINCAID, HENRY KNOLL, DANIEL MEYER, LEO A. NIKASCH, REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS OURADA, PHILIP RASMUSSEN, THOMAS H. SCHMIDT, RICHARD SCHNEIDER, ROBERT P. STILIN, LINDA WINDMOELLER.

Contact person: JOSEPH M. FRANK, JR., *State Forester.*

Address: Bureau of Forestry, Department of Natural Resources, 101 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-0842.

Governor Dreyfus created the council by Executive Order 64, March 23, 1981. The council was recreated by Governor Earl in 1983 and by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. The council advises the Governor on issues pertaining to Wisconsin's forests and provides policy direction for Wisconsin's forest management efforts. Members include representatives from institutions of higher learning, the public, state government, and the forest and paper industry.

The council issued a summary of its activities in December 1985.

Great Lakes Water Levels, Task Force on

Members: RICHARD BRAUND, SENATOR DONALD STITT, *cochairpersons;* JOSEPH AUBREY, LEO BRIERATHER, PAUL BUCKLEY, JOY KNOWLES, MARY KOHLER, WALTER LINDEMAN, REPRESENTATIVE BETTY JO NELSEN, ROBERT OZANNE, DAVID SCHULTZ, SENATOR BARBARA ULICHNY, DONALD WALSH.

Contact person: WILLIAM BRAH.

Address: Bureau of Energy and Coastal Policy Analysis, Department of Administration, 101 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7868, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-3687.

Governor Thompson created the task force on March 20, 1987 to serve under the Coastal Management Council. The Governor requested that the task force study issues relating to rising water levels of Lakes Michigan and Superior, and make recommendations as to what steps state government could take to alleviate continuing threats to the welfare of communities, families, and businesses.

Hispanic Affairs, Governor's Council on

Members: ANDREA ARENAS, LUIS ANTONIO BAEZ, MIGUEL OSCAR BERRY, RODOLFO J. CORTINA, RICARDO DIAZ, RICARDO R. FERNANDEZ, LUCIO FUENTEZ, LUIS GARZA, FERDINAND LEYVA, JESS MARTINEZ, LUPE MARTINEZ, ARTURO S. MARTINEZ, FILIBERTO MURGUIA, ABEL ORTIZ, JUANITA RENTERIA, ERNESTO R. RODRIGUEZ, WALTER SAVA, JOSEPH A. TREVINO, ANGEL LOUIS VALADEZ, VICTOR VELA, PATRICIA ANN VILLARREAL.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Dreyfus created the council as the Governor's Advisory Council on Hispanics in Executive Order 46 on June 19, 1980. It was revised by Governor Earl in 1983 as the Governor's Council on Hispanic Affairs. Governor Thompson recreated the council in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. The Governor directed the council to develop positions relative to issues concerning Hispanics; make recommendations to the Governor, Legislature, and departmental secretaries on the needs of Hispanics; and develop strategies to implement positions taken on identified issues.

Recommendations of the council were included in a report entitled "Recommendations of the Governor's Ethnic/Minority Advisory Council", dated May 24, 1982.

Historical Records Advisory Board, State

Members: J. FRANK COOK, JEROME P. DANIELS, F. GERALD HAM, MARY JANE HERBER, FANNIE E. HICKLIN, MILDRED N. LARSON, DR. JAMES LORENCE, GAYLE MARTINSON, WILLIAM ROSELLE.

Coordinator: H. NICHOLAS MULLER III.

Address: State Historical Society, 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-3266.

Governor Lucey created the advisory board on April 4, 1977. It was recreated most recently by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. That action enables the state to participate in the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. The commission coordinates the preservation of historic records in the United States and approves federal grants to the state advisory board. The board assists state, local and private endeavors in the preservation of all types of historic records. Members serve for staggered, 3-year terms.

The board issued a 6-part report, "Planning to Preserve Wisconsin's History", in 1983.

Indian and Non-Indian Cooperation, Governor's Commission for

Members: JEFF LONG, LEONARD MILLER, *cochairpersons;* ARLYN ACKLEY, MICHAEL ALLEN, JR., ROBERT BENDER, PETER BIERMEIER, JOHN BRASCH, JOHN CARRIER, PAUL DEMAIN, RICHARD GURNOE, MAREN MOLL, FRANCIS MURPHY, RICK OLSON, ROGER SABOTA, RICHARD SPEROS, EUGENE TAYLOR.

Contact person: BUCK MARTIN.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Earl created the commission on June 20, 1986, in Executive Order 103, and Governor Thompson recreated it in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. Also known as the Commission on Tribal/Community Relations, the commission consists of 16 members and is cochaired by an Indian and a non-Indian. The Governor instructed the commission to act by consensus and, fully recognizing the legal status of the tribal treaties, review alternatives for resolving concerns about the exercise of treaty rights, improve understanding between Indians and non-Indians, and address the economic and social needs of the region. The commission was also ordered to report its findings to the Governor by January 15, 1987, and at least annually after that date.

International Trade, Governor's Advisory Committee on

Members: HAROLD TOWER, *chairperson;* ROBERT T. AUBEY, ROGER E. AXTELL, GREG BLASKA, RALPH-REINHARD BOER, NORVAL DVORK, TRUMAN GRAF, MARY L. GUNDERSON, DAVID HAMMER, MERLE HOWARD, PAUL HSU, ALAN P. JONES, JAN KUCHENBECKER, DON LAMBERT, JOHN I. LAUN, PEGGY LESCRENIER, ROBERT LETZING, STEPHEN LOTHARIUS, PRESTON MOTTRAM, ALAN R. OLSON, STEVEN RENK, DUANE REPP, JOSEPH RICE, MILE SASICH, MARCH SCHWEITZER, PATRICIA A. SEAGO, MICHAEL STRAKA, JUDY STUMLIN, JAMES STURM, GUS TAYLOR, GEORGE TESAR, PETER VAN HELDEN, PATRICK WILLIS, JANET WULF.

Secretary: ROBERT H. LETZING.

Address: Department of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 267-9330.

Governor Dreyfus created the committee by Executive Order 76 on June 24, 1981. It was continued by Governor Earl in 1983. Governor Thompson recreated the committee in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. The committee advises the Governor, through the Department of Development and the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, on the state's role in all matters relating to the development of international trade and the impact of national trade policies on Wisconsin business. The committee also develops procedures for coordination between government and business for trade promotion and information and technical assistance.

The committee issued a report on December 28, 1982 in the form of a letter and attachments.

Job Training Coordinating Council, State

Members: FRED LUBER, *chairperson;* BEVERLY ANDERSON, REPRESENTATIVE PETER BARCA, JONATHAN BARRY, JOHN COUGHLIN, TIMOTHY CULLEN, RAYMOND F. FARLEY, BEVERLY FRENCH, RAY FULARCZYK, JAMES GRASSE, HERBERT GROVER, SANDRA HERRE, REGENT MATERO, BRUNO MAUER, ROBERT H. MILBOURNE, GEORGE MUELLER, AUDREY O'HARROW, AL SMITH, PATRICIA SODERBERG, ROBERT SORENSON, JAMES STOWELL, LEO TALSKY, EDWIN THIESEN, JOHN VETT III, PATRICK ZIELKE.

Executive Director: JUNE FUHLING.

Address: Division of Employment and Training, Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Room 265, 201 East Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-2439.

Governor Earl established the council in Executive Order 4 on January 19, 1983, and Governor Thompson recreated it in Executive Order 6 on March 4, 1987, to comply with the provisions of the federal Job Training Partnership Act of 1982. The Governor charged the council to: a) recommend job training service delivery areas; b) recommend a statewide coordination and special services plan that must be followed by local service delivery areas; c) review service delivery area plans and determine their consistency with state criteria; d) review plans of all state agencies which provide employment and training services; e) identify employment and training and vocational education needs throughout the state, assess the extent to which those needs are being met by available programs, and advise the Governor, the Legislature and state agencies on needed changes; f) submit an annual report to the Governor on JTPA activities and performance; and g) certify that the Wagner-Peyser job training plan submitted to the U.S. Department of Labor reflects joint decisions among Job Service, local elected officials and the Private Industry Council.

Of the members of the council, one-third must be representatives from private industry, not less than 10 percent legislators and appointees from affected state agencies, not less than 20 percent representatives of local governments, and not less than 20 pecent representatives of organized labor, community-based organizations, and local educational agencies.

The previous council issued a "Final Report" on January 2, 1987.

Judicial Selection, Governor's Advisory Council on

Members: GEORGE K. STEIL, SR., *chairperson;* WILLIAM G. BUNK, WILLIAM T. CURRAN, JUDITH M. HARTIG, ARVID A. SATHER, JONATHAN T. SWAN.

Contact person: DONALD BACH.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Earl established the council in Executive Order 1, issued January 6, 1983. Governor Thompson recreated and restructured the council in executive Order 2, January 28, 1987. The council makes recommendations to the Governor on filling vacancies in the state court system. It consists of 6 permanent members and 2 temporary members appointed only to fill specific vacancies. For a Supreme Court vacancy, the Governor appoints the 2 temporary members in consultation with the State Bar. For a Court of Appeals vacancy, the Governor appoints 2 additional members who must reside in the district in which the vacancy occurs. In the case of Circuit Courts, the chairperson appoints the 2 additional members, who must reside in the circuit, in consultation with the president of the local bar association. In Executive Order 2, Governor Thompson set standards for the council to follow in making its recommendations. The council is to provide the Governor with a list of at least 3, but not more than 5 qualified persons, no later than 6 weeks after notification that the vacancy exists.

The previous council submitted a report to Governor Earl in December 1986.

Land Records Committee, Wisconsin

Members: JAMES CLAPP, *chairperson;* BERNARD NIEMANN, JR., *vice chairperson;* MYRON BACON, KURT BAUER, WILLIAM CHATTERTON, ARNOLD CLEMENT, BARBARA CROSSER, HELEN CROTEAU, EARL ESPESETH, PHYLLIS FULLER, KEVIN HAGEN, GEORGE HALL, WILLIAM HUXHOLD, CAROLYN JOHNSON, JAMES JOHNSON, CRAIG KARR, ANTHONY KIEDROWSKI, THOMAS KRAUSKOPF, JULIE MACSWAIN, FLORENCE MAGNUSON, SUZETTE MULLOOLY, MEREDITH OSTROM, DIANE PRESTON, JANET PRICE, SHIRLEY RASMUSSEN, JUDITH RENDALL, AGNES RING, BETTE SALMON, ARDEN SANDSNES, ANITA SPRENGER, ARTHUR ZIEGLER.

Contact person: BARBARA WEISMAN.

Address: Institute for Environmental Studies, 1040 WARF Building, 610 Walnut Street, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 263-6843.

Governor Earl created the committee through Executive Order 79, on August 7, 1985. Governor Thompson recreated it in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. The Governor asked the committee to examine and address the immediate needs of state and local agencies with respect to land records collection and management and develop recommendations on how Wisconsin should approach the long-term issues of land records modernization. The committee is made up of representatives from state and local government, the private sector, utilities and the university, all appointed by the Governor.

The committee submitted "A Summary Report" in October 1986.

Local Property Tax Relief Commission, Governor's

Members: JONATHAN BARRY, *chairperson;* MORRIE ANDREWS, KAREN A. CASE, HAROLD C. DEWEERD, HERBERT J. GROVER, DONALD R. HALDEMAN, NEIL F. HASELWANDER, LAWRENCE H. JOHNSON, REPRESENTATIVE DUWAYNE JOHNSRUD, JAMES R. KLAUSER, SENATOR JOSEPH LEEAN, JANET S. NORDELL, ROBERT PAPKE, JOHN WILLIAM RADER, JUDY M. RUSTICK, REPRE-

SENTATIVE MARLIN SCHNEIDER, DAVID STARK, CAMILLE M. STEFAN, ROBERT F. TAYLOR, CHARLES G. UNTZ, ANNE WEYKER.

Contact person: DICK STAUBER.

Address: Division of State Budget and Planning, Department of Administration, 101 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 267-3395.

Governor Thompson appointed the commission in Executive Order 4 on February 6, 1987. The Governor directed the members to: a) recommend measures to limit the growth in local spending in accordance with the recommendations of the Wisconsin Expenditure Commission, and b) not recommend measures that would increase state spending. The Governor also directed the commission to examine: a) whether to impose a constitutional limit on the amount of property taxes that can be levied; b) how to provide local property tax relief through a combination of state aid and assistance policies, and encouragement of effective local fiscal management through privatization and consolidation of services, as well as a review of the impact of state policies on local spending; c) whether to revise state aid formulas to ensure that they result in property tax relief and that the formulas contain incentives for local governments to spend state aid wisely.

The commission will submit a written report detailing its findings and recommendations to the Governor by September 1, 1987.

Low-Level Radioactive Waste, Governor's Ad Hoc Technical Advisory Committee on

Members: TERI L. VIERIMA, *chairperson;* HOWARD S. DRUCKENMILLER, SARAH JENKINS, PERRY MANOR, JAMES H. MAPP, LAWRENCE J. MCDONNELL, MICHAEL G. MUDREY, HARRY O. PRICE, ROBERT R. RADTKE, CARL A. SINDERBRAND.

Contact person: TERI L. VIERIMA.

Address: Room 222, 1117 West Johnson Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 263-2214.

Governor Earl established the committee in Executive Order 66, on November 2, 1984. It was recreated by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. It consists of knowledgeable persons appointed by the heads of the following agencies: Public Service Commission, Department of Transportation, Department of Health and Social Services, Geological and Natural History Survey, Radiation Protection Council, Department of Administration, Department of Justice, Department of Natural Resources and the University of Wisconsin System.

The committee is responsible for monitoring technological developments in low-level radioactive waste management, and providing technical advice and assistance to the Wisconsin Commissioner to the Midwest Compact and the Wisconsin Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council.

The committee issued a "Final Report" in December 1986.

Minority Business, Governor's Committee on

Members: WALTER R. KNIGHT, *chairperson;* JULIAN BARRIENTOS, ROSE CAMMER, RICK COLLETT, RICHARD R. DODGE, ALAN D. FABIAN, TONY FIKES, GEORGE R. STINSON, JAMES THOMAS, A'LETHEA WILLIAMS, WALTER WONG, 4 vacancies.

Contact person: PATRICIA CONLEY.

Address: Department of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 267-9550.

The Governor's Committee on Minority Business was established by Governor Lucey in a June 4, 1975 press release. The committee was recreated by Governors Dreyfus and Earl. Governor Thompson continued the committee in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987.

The committee serves to: a) advise the Governor on minority business contracting with the state; b) monitor state contracting with minority firms; c) evaluate the performance and progress of the state in the area of minority contracting; d) prepare reports for the Governor; e) conduct hearings on issues related to minority business contracting; and f) generally promote the positive

benefits that minority-owned businesses provide to the state. The committee has 15 members — 1 from the Governor's staff, 9 who represent the diversity of minority-owned commercial businesses in the state and who demonstrate an ability to do business with the state, and 5 from minority-business associations.

The committee issued "Semi-annual Report of the Governor's Committee on Minority Business, June 1986-December 1986" in December 1986, and a "Final Report" in December 1986.

Occupational Information Coordinating Council, State

Members: MICHAEL CORRY, *chairperson;* JOHN COUGHLIN, TIMOTHY CULLEN, HERBERT GROVER, FRED LUBER, BRUNO MAUER, KENNETH SHAW, ROBERT SORENSON.

Executive Director: JANET WASHBON.

Address: Division of Employment and Training Policy, Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, 201 East Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-6722.

Governor Earl created the council on May 15, 1985, in Executive Order 75, and Governor Thompson recreated it in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. The council is directed to oversee the planning, coordination, and implementation of a comprehensive cost-effective labor market and occupational supply and demand information system as required under Section 125 (a) of the Job Training Partnership Act and 422 (b) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act.

The membership consists of the heads, or their representatives, of the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; the Department of Public Instruction; the University of Wisconsin System; the Department of Development; the Department of Health and Social Services; and the State Job Training Coordinating Council. According to national requirements, the secretary of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations designates 2 members to represent the department's Job Service Division and Employment and Training Policy Division.

Fiscal responsibility for the council belongs to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. The department provides the administrative director of the council as required by the National Occupational Information Coordinating Council.

The council issued "New Technology and Changing Occupations" (prepared by the Labor Market Information Bureau) in 1986.

Pardon Advisory Board

Members: RAYMOND P. TAFFORA, *chairperson;* LINDA M. ECCHER, BARTLEY MAUCH, STANLEY V. WOODARD (appointed by Governor); MARIANNE COOK (designee of secretary of Health and Social Services), BARRY LEVENSON (designee of Attorney General).

Chairperson: RAYMOND P. TAFFORA, assistant legal counsel.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Dreyfus created the Pardon Advisory Board in Executive Order 39 on March 6, 1980 and Governor Earl recreated it in 1983. Governor Thompson recreated and restructured the board in Executive Order 3, on February 3, 1987. The board consists of 6 members, serving 2-year terms. Three of the members are appointed by the Governor, one member is designated by the Secretary of Health and Social Services, and one member is designated by the Attorney General. The Governor's legal counsel or assistant legal counsel is a voting member and chairs the board.

The board reviews all applications for executive clemency and makes recommendations to the Governor. It holds public hearings on each application that qualifies for a public hearing. The hearings are held monthly at a date and place set at least 2 weeks in advance of the hearing. The chair conveys in writing to the governor the board's recommendation on each applicant.

Physical Fitness and Health, Governor's Council on

Members: KATIE MUNNS, *chairperson;* CHET E. BRADLEY, GEORGE CARPER, RONALD COOK, THOMAS J. FOGARTY, RICHARD GLADITSCH, KEN HOLLENZER, ILA JEAN HORWITZ, JACQUIE KENNEDY, KRISTINE KRALL-LOWENSTEIN, DENNIS LOKMER, MARCIA MCDERMID, DAN C. NINHAM, ROBERT TIMERLAKE, SHARON A. WACHHOLZ, STEPHANIE WILLIAMSON.

Contact person: CHET E. BRADLEY.

Address: Department of Public Instruction, 125 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-7032.

The Council on Physical Fitness and Health was established by Governor Earl through Executive Order 10, issued April 19, 1983, and continued by Governor Thompson in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. It has 15 members. The council makes recommendations to the Governor concerning programs and policy development relating to fitness and better health. It works to forge cooperative relationships among state agencies, educational institutions, businesses, associations and foundations in order to improve the availability of fitness and health activities to all citizens and works to implement educational programs that will increase interest and participation in health and fitness programs.

The council issued its "Final Report" on December 30, 1986.

Senior Managers Council, Wisconsin State

Members: WYNN DAVIES, RALPH HOLLMAN, *cochairpersons;* JAMES GOSLING, DAVID MANNING, DAVE PEDRO, 4 vacancies.

Contact person: WANDA JONES.

Address: Office of Employe Development and Training, Department of Employment Relations, P.O. Box 7855, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-2705.

Governor Earl created the council in Executive Order 49 on March 20, 1984. Governor Thompson continued the council in Executive Order 1, on January 21, 1987. The council consists of 9 senior managers appointed by the Governor. Members serve 3-year staggered terms with 3 appointed each year.

The council's functions include: 1) advising the Department of Employment Relations and state agencies on programs for training and developing present and future senior managers; 2) advising the Governor, the DER and other state agencies, upon request, of issues affecting the state's senior managers; 3) sponsoring and planning conferences for senior managers; and 4) promoting expanded use of interchange and special assignment of senior managers throughout state government, as well as with local government and private sector organizations, to make use of their special talents and broaden their experience.

The council issued "1986 State Senior Managers Conference, April 16-17, 1986" and "Report of Activities" in December 1986.

Tourism, Special Task Force on

Members: CHARLES THOMPSON, *chairperson;* LOREN ANDERSON, THOMAS DIEHL, BEVERLY FRENCH, JACK GRAY, ROBERT GREEN, PETER HELLAND, REPRESENTATIVE JAMES HOLPERIN, SENATOR ROBERT JAUCH, REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD MATTY, MILDRED PETERSON, STEVEN VANDEBERG.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor-elect Thompson appointed the task force in November 1986, to focus on issues relating to the promotion of tourism in Wisconsin. The Governor-elect requested that the task force report in December 1986. The task force submitted "Recommendations" to the Governor on December 11, 1986, and disbanded.

United Nations, Governor's Commission on the

Members: KATE MARRS, *chairperson;* RAY SHORT, *honorary vice chairperson;* ROBERT S. CHASE, JR., *secretary;* ARLINE SEYMOUR, *treasurer;* CAROL EDLER BAUMANN, MARTIN BERK, CHARLES DAY, RUBEN J. DEHOYOS, NANCY DESMARAIS, FREDERIC H. DUPERRAULT, JOSEPH ELDER, WALTER H. GEISSLER, STEPHEN KEHM, MICHAEL MOTYKA, MARCIA OLSON, LOIS J. POWLESS, EVERETT REFIOR, CURTIS GEORGE REITHEL, ELIZABETH RINGSTAD, ROBERT SCHACHT, KEVIN SHIBILSKI, PAUL SHIRES, THELMA A. SIAS, SHYAMAL K. SINHA, AARON J. TRUMMER, MARGARET WERNECKE, MARY WILSON, KATHLEEN EDDY YIH, GLORIA JAMES ZIEGLER.

Staff Director: MARIE E. SEITZ.

Address: 1357 Spring Valley Drive, Racine 53405 or Institute of World Affairs, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201.

Telephone: (414) 633-6056 (Racine) or (414) 963-4251 (Milwaukee).

Originally created in 1959, the commission was recreated most recently, on January 21, 1987, in Executive Order 1 by Governor Thompson. The commission is responsible for sponsoring statewide educational programs concerning the functioning of the United Nations, coordinating Wisconsin's official participation in the annual observance of United Nations Day, and sponsoring statewide and regional conferences on matters affecting the UN. In the last several years, the commission has expanded its programming for classroom teachers on global education. The membership of the commission is drawn from various civic, religious, labor, business, and educational organizations.

The "27th Annual Report of the Wisconsin Governor's Commission on the United Nations, 1986", was issued in February 1987.

USS Wisconsin, Governor's Commission on the

Members: JAMES W. MCVEY, *chairperson;* other members to be appointed.

Governor's liaison: DONALD BACH.

Address: Office of the Governor, 115 East State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212.

Governor Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 12 on April 14, 1987. Members are to be appointed by the Governor. The chairperson, in consultation with the Governor's office, will appoint an executive committee to be the principal working group of the commission and lead the commission's activities. The Governor directed the commission to: a) present to the Governor by August 31, 1987 a plan to commemorate the recommissioning of the USS Wisconsin; b) plan activities to celebrate the ship's return to the fleet; c) arrange to maintain an ongoing relationship between Wisconsin and the ship and its crew; d) maintain contact with officials of the ship's home port; e) recommend a plan, in coordination with the State Historical Society, for a permanent USS Wisconsin exhibit; and f) consider whether the commission should become a statutory body.

Vocational Education, Wisconsin Council on

Members: JACK B. REIHL, *chairperson;* GEORGE ATKINSON, JEAN HENDERSON, RAYNELDA JAWORSKI, COURTNEY LEONARD, ERICA MCINTIRE, MARY MUEHLIUS, DON NEVERMAN, AUDREY V. O'HARROW, TRYGUE OVERBO, HENRY A. WALLACE, JR., FEDERICO ZARAGOZA, MARY JANE ZDROIK.

Executive Assistant: SHIRLEY THOMPSON.

Address: 105-1/2 West Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-7813.

Organized in 1969 to assist in the implementation of the federal Vocational Education Act, the council was recreated in 1975 by Governor Lucey and in 1983 by Governor Earl. Governor Thompson recreated it in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. Seven of the 13 council members, including the chairperson, must be from the private sector. The council advises the State Board

of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education on the development and administration of the State Plan for Vocational Education; evaluates vocational education programs, services, and activities; and identifies, in conjunction with the State Job Training Coordinating Council, the vocational education and employment and training needs of the state.

The Council issued "Report of the Wisconsin Council on Vocational Education" December 31, 1986.

VTAE Study Commission

Members: CARL A. WEIGELL, *chairperson;* GEORGE ATKINSON, JOHN COUGHLIN, MIKE CUBBIN, SENATOR JOSEPH CZARNEZKI, JAMES ELLIOTT, REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD GROBSCHMIDT, HERBERT J. GROVER, SENATOR RICHARD KREUL, REPRESENTATIVE MARY PANZER, SHIRLEY PREUSS, CLIFFORD SMITH, JEAN B. TYLER, FREDERICK WENZEL.

Contact person: VAL OLSON.

Address: Department of Administration, 101 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 267-3291.

Governor Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 5, on February 25, 1987, as amended by Executive Order 8, March 23, 1987. The Governor established the commission to develop methods to finance the vocational, technical and adult education (VTAE) system within guidelines established by the Wisconsin Public Expenditure Commission and which do not involve an increase in state spending. In so doing, the commission is directed to examine: a) the role of VTAE in responding to state education, training, and economic development needs; b) the coordination between and respective roles of VTAE and the Department of Public Instruction in providing vocational and remedial education; c) the role of college parallel programming; d) how Wisconsin compares with other states in the structure and governance of its VTAE system; e) the allocation of responsibility between the state VTAE board and local district boards for programs and management; f) the level of tuition to be paid by VTAE students; and g) alternatives for funding the VTAE system.

The commission is to present the Governor with a written report of its findings and recommendations by September 1, 1987.

Welfare Reform Commission, Governor's

Members: TIMOTHY F. CULLEN, *chairperson;* SENATOR SUSAN ENGELEITER, REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS LOFTUS, REPRESENTATIVE BETTY JO NELSEN, SENATOR JOSEPH STROHL.

Contact person: TIMOTHY F. CULLEN.

Address: Room 663, 1 West Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7850, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-3681.

Governor Thompson appointed the commission on February 20, 1987, to study the state's welfare programs. He asked the commission to look for ways to help recipients get off welfare and into productive jobs, thereby reducing the cost of welfare to the public.

The commission reported its conclusions to the Governor on May 14, 1987, and issued a written report in June 1987.

Wisconsin-Heilongjiang Coordinating Committee

Members: LA VERNE AUSMAN, B. DEAN BOWLES, FRANK E. BRIBER, JR., MARTHA L. BROWN, VICTOR CHOU, CAMDEN A. COBERLY, MARK K. DEWANE, JAMES T. FLYNN, DAVID HAMMER, ALLEN HERRMAN, PAUL HSU, GARY G. KNOWLES, JAMES KOSGLOW, ROBERT H. LETZING, GARY LINDELL, REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS LOFTUS, CHARLES MARES, SARA O'CONNOR, ROBERT G. PARKHURST, JOHN R. PIKE, KATHLEEN ROGERS, CONSTANCE SENIFF, DAVID TARR, LEO M. WALSH, ROBERT WALTON.

Contact person: BARBARA L. KELLY

Address: Department of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-1480.

Governor Earl established the coordinating committee in Executive Order 48 on March 19, 1984 and Governor Thompson recreated it in Executive Order 1, January 21, 1987. The Governor gave the committee the responsibility for carrying out the terms of an agreement that established a relationship based on friendship between Wisconsin and Heilongjiang Province of the People's Republic of China, signed by Governor Lee S. Dreyfus and Heilongjiang Governor Chen Lei on October 18, 1982. The agreement stipulates that the two will "promote cooperation and technological exchanges" and "exchange sports, cultural groups and tourists". The committee is charged with working with state agencies to facilitate implementation of the agreement.

The committee hosted a delegation from Heilongjiang Province in January 1985, and a 3-member working group in December 1986.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS TO WHICH THE GOVERNOR MAKES APPOINTMENTS

Coalition for Advocacy, Wisconsin

Members: MAURICE RICE, *president;* TERRY TOSKE, *vice president;* LILA KELLY, *secretary;* MIKE ST. JOHN, *treasurer;* BETTY BANKS, PATTY BOND, JIM DEROSS, JUDY FELL, PATRICK IRICK, KENT KOPPELMAN, PETER MCKEEVER, DAN REMICK, HARRIET SHETLER, MITZI SHOGREN, GEORGE SWAMP.

Executive Director: MR. LYNN BREEDLOVE.

Address: 16 North Carroll Street, Suite 400, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 251-9600.

The coalition is a private, nonprofit corporation which was designated by Executive Order 44, August 1, 1977, to comply with the requirements of the federal Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act (P.L. 94-103). The mission of WCA is to protect and advocate the legal and human rights of persons with developmental disabilities and persons with long-term mental illness in Wisconsin. The coalition possesses the authority to utilize all administrative, legal and other appropriate remedies to provide for the protection of these rights. Its board of directors was initially appointed by the Governor, but subsequent members are appointed by the board.

The organization is involved in various forms of advocacy: *Supporting Local Citizen Advocacy Programs* — one-to-one relationships which develop between volunteer advocates and persons with developmental disabilities; *Systems Advocacy* — organized efforts at the state and local level to bring about progressive change in the service system for the benefit of people with disabilities; and *Individual Legal Advocacy* — advocacy by WCA attorneys representing people with developmental disabilities and people with mental illness and their families in situations which require specialized knowledge of laws, regulations and constitutional rights.

Humanities Committee, Wisconsin

Members: DEETTE BEILFUSS, PATRICIA J. COCHRAN, JOYCE FINUCAN, JANE LATHROP (appointed by the Governor).

Executive Director: PATRICIA C. ANDERSON; *Assistant Directors:* MARK LUNDQUIST, BARBARA MORFORD.

Address: 716 Langdon Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-0706.

The Wisconsin Humanities Committee was established in 1972 under the provisions of Public Law 89-209 and is an independent, nonprofit organization. The committee was originally appointed by the National Endowment for the Humanities, but subsequent members are appointed

by the committee for 3-year terms. By federal law, the Governor may appoint as many as 4 committee members. Members of the committee include civic leaders, representatives of business, government, labor, professional, cultural and educational institutions, and scholars and teachers in the humanities.

The committee receives funds annually from the National Endowment for the Humanities. It makes grants to support projects which promote the use, understanding, and appreciation of the humanities among out-of-school adults in Wisconsin. Any nonprofit organization or institution may apply to the committee for project support. Applicant organizations must involve scholars with graduate degrees in the humanities in planning and presenting public programs.

Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

Board of Trustees: The Governor appoints one-third of the board. Gubernatorial appointees: JOHN O. CHAMBERLAIN, M.D., PHILIP E. LERMAN, JON MCGLOCKLIN (confirmation pending), CHARLES MCNEER (confirmation pending), SALLY ROSENBERG PELTZ, HARRY V. QUADRACCI, GEORGE R. THOMPSON III, ALLEN W. WILLIAMS, JR., PAUL D. ZIEMER, 1 vacancy.

President: EDWARD J. LENNON, M.D.

Vice President — Finance and Controller: RONALD E. CORNELIUS.

Dean and Academic Vice President: RICHARD COOPER.

Director of Planning and Governmental Liaison: DAVID D. PINTER.

Mailing Address: 8701 Watertown Plank Road, Milwaukee 53226.

Telephone: (414) 257-8296.

State Appropriation 1985-87: $12,437,800.

Publications: MCW World, Horizons, MCW Trends, Alumni News.

Statutory Reference: Section 39.15.

The Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., is a private, nonprofit educational corporation located in Milwaukee. It was a part of Marquette University until September 1967, when it separated itself from the university. In 1969 the Legislature enacted a law providing state aid to the Marquette School of Medicine, Inc., in order to increase the level of physician resources in the state. Chapter 3, Laws of 1969, provided that, as a condition for receiving state aid, one-third of the members of the Board of Trustees are to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered terms of 6 years and first preference in admissions is to be given to Wisconsin residents. The Legislative Audit Bureau conducts biennial postaudits of expenditures made under the state appropriation.

The law also made a token appropriation to test the constitutionality of such funding. In *State ex rel. Warren v. Reuter,* 44 Wis. 2d 201 (1969), the Wisconsin Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the appropriation. Chapter 185, Laws of 1969, commenced full funding of state support for the school.

On September 21, 1970, the Board of Trustees changed the name of the institution to the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

Effective July 1, 1977, funds appropriated to the college by the state, are based on a per capita formula for an amount for each Wisconsin resident student at the college. In addition, the state appropriates funds to the Medical College to support a family practice graduate medical education program.

COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED BY GOVERNOR EARL AND SUBSEQUENTLY EXPIRING SINCE PUBLICATION OF THE 1985-1986 BLUE BOOK

Act 337 Technical Committee

Members: LOWELL B. JACKSON, *chairperson;* JAMES BABBITT, AL BERNDT, THEODORA CHRISTENSEN, JULIE CLARK, JOYCE GELDERMAN, THOMAS HAMMER, JERRY L. HANCOCK, EDWARD HELL-

NER, TOM HISCHKE, ALLAN JOHNSON, RICHARD JOSEPHSON, KENNETH KASINSKEI, STUART LEVITAN, JOE MAASSEN, TERRY MAGOWAN, JAMES MARTIN, JOHN MARX, MARC MCCRORY, TODD MEURER, CHARLES MORGAN, KATHLEEN MURPHY, RICK PETRI, ALVA REHBERG, ELLEN RENZ, DONALD SALM, ERIC SCHULENBERG, DAVID SCHUMACHER, JEROME STARKE, TOPF WELLS, PAM WRZESKI.

Contact persons: JERRY L. HANCOCK, JOE MAASSEN.

Address: Room 103B, Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, P.O. Box 7910, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-8810.

With the passage of 1985 Wisconsin Act 337, Governor Earl requested the Department of Transportation to form a committee to study drunk driving provisions related to the new 21-year old drinking age law. The committee was made up of representatives from groups concerned with the implementation of the law.

The committee issued a "Report on Wisconsin's Drunk Driving Law" on December 19, 1986, and disbanded.

Biotechnology, Governor's Task Force on

Members: JOHN MURRAY, KENNETH SHAW, *cochairpersons;* WINSTON BRILL, RICHARD BURGESS, RANDALL DIMOND, SHERWOOD HOLT, GARY ROHDE, MICHAEL SFAT, JACK SIEGEL.

Contact person: DEDEE WARDLE.

Address: Biotechnology Center, 296 Enzyme Institute, 1710 University Avenue, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 262-8606.

Governor Earl established the task force by letter in March, 1986. He appointed 9 members, including leaders in biotechnology from business, industry and academia.

The Governor directed the task force to: a) assess the potential of biotechnology in Wisconsin; b) inventory the state's biotechnology resources; and c) make recommendations aimed at achieving full development of biotechnology enterprise in Wisconsin.

The task force issued its "Report of Governor's Task Force on Biotechnology" on August 15, 1986 and disbanded.

Expenditure Commission, Wisconsin

Members: GILBERT W. CHURCH, *chairperson;* JAMES R. MORGAN, *vice chairperson;* RICARDO DIAZ, SISTER MARY EWENS, LEON T. KENDALL, NANCY KLOSS, RANDY J. SMITH, FLORENCE WHALEN, PAUL D. ZIEMER.

Executive Director: DEBRA J. BYARS.

Address: Suite 310, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-1095.

Governor Earl created the commission in Executive Order 88, November 26, 1985, in response to a recommendation by the Governor's Strategic Development Commission. He requested that the task force: a) examine Wisconsin state expenditures for the period July 1, 1966 through June 30, 1987, concentrating on major state spending categories with emphasis on the university system, services for the poor and elderly, state operations, and aid to local governments and school districts; b) make recommendations concerning an appropriate level of state government expenditures; and c) determine whether some functions now performed by state or local government could better be accomplished in the private sector. The Governor asked the commission to produce periodic reports on state spending issues and to submit a final report by December 15, 1986.

Intermediate reports sponsored by the commission included a "Final Report" by Competitive Wisconsin's Spending Committee; "Accountability Problems as They Affect State Expenditures...."; "A Program Assessment of a State Spending Policy", by the Department of Adminis-

tration, State Budget Office. The commission issued "Privatization in Wisconsin State and Local Governments" as an intermediate report. Before disbanding in December 1986, the committee issued: "Report of the Compensation Study Committee"; "State Expenditure and Revenue Trends, 1958-59 to 1983-84"; "Report of the Welfare Magnet Study Committee"; "Final Report Summary"; and "Final Report".

Professional and Occupational Discipline, Governor's Task Force on

Members: HAL HARLOW, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE CAROL A. BUETTNER, SENATOR CHARLES CHVALA, JUAN COLAS, THOMAS FOX, MATTHIAS GOEBEL, DORIS HANSON, KENNETH MEIER, KEVIN O'CONNOR, MARY KAY RYAN, EMMANUAL SCARBOROUGH, DAROLD TREFFERT, THOMAS WHEELER, CLAY WHITE, SHARON WOOD.

Contact person: LAURNA J. LANDPHIER.

Address: Department of Regulation and Licensing, Room 173, 1400 East Washington Avenue, Madison, 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1891.

Governor Earl created the task force in Executive Order 85, November 5, 1985. The Governor directed the task force to: a) review and analyze the system of discipline and the disciplinary functions of the examining boards and the Department of Regulation and Licensing; b) examine current procedural and administrative practices and policies to ensure swift disposition of complaints and just levels of discipline; and c) recommend statutory and administrative changes which would strengthen the disciplinary functions of the examining boards and the Department of Regulation and Licensing. Task force members included professional and legal experts, legislators, and public representatives. The Governor ordered that the task force complete its deliberations on June 30, 1986 and submit a written report by July 31, 1986.

The task force issued "Report of the Governor's Task Force on Professional and Occupational Discipline" on December 30, 1986.

Tri-State Working Group

Members: HAL BERGAN, *chairperson;* BENITA BOYD, GERALD P. MARX, JOHN MERRILL, GUENTHER RUCH, ANTON TEN WOLDE, WILLIAM WOLFORD, STAN WRZESKI, MARGARET ZIARNIK.

Contact person: CONNIE KURTH.

Address: Office of Senator Walter Chilsen, Room 40 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2502.

Governor Earl appointed the working group on July 25, 1986, to study the extent of moisture damage in homes built by Tri-State Construction Company during the 1970's and provide homeowners with assistance in dealing with the problems.

The working group issued "Moisture and Tri-State Homes: A Manual for Homeowners" on September 2, 1986, and "Tri-State Home Inspection Program: Summary Report" on February 16, 1987.

University of Wisconsin Management Flexibility, Governor's Task Force on

Members: MARILYN HARDACRE, *chairperson;* SENATOR WALTER JOHN CHILSEN, ROGER FITZSIMONDS, DORIS HANSON, REPRESENTATIVE MARLIN SCHNEIDER, KENNETH A. SHAW, LEON WEINBURGER.

Contact person: MARILYN HARDACRE.

Address: P.O. Box 456, Marshfield, Wisconsin 54449.

Telephone: (715) 384-2643.

Governor Earl created the task force in August, 1986, at the request of University of Wisconsin System President Kenneth A. Shaw, to study ways to streamline management of the UW

system, while remaining accountable to the taxpayers. Among the areas to be examined were: a) prompt payment of invoices; b) purchasing requirements; c) fund carry over from year to year; d) ability to spend revenues when received; e) regent authority to set auxiliary fees; f) control over the number of UW System employes; g) limits on graduate non-resident tuition remission; and h) segregation of the budget for system administration. The Governor directed the task force to address the following questions as part of the assessment process: a) Why is the administrative requirement in place? b) What is the cost of the requirement? c) Is there an easier, less costly way to get the job done? The Governor directed the task force to report its recommendations in December 1986.

The task force issued its "Final Report" in December 1986 and disbanded.

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Lieutenant Governor SCOTT McCALLUM.

Chief of Staff: RICHARD MASTERSON.
Communications Coordinator: SALLY GARBO WEDDE.
Constituent Relations Coordinator: POLLYANN STANGEL.
Constituent Relations Assistant: vacancy.
Lieutenant Governor's Scheduling: JANET COCCIARELLI.
Lieutenant Governor's Personal Secretary: KRISTAN KOCH.
Administrative Secretary: vacancy.

Mailing Address: Room 22 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3516.

Number of Employes: 5.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $395,600.

Statutory Reference: Article V, Sec. 1, 1n, 2, 7, and 8, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Chapter 14, Subchapter II, Statutes.

History: The Office of Lieutenant Governor was created by the Wisconsin Constitution, Art. V, Sec. 1, which was adopted in 1848.

The Territory of Wisconsin did not have a lieutenant governor. In the event of the death or absence of the governor, the secretary of the territory — forerunner of the later office of secretary of state — was authorized to act as governor. The office of Lieutenant Governor or deputy governor, however, dates back to colonial days, in fact, as far back as 1691. It seemingly evolved from the senior councillor on the Governor's Council in colonial times and in the early period of our national history. It is also said to have similarities to the post of lord chancellor, the presiding office of the English House of Lords.

Both the Wisconsin Constitution of 1846, which was not adopted, and the Constitution of 1848, which was, provided for the office of Lieutenant Governor. This did not happen, however, without some argument. Proposals were made during the second constitutional convention to have a president of the Senate and successor to the governor chosen from the membership, with the secretary of state next in line of succession. This was amended to substitute the speaker for the secretary of state. Objections to the possibility of a person becoming governor who had not been elected by the state as a whole, however, caused reversion to the office of Lieutenant Governor.

In 1979 the electorate ratified a constitutional amendment enabling the Senate to choose its own presiding officer from among its members, thus terminating the lieutenant governor's function as president of the Senate.

Organization: From statehood until 1970 the lieutenant governor was elected in the general election in November in the even-numbered years to serve for a term of 2 years. Beginning with the 1970 election, the lieutenant governor is elected jointly with the governor for a 4-year term by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices. He is the second-ranking constitutional officer of the state. His position is comparable on the state level to that of the vice president of the United States on the national level.

A personal staff assists in the performance of the lieutenant governor's executive responsibilities and in responding to other demands of the office.

Agency Responsibility: If the incumbent governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the powers and duties of the office of governor devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the remainder of the unexpired term. The lieutenant governor becomes acting governor when the governor is temporarily absent from the state or when it is found that the governor is unable to carry out the duties of his office due to temporary disability.

As the second ranking executive officer of the state, the lieutenant governor may be designated by the governor as his representative on any statutory commission, board or committee on which the governor is entitled to membership. Under such designation, the lieutenant governor performs in the place of the governor and has all authority and responsibility granted by law to the governor with regard to such membership.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor as his representative on any nonstatutory committee, or on any intergovernmental body created for the purpose of maintaining relationships with the federal government, state governments, regional agencies or local governments.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor to coordinate specific state services and programs. The lieutenant governor works toward the accomplishment of the goals of the administration by sharing ideas and listening to the citizens of Wisconsin. A 2-way communication with the office's statewide constituency is maintained by means of participating in conferences, speaking to citizen groups, attending ceremonies throughout the state, and answering letters. These activities all help to keep the lieutenant governor in contact with the people of this state, while participation in national organizations of lieutenant governors provides a broader perspective.

Functional Area:

COMMERCE

Department of
AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Members of the Board: JAMES ZIEGEWEID, *chairperson;* WAYNE L. DANIELSON, *vice chairperson;* KENNETH LINDQUIST, *secretary;* HARLAND E. EVERSON, CAROL WARD KNOX, RALPH STEINER, LOUIS WYSOCKI.

Secretary of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection: HOWARD C. RICHARDS.

Deputy Secretary: HELENE NELSON, 266-0691.

Executive Assistant: ORLO R. EHART, 267-9423.

Legislative Liaison and Planning: JAMES ARTS, 266-1878.

Legal Counsel: JAMES K. MATSON, 266-7225.

Agricultural Resource Management Division: KENNETH P. ROBERT, *administrator,* 266-7130.

Land Resources, Bureau of: JAMES A. JOHNSON, *director,* 267-9788.

Plant Industry, Bureau of: WILLIAM E. SIMMONS, *director and assistant administrator,* 266-7131.

Animal Health Division: DR. JOAN M. ARNOLDI, *administrator,* 266-7145.

Field Services, Bureau of: DR. FRED S. IDTSE, *director and assistant administrator,* 266-7158.

Technical Services, Bureau of: DR. LYNNE M. SIEGFRIED, *director,* 6101 Mineral Point Rd., 266-2465.

Food Division: WILLIAM D. MATHIAS, *administrator,* 266-7240.

Compliance, Bureau of: GARY BAUER, *director,* 266-7259.

DR. R. STAHNKE, *in charge, federal meat inspection,* 264-5296.

Marketing Division: JAMES SMITH, *administrator,* 266-7170.

Economics and Market Development, Bureau of: MARY GUNDERSON, *director,* 267-9053.

Grading and Market News, Bureau of: MICHAEL J. LESTER, *director and assistant administrator,* 267-9052.

Trade and Consumer Protection Division: DONALD SOBERG, *administrator,* 266-7220.

Consumer Protection, Bureau of: JANE JANSEN, *director and assistant administrator,* 266-8512.

Trade Practices, Bureau of: DONALD SCHULTZ, *director,* 266-7223.

Operations Division: CARLA J. WRIGHT, *administrator,* 266-7103.

Budgeting and Accounting: CHARLES W. SWEET, 266-7114.

Human Resources Director: ERWIN A. SHOLTS, 266-7104.

Management Information Services Director (state-federal): CARROL D. SPENCER, 266-7195.

Public Information Director: EDGAR C. PARMINTER, 266-7106.

Laboratory Services, Bureau of: GERALD R. MYRDAL, *director,* 267-3500.

Fertilizer Research Council: Voting members: DON LANGKAMP, ED LIEGEL, EMANUEL STERN (industry members); FRED AWE, THOMAS BRUNNER, RON WOLOSEK, (farmer members) (all appointed jointly by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection and dean of UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences). Nonvoting members: NICHOLAS NEHER (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), LEO WALSH (dean, UW-Madison College of Agriculture and Life Sciences).

Local Rabies Control Program Council: JEFF DAVIS (M.D.), DAVID GESKE, WILLIAM KELSEY (D.V.M.), JOHN KOLPANEN (D.V.M.), GEORGE KUPFER, DON NELSON, TOM WITTKOPF, GEORGE ZIMMER (all appointed by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection) (council scheduled to expire 6/30/91).

Mailing Address: 801 West Badger Road, P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708.

Toll-Free Hotline: (800) 362-3020 — for Consumer Hotline, Farm Credit Advisory Program Hotline, and Farm Mediation and Arbitration Program Hotline.

Publications: Biennial Report; Guide to Wisconsin Agriculture; Direct Marketing Guide to Wisconsin Agricultural Products; Wisconsin Agri-Business Export Directory; Wisconsin Cooperative Directory; Wisconsin Farmer's Resource Guide. Items for which there is a charge: Dairy Plant Directory; Economics and Geography of Wisconsin Cooperatives; Insulation brochure; Landlords and Tenants — The Wisconsin Way. Charge to nonfarmers: Agricultural Statistics; Dairy Facts; Farm Reporter; Agricultural Land Sales and Rental Rates; Wisconsin Crop and Weather.

Number of Employes: 721.87.

Total Budget 1985-87: $57,573,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.13.

History: What is now the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection was created by Chapter 479, Laws of 1929, as the Department of Agriculture and Markets and represented a consolidation of several existing agencies.

Proposals to consolidate the various agricultural agencies of the state into one department began in 1925. One of these agencies — the Department of Agriculture established in 1915 — was itself the result of merging several predecessor agencies. Several bills were introduced in the 1925, 1927 and 1929 legislative sessions to accomplish consolidation. In some cases the plan was part of a larger overall governmental reorganization bill. The bill which finally passed dealt exclusively with agricultural reorganization and included all the agricultural agencies. It provided for a commission.

In 1937 the structure was changed when the Legislature created a part-time, policy-making board, which appointed a director to administer the department. This was part of an omnibus reorganization bill sponsored by Governor Philip La Follette.

The name of the department was changed to the Department of Agriculture in 1939, but the structure remained essentially the same. A new law was enacted, however, because the omnibus reorganization act passed by the 1937 special session was repealed.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (the executive branch reorganization act), left the department intact, and Chapter 327, implementing it, created in the department a Council on Locker Plants and a Council on Food Standards appointed by the governor. These councils were formerly advisory committees. Chapter 111, Laws of 1969, abolished the Grain and Warehouse Commission, transferring its functions to the department. The State Fair was removed from the department's jurisdiction in 1961 but was returned as an independent unit in 1971. The Potato Industry Board was created as an independent unit by Chapter 299, Laws of 1973.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977 (the budget act), changed the department name to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The law also changed the composition of the State Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection to include one consumer representative and 6 with agricultural backgrounds. It also created a Farmland Preservation and Tax Credit Program to be administered by the department in cooperation with an attached Agricultural Lands Preservation Board. Chapter 87, Laws of 1977, created a Council on Weather Modification in the department, while Chapter 216 abolished the Council on Locker Plants. Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, created the Fertilizer Research Council as a temporary council, but Chapter 57, Laws of 1981, made it permanent. Chapter 121, Laws of 1979, abolished the Council on Food Standards. Chapter 237, Laws of 1981, abolished the Council on Meat Inspection and the Council on Weather Modification. Chapter 346, Laws of 1981, created a Land Conservation Board as an independent unit, and abolished the Agricultural Lands Preservation Board. 1985 WisAct 184 created a Council on Local Rabies Control Programs (with a 6/30/91 expiration date).

On a modern farm, even ordinary tasks require significant capitalization. Tractors, enclosed tractor cabs and efficient implements all improve farm working conditions and productivity. This operator on a western Dane County farm cultivates eight rows of corn in one pass, while his grandfather might still have used a single-row cultivator pulled by a team of horses (photo courtesy Wis. Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection).

Organization: The department is directed and supervised by a part-time board of 7 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered, 6-year terms. The department, headed by a secretary appointed by the board, is structured into 6 divisions. Four boards, operating independently, are attached to the department for administrative purposes.

Agency Responsibility: The primary responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection are in 5 major program areas: 1) food and trade regulation, 2) animal and plant health services, 3) marketing services, 4) agricultural assistance, and 5) land conservation.

In addition to the traditional functions of marketing assistance to many segments of agriculture and protection of farm animals and crops from pests and diseases, the department is charged with many regulatory functions. These include licensing, inspection, quarantine, laboratory analysis and consumer protection.

Licensing and inspection cover broad areas. Production and processing of food and agriculturally related commodities must be conducted only in compliance with standards established by law through the issuance of licenses and inspection of licensees to see that standards are maintained. The department sets forth sanitary and composition standards and requires proper labeling of these products. The requirements are enforced by a departmental field inspection staff.

The department's laboratories serve as a technical arm of the department, aiding all divisions in their inspection and enforcement work.

Protection of the consumer is a historic duty of the department — ranging from protection against unwholesome and impure food to protection against deception and fraud in business dealings. The department also has the important role of assuring the accuracy of weights and measures used in all segments of state commerce.

Through the Farmland Preservation Act, the department administers a program designed to preserve valuable farmland by offering tax credits through preservation agreements and county exclusive agricultural zoning ordinances.

Soil and water conservation, erosion control and animal waste management are other important department responsibilities.

Unit Functions: The *Office of the Secretary* includes the department's deputy secretary, executive assistant, legislative liaison and legal counsel. The organizational structure of the department is built around 6 divisions.

The *Agricultural Resource Management Division* has the primary responsibility for the protection of plants through survey and through control and eradication of pests and diseases. The division also administers enforcement programs for feed, fertilizers, lime, seed, pesticides and weather modification. The division administers a variety of programs aimed at preserving and protecting the state's land resources, and controlling soil erosion and nonpoint source pollution. These programs are administered in cooperation with county and local government units, which are responsible for carrying out programs at the local level.

The *Animal Health Division* functions to prevent, control and eradicate diseases in domestic animals through field investigation, laboratory analysis, quarantine, and regulatory control.

The *Food Division* protects the state's food supply, beginning with production and processing and extending through marketing and distribution. Operating under a cooperative state-federal meat inspection agreement, inspection of the slaughtering and processing of meat and poultry is carried out. The division also administers the statewide multiple grading program including butter, cheese and eggs.

The *Marketing Division* administers grading programs, product promotion, an international agri-business center, market news, farmer assistance programs in mediation, and organizational assistance in the field of cooperative marketing. The division is the federally delegated agency to perform inspection and grading, weighing, and protein analysis for all grain moving into export channels at Superior and Milwaukee ports. It also supervises administration of state aids for county and district fairs.

The *Trade and Consumer Protection Division* is responsible for regulating trade practices affecting consumers and the business community to assure free and open competition in agricultural as well as general business activities. The division is also responsible for enforcing Wisconsin's product safety statutes and regulations affecting state commerce, that is, accurate weights and measures in all commodities.

The *Operations Division* is responsible for providing department-wide administrative services including budgeting and accounting, public information, laboratory analysis, data processing, personnel, statistics, facilities and general services.

The *Fertilizer Research Council* recommends projects to be financed by fertilizer research funds.

The *Local Rabies Control Programs Council* makes recommendations concerning the promulgation of rules to establish criteria for local rabies control programs. It is scheduled to expire 6/30/91.

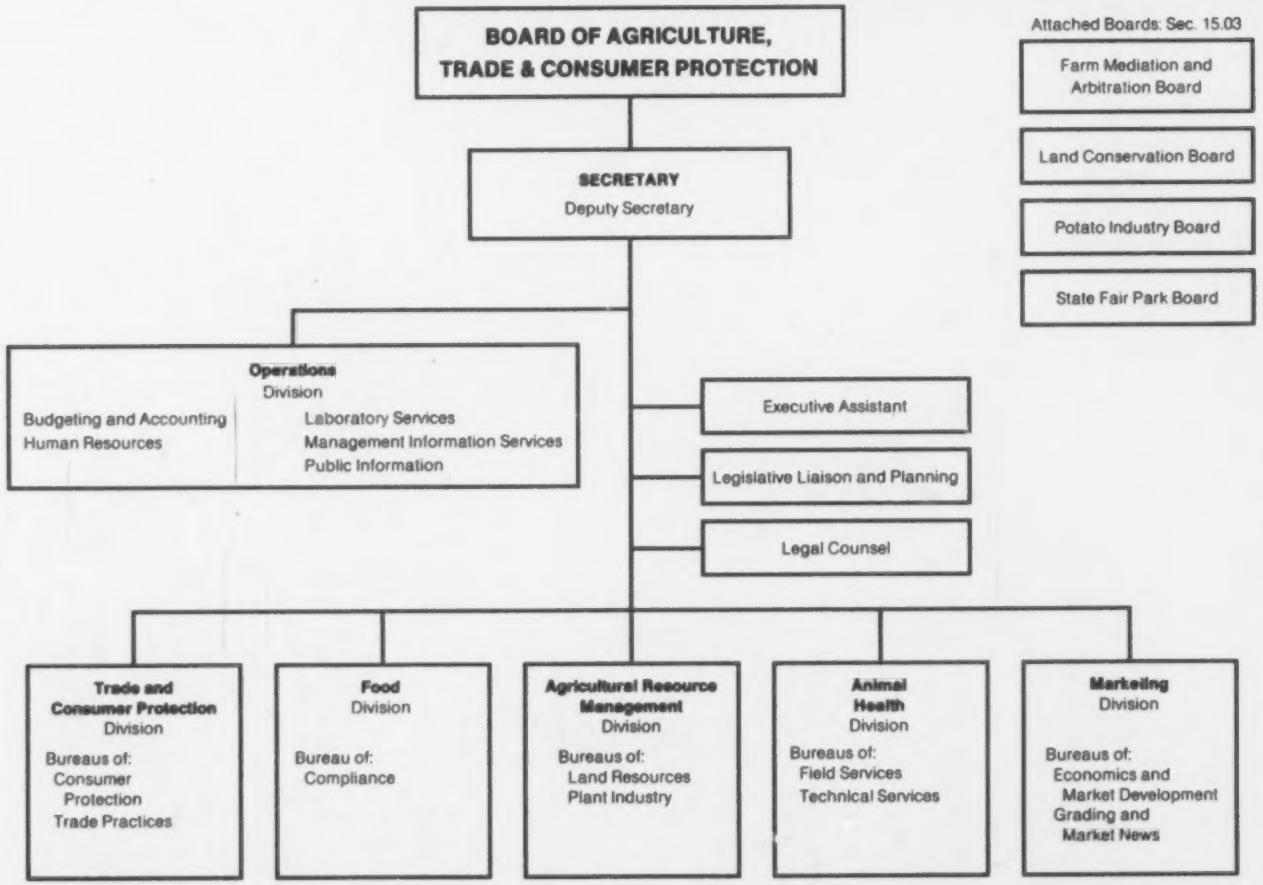
Interagency Relationships: In several programs, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection works jointly with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Major areas include collecting and reporting agricultural statistics, the administration of animal disease and plant pest eradication, meat inspection, and livestock, grain, potato and dairy market news. The department also cooperates with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, has contracts with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the USDA, and cooperates with the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

The department works closely with other state agencies including the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Health and Social Services in areas of mutual concern. There is also coordination with the Department of Justice in enforcing a number of trade practice, antitrust, consumer protection and marketing statutes.

Through a pesticide enforcement agreement with the Department of Natural Resources, the two agencies have pooled field forces to enforce pesticide regulations.

Working agreements to eliminate duplication of inspectional efforts are instituted with municipalities, the federal Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the areas of food and trade regulation and medicated feed inspection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION



INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

FARM MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARD

Members: HOWARD C. RICHARDS (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection) *chairperson;* JENNIFER MCKENZIE (designee of commissioner of banking), JOSEPH J. SCHAITAL (public member).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (5).

History: The board was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 153.

Organization: The board is composed of 3 members, of which one is a public member appointed by the governor to an indefinite term and 2 are *ex officio* members: the secretary of the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection and the commissioner of banking, or their designees. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Functions: The board administers the statutory farm mediation and arbitration program which provides a mechanism for assisting farmers to resolve financial disputes with creditors. Administration includes the selection of mediators and arbitrators, promulgating rules, distributing forms and setting general policy guidelines.

LAND CONSERVATION BOARD

Members: BYRON BERG, *chairperson;* KENNETH LINDQUIST, *vice chairperson;* HOWARD C. RICHARDS (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), ROBIN GATES (designee of secretary of administration), CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources); JAMES BRADLEY, JANE LICHT, ALVIN OTT, JR.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (4).

History: The board was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1981. The Board of Soil and Water Conservation Districts was abolished effective July 1, 1982, and its duties were transferred to the board. The state's soil and water conservation program was transferred from the University of Wisconsin to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The Agricultural Lands Preservation Board was abolished effective July 1, 1983, and its functions were transferred to the board. 1983 WisAct 27 (the budget) added the DNR secretary to the board.

Organization: The board is composed of 3 *ex officio* members: the secretaries of administration, of agriculture, trade and consumer protection, and of natural resources, or their designees; 3 members of county land conservation committees designated biennially by the county land conservation committees at their annual meeting in even-numbered years, appointed for 2-year terms; and 2 public members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms. The board shall have as advisory members representatives of the following agencies: U.S. Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U W College of Agricultural Life Sciences and U W -Extension. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Functions: The board advises the secretary and department on all matters relating to soil and water conservation, animal waste management and farmland preservation. Except for its farmland preservation duties of certifying county agricultural preservation plans and zoning ordinances, the board is an advisory board to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The board also advises the University of Wisconsin annually on needed research and education programs relating to soil and water conservation; reviews erosion control plans, animal waste management plans and ordinances, and makes recommendations to the department of approval or disapproval; reviews applications for state aid and makes recommendations to the department for the allocation of funds; and reviews annual and long-range plans and makes recommendations to the department on approval or disapproval of the plans.

POTATO INDUSTRY BOARD

Members: NICK SOMERS, *chairperson;* JAMES SHAFEL, *vice chairperson;* DAVE REID, *secretary-treasurer;* DICK CHILEWSKI, DON ISHERWOOD, GARY KINCAID, GARY MOMMSEN, KENNETH OURADA, GLEN WOLTER (all appointed by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); JAMES SMITH (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), RICHARD LOWER (designee of dean, UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (2).

History: The board was created by Chapter 299, Laws of 1973.

Organization: The board is composed of 11 members, of which 9 are appointed by the secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and 2 are *ex officio*: the secretary of the department and the dean of the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, or their designees. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Functions: The board may develop programs to stabilize and protect the potato industry and safeguard the interest of potato consumers, cooperate with other public or private agencies engaged in similar programs, conduct studies or cooperate with studies conducted by other institutions relating to the production and marketing of potatoes and their use, and foster the growth of the potato industry.

STATE FAIR PARK BOARD

Members: ROBERT T. HUBER, MICHAEL HUNTER, ANITA NELSON, MARCELLA RUSSELL, JOSEPH TUSS.

State Fair Director: JAMES W. (BILLY) GREINER, (414) 257-8820.

Assistant Director: JACK DENTON, (414) 257-8813.

Operational Manager: DOUGLAS SMITH, (414) 257-8811.

Public Relations Director: JULIE CARLSON, (414) 257-8920.

Special Events Director: CYNTHIA CLARK HOYE, (414) 257-8816.

Space Sales Director (exhibit/concession space, fair): JEFF BEIL, (414) 257-8825.

Marketing Director (exhibit/concession space, non-fair events): DAVID BARCZAK, (414) 257-8828.

Grounds and Maintenance Department: FRANK ROBERTSON, (414) 257-8880.

Food Service Manager (internal food operations): GEORGE CROMOS, (414) 257-8900.

Police Department: THOMAS WINSLOW, *chief,* (414) 257-8835.

Mailing Address: Wisconsin State Fair Park, Milwaukee/West Allis 53214-0990.

Telephone: (414) 257-8800 (general).

Publications: WSFP Update (semi-annual newsletter to staff, officials, friends); Premium Books (3 separate books: General, Livestock, and Junior Fair); General Fair Group Discount brochure; Recreational Vehicle Park brochure; Grandstand Entertainment brochure; Monthly Non-Fair Event Schedule.

Number of Employes: 32.56.

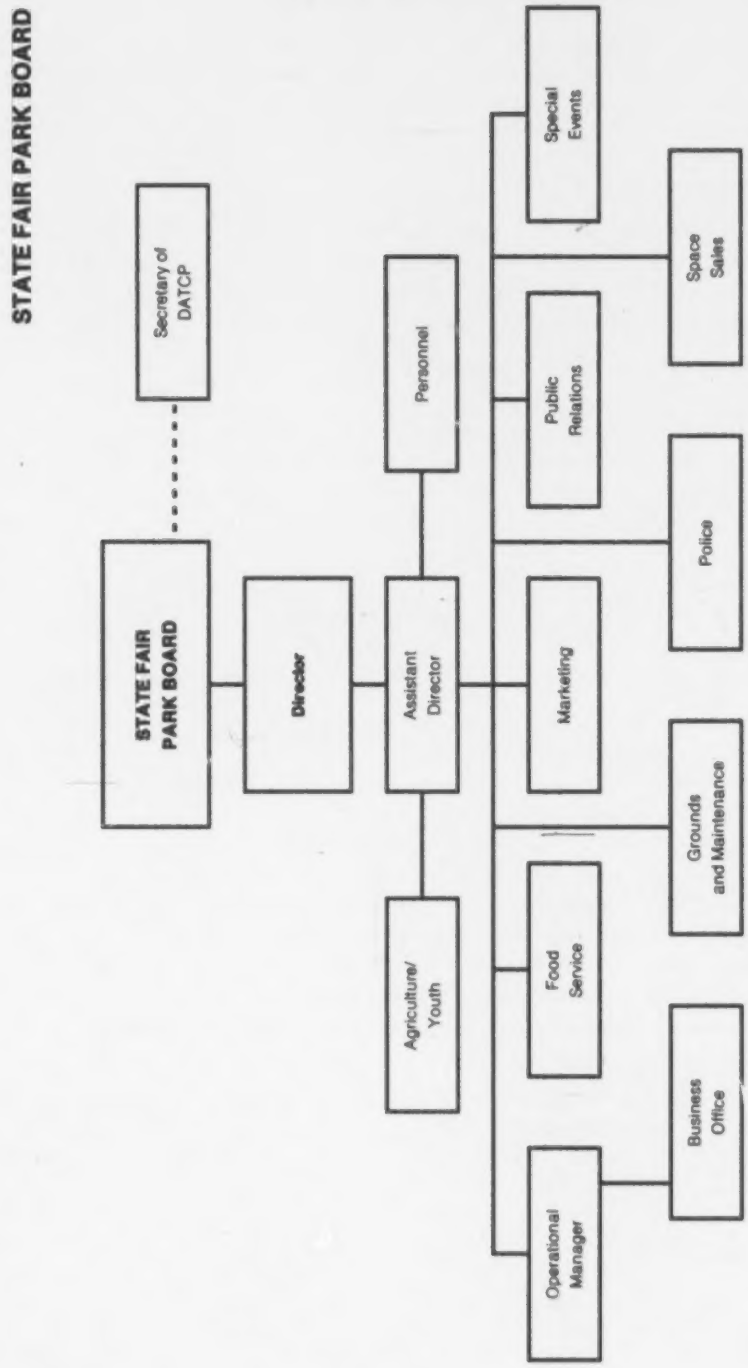
Total Budget 1985-87: $14,661,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.135 (1).

History: The first Wisconsin State Fair was held in Janesville on October 1 and 2, 1851, sponsored by the State Agricultural Society. Between 1851 and 1885, the State Fair moved around between Janesville, Madison, Watertown, Fond du Lac and Milwaukee.

Milwaukee was the site of the 1886 through 1891 State Fairs. In 1891, because of the success of the fairs in Milwaukee, a permanent site was purchased. The 1892 fair was the first fair held at the new site, which is the State Fair's present location.

Wisconsin's State Agricultural Society operated the fair for the last time in 1897, when a bill creating the State Board of Agriculture was passed.


STATE FAIR PARK BOARD
Secretary of DATCP
STATE FAIR PARK BOARD
Director
Assistant Director
Personnel
Special Events
Public Relations
Space Sales
Marketing
Police
Agriculture/ Youth
Food Service
Grounds and Maintenance
Operational Manager
Business Office

In 1948, still under the State Board of Agriculture, the 23-day Centennial Exposition was held in lieu of the annual fair and was extremely successful.

The Wisconsin Exposition Department was created in 1961. Management of the fair and the park's year-round operation were removed from the Department of Agriculture and placed under the control of the Exposition Department's 7-member board.

During this period, plans were proposed to relocate the State Fair grounds and little was spent on renovation of the present site.

When executive branch agencies were reorganized in 1967, the Wisconsin Exposition Department became the Wisconsin Exposition Center under the control of the Department of Local Affairs and Development.

Relocation of the fairgrounds was again pushed, with several feasibility studies done and numerous proposals made. Paid attendance began to drop and minimal maintenance was done on the facility.

After the 1971 fair, staff phaseout began for the closing of the state fairgrounds as authorized by legislation.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, reopened the fairgrounds. State Fair Park was created under a new 3-member board serving at the pleasure of the governor. State Fair Park was attached to the Department of Agriculture (now Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection) for administrative purposes. Legislation required that the fair remain at its present location and that it continue to be self-supporting. 1985 Wisconsin Acts 20 and 29 increased the board to 5 members appointed for 5-year terms.

Between 1972 and 1986, about $11.5 million has been spent by the board in the continued renovation of State Fair Park. An additional $2.5 million plus has been spent by individuals, organizations and corporations in building permanent concessions. Neither park operational nor construction funds have come from taxpayers.

Organization: The State Fair Park Board is composed of 5 members appointed for 5-year terms. The secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection or a designee serves as nonvoting secretary to the board. The park director is hired by and serves at the pleasure of the board. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Functions: The board is directed to manage the State Fair Park and supervise or conduct thereat fairs, exhibits or promotional events for agricultural, industrial, educational and recreational purposes; to lease or license the use of any property thereon for other purposes when not needed for the above public purposes; and to charge reasonable rents and fees for use of or attendance at the premises.

The board is also directed to develop new facilities at State Fair Park to provide a permanent location for continuing the tradition of an annual Wisconsin State Fair and to accommodate major sports events, agricultural and industrial expositions, and other programs of civic interest. Development and operation of the new State Fair Park facilities shall be accomplished through the procedures set forth, in a manner which will allow the facilities to be financially self-supporting and which will allow maximum private enterprise involvement consistent with protection of state interests.

Office of the Commissioner of BANKING

Commissioner: RICHARD E. GALECKI, (608) 266-1621.

Deputy Commissioner: vacancy, 266-1621.

Legal Counsel: LEON M. SWERIN, 266-1621.

Administrative Officer: vacancy, 266-1621.

Banks Division: MICHAEL J. MACH, *director of bank regulation*, 266-1621.

Consumer Credit Division: HOWARD D. QUIMBY, *acting administrator*, 266-1621.

Banking Review Board: EDMUND R. HOBBINS, *chairperson;* MARY L. STAUDENMAIER, *vice chairperson;* RALPH J. TENUTA, *secretary;* EVERETT V. BIDWELL, FRANCIS J. CONWAY.

Consumer Credit Review Board: Inactive (5 members).

Collection Agency Advisory Committee: WILLIAM O. ECKLUND, SHARON J. HELF, MARY SANDER, JAMES O. SEIDEL, DONALD A. WAAGE.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7876, Madison 53707-7876; location: Suite 650, State Justice Building, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1621.

Publications: Annual Report; Commissioner's Manual for State Banks ($15.75).

Number of Employes: 89.50.

Total Budget 1985-87: $6,549,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.55.

History: The regulation of banks was provided for in the Wisconsin Constitution, and such regulation began as early as 1852. A Banking Department was created by Chapter 234, Laws of 1903. The 1967 executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75), kept the Banking Department intact, but it was classified as an independent agency and was renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Banking.

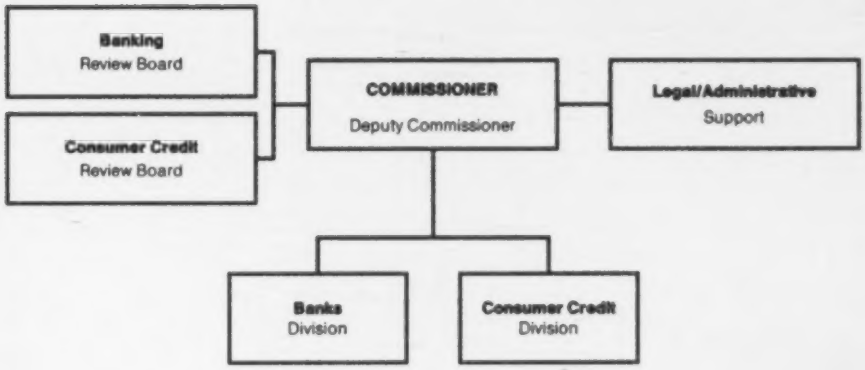
Organization: The commissioner of banking is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of 6 years. The commissioner must have had 5 years practical experience as a bank executive or in a bank supervisory authority. The office is organized into 2 divisions, under the direct supervision of the commissioner and deputy commissioner. Nearly three-quarters of the agency staff is employed in the examination of financial institutions regulated by the agency. The in-house staff provides support and review of the field operations and overall administration of the agency.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner's office administers state laws regulating and supervising banks and consumer credit agencies. These activities include licensing and chartering of banks, branches, loan companies, collection companies and currency exchanges to ensure financial solvency and sound management. In addition, the agency inspects consumer credit licensees to enforce compliance with laws and regulations governing consumer loans and business practices employed by these businesses. The Wisconsin Consumer Act is also administered by this office. The commissioner establishes departmental policies, promulgates rules, and recommends legislation to provide consistency with changes in the financial services industry.

Unit Functions:

The *Banks Division* administers state laws regulating banks and has the responsibility to ensure that state banks prudently invest and safeguard the funds of their depositors. It examines the activities of established banks as well as conducting investigations relative to applications for expanded powers, new products, and charters for new banks and branches. The division also has responsibility for reviewing acquisitions of Wisconsin banks and bank holding companies of institutions in the midwest interstate banking region. The Banking Review Board reviews administrative actions and counsels the commissioner in developing policies, rules and legislation relating to the banking industry.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF BANKING



BANKING

The *Consumer Credit Division* administers state laws regulating consumer credit agencies. It licenses and examines all the agencies which come under the division's jurisdiction. In addition, the division administers the provisions of the Wisconsin Consumer Act. To achieve consumer protection, it processes consumer complaints, reviews merchant contracts, meets with trade and consumer groups, obtains compliance and institutes appropriate legal action against violators when necessary.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Office of the Commissioner of Banking is closely related to that performed by the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions, and the Office of the Commissioner of Securities. The Wisconsin Department of Justice, Office of Consumer Protection, forwards written individual complaints which relate to actions involving banks or consumer credit transactions. The agency assists complainants in resolving their problems when the financial institution involved is under the agency's supervision. The office jointly examines and regulates state banks with 2 federal agencies, namely: the Federal Reserve System for its members and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for insured, nonmember banks. It also works closely with the Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio state banking agencies regarding institutions affected under regional reciprocal interstate banking laws.

Office of the Commissioner of CREDIT UNIONS

Commissioner: RICHARD OTTOW (608) 266-0445.

Deputy Commissioner: JOSEPH G. LEMIEUX (608) 266-8892.

Credit Union Review Board: NANCY FLEMING, *chairperson;* JOHN E. MILNER, *vice chairperson;* ROBERT J. WILSON, *secretary;* GREG A. HILBERT, JESSE SANDOVAL.

Mailing Address: 310 North Midvale Boulevard; P.O. Box 7960, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-0438.

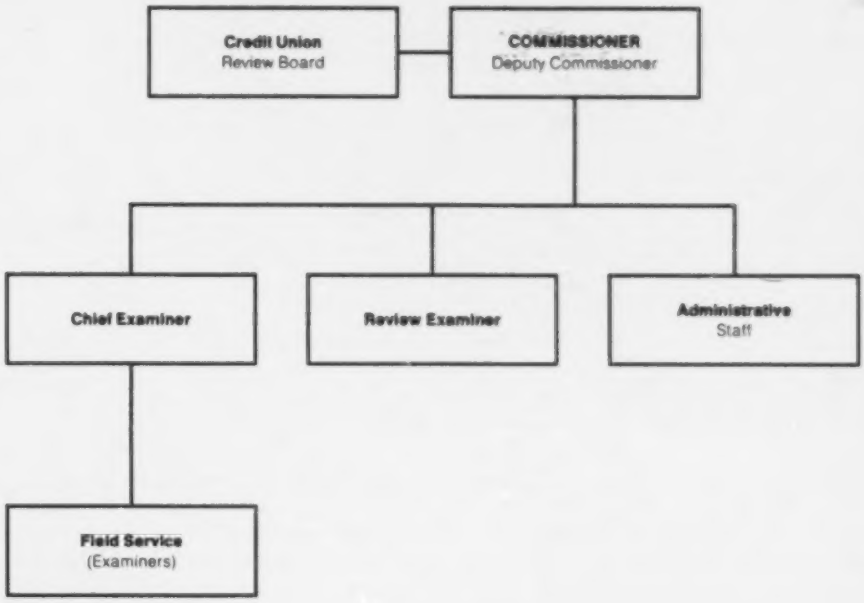
Publication: Annual Report on Condition of Credit Unions.

Number of Employes: 24.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $1,834,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.59.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CREDIT UNIONS



CREDIT UNIONS

History: The Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions was created by Chapter 193, Laws of 1971. The Credit Union Division was removed from the Office of the Commissioner of Banking and established as a separate agency with expanded powers effective June 26, 1972.

Organization: The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 6-year term expiring on March 1 of an odd-numbered year. The commissioner must have at least 10 years' actual experience either in the operation of a credit union or serving in a credit union supervisory agency.

The Credit Union Review Board consists of 5 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered 5-year terms. Each member must have at least 5 years' experience in credit union operations.

Agency Responsibility: The commissioner of credit unions enforces the laws relating to credit unions, charters new credit unions, and conducts routine and special examinations of credit union books and records.

It is the duty of the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions to encourage thrift and to promote the extension of credit at the lowest possible rates by cooperating with every group of people who may be or may become interested in the formation and development of a credit union in this state for these purposes.

As of December 31, 1985, there were 551 state-chartered credit unions with total assets of $2.8 billion. Individual member savings up to $100,000 are insured by either the National Credit Union Administration, a U.S. government agency, or the Wisconsin Credit Union Savings Insurance Corporation.

The Wisconsin Credit Union Savings Insurance Corporation is a nonprofit corporation capitalized by Wisconsin-chartered credit unions. It is examined annually by the agency. All Wisconsin credit unions insured by this fund pay an annual assessment of 1/12 of 1% of member savings.

The Credit Union Review Board may require the commissioner to submit any official actions to the board for approval. Any rules and regulations issued by the commissioner require prior approval of the Credit Union Review Board.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions is closely related in nature to that performed by the Office of the Commissioner of Banking, the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and, to a lesser extent, the Office of the Commissioner of Securities.

Department of DEVELOPMENT

Secretary of Development: BRUNO J. MAUER, 266-1916.

Deputy Secretary: EDITH BORDEN, 266-8976.

Executive Assistant and Legislative Liaison: RICHARD D. SMITH, 266-7370.

Economic Development, Division of: ROLF WEGENKE, *administrator*, 266-3203.
- *One-Stop Business Information, Office of:* ROGER NACKER, *director*, 266-1386.
- *Business Advocacy, Bureau of:* DENNIS FAY, *director*, 266-6747.
  - *Permit Information Center:* PHIL ALBERT, *director*, 266-9869.
  - *Small Business Ombudsman:* SARA BURR, *ombudsman*, 266-0562.
- *Business Expansion and Recruitment, Bureau of:* JAMES GRUENTZEL, *director*, 266-0165.
- *Development Financing , Bureau of:* BARRY WANNER, *director*, 266-7099.
  - *Land Use Section:* DON POKORSKI, *section chief*, 266-3751.
- *International Development, Bureau of:* STEPHEN LOTHARIUS, *director*, 266-1767.
- *Minority Business Development, Bureau of:* ROBERT WYNN II, *director*, 266-8380.

Research and Analysis, Division of: LOREN ANDERSON, *administrator*, 266-3208.
- *Analysis, Bureau of:* LOUIS CORNELIUS, *director*, 266-8629.
- *Research, Bureau of:* RANDALL WADE, *director*, 267-9214.

Tourism Development, Division of: MILT STRAUSS, *administrator*, 266-2147.
- *Communications, Bureau of:* GARY KNOWLES, *director*, 266-8773.
- *Tourism Marketing and Development, Bureau of:* RAE VAN WYHE, *director*, 266-3750.

Administrative Services, Division of: HELEN MCCAIN, *administrator*, 266-1529.
- *Fiscal and Contract Services, Bureau of:* DAVID STRATTON, *director*, 266-0727.
- *Information Management, Bureau of:* DENNIS SIMONSON, *director*, 266-9974.
- *Personnel and Employe Development, Bureau of:* JILL THOMAS, *director*, 266-6948.

Customized Labor Training Fund Board: BRUNO J. MAUER (secretary of development), JOHN T. COUGHLIN (secretary of industry, labor and human relations), ROBERT P. SORENSEN (director of vocational, technical and adult education); WILLIAM GRADY, TERESA VAN GELDER (appointed by Governor).

Council for Economic Adjustment: BRUNO J. MAUER (secretary of development), JOHN T. COUGHLIN (secretary of industry, labor and human relations), KENNETH A. SHAW (president, University of Wisconsin System), PATRICK G. BOYLE (chancellor, UW-Extension), ROBERT P. SORENSEN (director of vocational, technical and adult education); JOHN ROETHLE (business), vacancy (labor) (public members).

Council on Economic and Community Development: Inactive.

Council on Economic Development and Export: VALERIE R. DANIELS, RUSSELL SCHULER (appointed by Governor); JAMES MC CAFFERY, ROBERT THAYER (appointed by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); HAROLD E. TOWER, vacancy (appointed by secretary

of development); RICHARD LONGABAUGH, KAY PLANTES (appointed by executive director of Housing and Economic Development Authority).

Council on Tourism: BRUNO J. MAUER (secretary of development); SENATORS LLOYD KINCAID, JOSEPH LEEAN; REPRESENTATIVES RICHARD MATTY, LARY SWOBODA; H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director of State Historical Society); ARLEY CURTZ (executive secretary of Arts Board); DR. GILBERT BOESE, EDE BOREK, JANET CARLSON, PETER CHAPMAN, TOM DIEHL, SHARON FOLCEY, JOE JEANNETTE, MARY ELIZABETH KELLY, BEN OLSON, MILLIE PETERSON, JON TONNE, JAMES VAN MATRE, STEVE VANDEBERG (all appointed by Governor).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707; location: 9th Floor, State Justice Building, 123 West Washington Avenue.

Telephone: (608) 266-1018.

Telephone Toll-Free Hot Lines: Business — (800) 435-7287; Tourism — (800) 372-2737.

Publications: A variety of reports are available under 3 series headings — Research and Policy, Technical, and Administrative.

Number of Employes: 117.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $71,524,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.15.

History: While the Department of Development was created in 1979, its origins derive from earlier legislation. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which reorganized the executive branch of the Wisconsin state government, created the Department of Local Affairs and Development. As implemented by Chapters 211 and 327, it transferred from the Executive Office to the new department the Bureau of Civil Defense, the Division of State Economic Development and the Office of Economic Opportunity; transferred the local and regional planning function from the Department of Resource Development and attached the Exposition Department (Exposition Center) and the Olympic Sports Commission (Olympic Sports Board) to it.

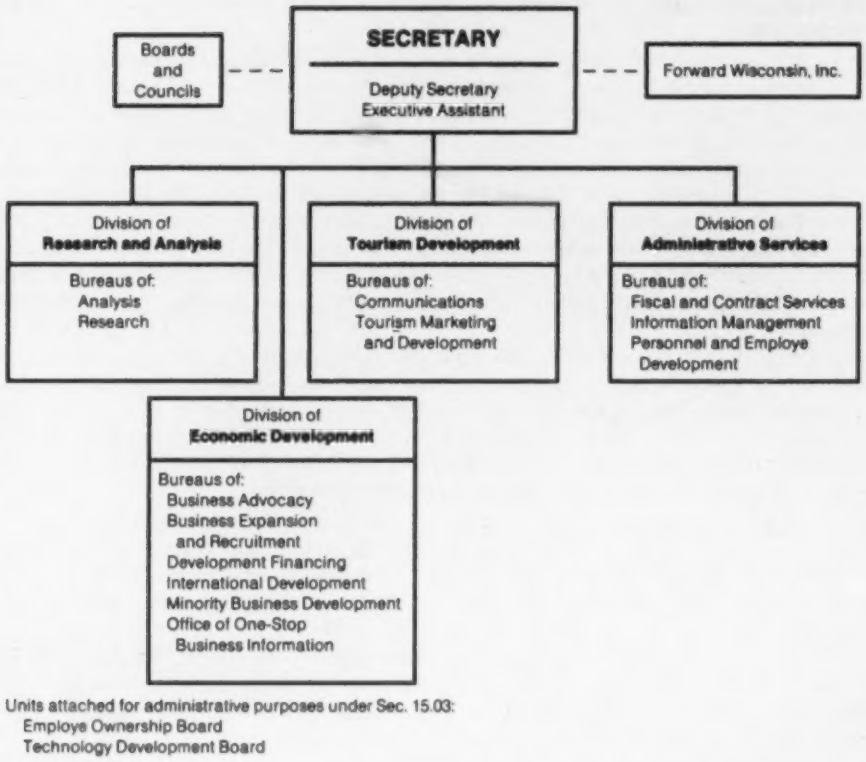
The Wisconsin Office of Economic Opportunity was formed as part of the Department of Resource Development soon after the federal Economic Opportunity Act was passed in 1964. It was transferred to the Executive Office as part of the Division of State Economic Development in August 1966 prior to becoming part of the new Department of Local Affairs and Development.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, transferred the Exposition Center (State Fair) and the Olympic Ice Rink out of the Department of Local Affairs and Development. The Exposition Center was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and the Olympic Ice Rink was transferred to the Department of Natural Resources, then in 1973, to the State Fair Park Board in the Department of Agriculture.

Chapter 321, Laws of 1971, created a Department of Business Development. The Division of Economic Development was transferred from the Department of Local Affairs and Development to form the nucleus of the new department. The Division of Economic Development began in the Executive Office in 1955 as the Division of Industrial Development, was transferred to the Department of Resource Development when it was created in 1959, was transferred back to the Executive Office by Chapter 614, Laws of 1965, and then became part of the Department of Local Affairs and Development under the 1967 reorganization law. It remained there until the 1971 law made it a separate agency. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the Division of Tourism from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Business Development and created the Council on Tourism.

Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, reunited the Department of Local Affairs and Development and the Department of Business Development to create the Department of Development. A Council on Economic and Community Development was also created. The Division of Emergency Government (originally the Office, then Bureau of Civil Defense) was transferred to the Department of Administration, the housing relocation function to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, and the weatherization and community action agency assistance functions to the Department of Health and Social Services. Chapter 349, Laws of 1981, created the Council on Housing in the department. 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 created the Customized Labor Fund Training Board, 1983 WisAct 83 created the Council on Economic Development and Export, and 1983 WisAct 84 created the Council for Economic Adjustment. 1985 Wisconsin Act 29

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Employe Ownership Board
Technology Development Board

DEVELOPMENT

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transferred the department's housing responsibilities to the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority and eliminated the Council on Housing. The Council on Tourism was reconstituted by 1987 Wisconsin Act 1.

Organization: The secretary of the department is appointed by the governor to serve at the governor's pleasure with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The secretary appoints a deputy secretary, executive assistant, and the administrators of the department's 4 divisions: Economic Development, Research and Analysis, Tourism, and Administrative Services. The Customized Labor Training Fund Board, the Council for Economic Adjustment and the Councils on Economic and Community Development, on Economic Development and Export and on Tourism are in the department. The Employe Ownership Board and Technology Development Board are attached to the department for administrative purposes.

The secretary also serves as vice chairman of the executive board of Forward Wisconsin, Incorporated.

Agency Responsibility: The department serves as the state voice of development, with responsibilities in the areas of community and economic development, business advocacy, development financing, small and minority business assistance, federal-state-local relations, state economic analysis, local and regional planning, industrial attraction and retention, international trade, development of new and innovative approaches to economic and community development, and tourism promotion and development.

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* establishes overall department policy and provides coordination for department programs. It includes the Deputy Secretary, Executive Assistant and Public Information Office.

The *Division of Economic Development* is the largest program area in the department. Its thrust is to encourage business retention, expansion and attraction to the state; develop new economic growth in the state; function as an advocate on behalf of businesses before other governmental agencies; provide increased employment opportunities for Wisconsin citizens through increased economic activity; provide technical assistance to small and minority firms; and support and encourage international trade and investment for Wisconsin. The division includes the following Bureaus: Business Expansion and Recruitment, Development Financing, Minority Business Development, Business Advocacy, and International Development (including offices in Frankfurt, Germany and Hong Kong, China). The division also includes a One-Stop Business Information Office which serves as an information clearinghouse providing one-stop access for business questions.

The *Division of Research and Analysis* is the department's center for research, planning, policy analysis, federal legislative coordination, and fiscal and economic analysis. It performs research and policy analysis on legislation, state and federal programs and other issues affecting the economy of the state, localities, and development programs. The division is responsible for analyzing data on long-range trends in localities and business and in developing new policies to enhance Wisconsin's economic growth and local government operations.

The *Division of Tourism Development* is responsible for overall promotion of the state's tourism industry. Its functions are marketing, advertising and promotion, research and tourism development, tourism industry coordination, and information, which includes the 7 tourist information centers (TICs) at entry points on major highways around the state, plus the TICs in Chicago and Madison.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides budgetary, personnel, financial, office management, information management and word processing, and general administrative support for the entire department, and also is charged with carrying out affirmative action, employe assistance, and safety programs.

Forward Wisconsin, Incorporated (FWI) is a public-private partnership formed in 1984 to market the state's business climate. It is funded by a combination of state aids appropriated to the department and donations from the private sector. The department secretary serves as vice chairman of FWI's executive board (the Governor is chairman). FWI has its own staff headed by a president.

Interagency Relationships: The department cooperates with other state agencies, such as the University of Wisconsin-Extension and with organizations of business leaders and local officials. The department also works with various federal agencies, particularly on grant and loan programs.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

EMPLOYE OWNERSHIP BOARD

Members: BRUNO J. MAUER (secretary of development), THOMAS G. KRAJEWSKI (director of Community Development Finance Authority), BILL PINKOVITZ (director of University of Wisconsin-Extension Small Business Development Center); DONNA KAPLAN (labor representative), REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS SEERY (appointed by Governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.155 (2).

History: The board was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29.

Organization: The board is composed of 3 *ex officio* members: the secretary of development and the director of the small business development center at the University of Wisconsin-Extension (or their designees), plus the executive director of the Community Development Finance

The Department of Development contracts with the Department of Administration to distribute literature for the promotion of the tourist industry in the State of Wisconsin (photo courtesy of Department of Administration).

Authority. A representative from the labor community and one other public member are appointed by the governor. The board is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Functions: The board encourages the development of employe-owned enterprises as an alternative to plant closings. It can make loans to employe groups to conduct feasibility studies of the purchase of existing businesses as employe-owned businesses or for professional services to implement the feasibility studies.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Members: BRUNO J. MAUER (secretary of development), KATHERINE LYALL (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System); PETER E. DE ROSSI, NANCY U. SCHULTZ, WILLIAM I. YOUNG (public members).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.155 (1).

History: The board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.

Organization: The board is composed of 2 *ex officio* members: the secretary of development and the president of the University of Wisconsin system (or their designees). An additional 3 public members are appointed by the governor to represent the state's scientific, technical and financial communities. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Functions: The board may make technology development grants to a consortium comprising a business entity and a higher educational institution to support research addressing the technical aspects of a new or improved industrial product or process.

Office of the Commissioner of INSURANCE

Commissioner: ROBERT D. HAASE.

Deputy Commissioner: ROBERT ELCONIN.

Assistant Deputy Commissioner: MARVIN VAN CLEAVE.

Legal Counsel: FRED NEPPLE.

Regulation and Enforcement, Division of: GREGORY KROHM, *administrator.*

Market Regulation, Bureau of: GUENTHER RUCH, *director.*

Financial Examinations, Bureau of: MATTHEW C. MANDT, *director.*

Administrative Services and Policy Analysis, Division of: HILDE NEUJAHR, *administrator.*

Funds, Bureau of: vacancy, *director.*

Staff Services, Bureau of: BARBARA KNAPP, *director.*

Policy Analysis, Office of: MARY GROSSMAN, *director.*

Health Care Liability Insurance Plan, Board of Governors: ROBERT D. HAASE, *chairperson;* JAMES R. FOX, WILLIAM S. GIBSON, FREDERICK KRISS, WILLIAM MCCUSTER, MARI E. NAHN, DONALD TAITELMAN, EARL THAYER, vacancy; BEVERLY J. HENDERSON, JOSEPH KIRIAKI, TED WARSHAFSKY, LOU ZELLNER (public members).

Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan, Board of Governors: HILDE NEUJAHR (designee of insurance commissioner), *chairperson;* KEN CLARK (Health Policy Council representative); DICK BYRON, CLAIRE W. JOHNSON, JAMES LOCKERBIE, vacancy (insurer representatives); DIANNE GREENLEY, DAN JOHNSON, LINDA LAMEY (public members).

Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council: KENNETH VISTE, M.D., *chairperson;* OTTO COX, *vice chairperson;* C. ROBERT JACKSON, M.D., *secretary;* C. WILLIAM FREEBY, M.D., JOHN KIEF, M.D.

Financial Advisory Council: GORDON BUBOLZ, *chairperson;* HOWARD CARVER, ROBERT CLAYTON, S.C. DUROSE, DONALD R. GUNDERSON, EDWARD L. HAHN, GEORGE HARDY, MICHAEL NICHOLSON, PAM WEGNER.

Life and Disability Advisory Council: DONNA LUTZOW, *chairperson;* EDWARD BRENK, WAYNE C. DEFFERDING, ROBERT DURKIN, ROBERT ELCONIN, BEVERLY HENDERSON, WILLIAM REIS, LINDA REIVITZ, JOHN TURCOTT.

Property and Casualty Advisory Council: JAMES P. THOMAS, *chairperson;* JOHN DWYER, ROGER FORMISANO, J. STANLEY HOFFERT, JAMES MALINSKE, THOMAS SHEA, KARL STIEGHORST, EARL WINKELMAN, vacancy.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7873, Madison 53707; location: 7th Floor, State Justice Building, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-3585.

Publications: Accident and Health Complaint Summaries; Annual Report ($2); Auto Insurance Complaint Summary; Auto Premium Rate Ranges; Brief Guide to Tenant's Insurance (5 cents); *The Bulletin* (bimonthly newsletter); Buyer's Guide to Automobile Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Flood Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Health and Disability Income Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Homeowner's Insurance (5 cents); Buyer's Guide to Life Insurance (5 cents); Consumer Guide to HMO's; Continuing Care Facilities; Disaster Preparedness — Questions and Answers on Property Insurance (5 cents); Fact Sheet on Continuing Care Contracts; Fact Sheet on Mandated Benefits in Health Insurance Policies (5 cents); Fact Sheet on Mandated Benefits for Treatment of Alcoholism, Drug Abuse, Mental and Nervous Disorders (5 cents); Fact Sheet on Nursing Home Insurance; Fact Sheet on Pregnancy, Employment and the Law; Fact Sheet on Terminations, Denials and Cancellations; Fact Sheet on Universal Life Insurance; Health Care Insurance in Wisconsin; Health Insurance — A Primer; Health Insurance Advice for Senior Citizens (20 cents); Health Insurance Continuation and Conversion; HMOs — Number of Enrollees; Homeowner's Premium Rate Ranges; Information Sheet on Cancer Insurance; Information Sheet on Surplus Lines Insurers and Agents; Insurance Guide for Women (5 cents); Life and Annuity Complaint Summary; List of Approved Medicare Supplement Policies; List of Licensed HMO's; Mandated Benefits for the Treatment of Nervous and Mental Disorders, Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse; State Life Insurance Fund; Wisconsin Buyer's Guide to Annuities (5 cents); Wisconsin Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan; Final Report of the Property and Casualty Task Force ($2).

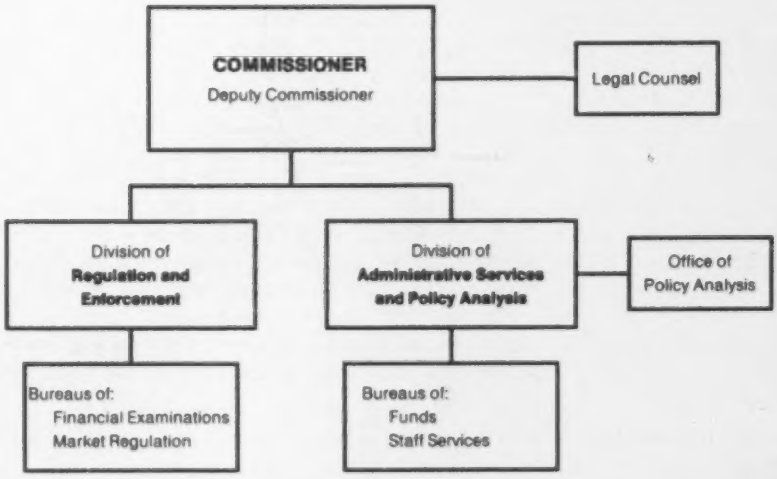
Number of Employes: 108.50.

Total Budget 1985-87: $49,399,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.73.

History: The Insurance Department was created in 1870 (Chapter 56) as a part of the Office of the Secretary of State. In 1878, the department became a separate agency headed by a commissioner. The 1967 executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75), renamed the Insurance Department to be the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and continued it as an independent regulatory agency.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE



Organization: The commissioner of insurance is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for a term of 4 years. The commissioner may appoint a deputy from the unclassified service. The assistant deputy commissioner and all other personnel of the agency are appointed under the classified service rules and regulations. The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance consists of 2 divisions assisted by Legal Counsel.

A 5-member Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council is appointed by the Health Care Liability Insurance Plan Board of Governors to review public and private medical malpractice insurance claims and make recommendations regarding fees and premiums. Under the statutes the commissioner may also create advisory councils to assist in dealing with regulatory problems. The Property and Casualty Advisory Council, Life and Disability Advisory Council and Financial Advisory Council are currently in existence.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance is responsible for the supervision of the insurance industry operating in Wisconsin and for administering the various statutes and administrative rules which regulate the insurance industry. The primary goal of the agency is to protect the best interests of the insurance consumers of Wisconsin — through the development of trade practice regulations, through monitoring and enforcement activities, and through consumer education and outreach efforts. The office carries out its regulatory functions by financial and market conduct examinations; licensing agents; reviewing rates and forms; investigating consumer complaints; and providing consumer education to the residents of Wisconsin. In addition to its regulatory responsibilitites, the agency is responsible for administering the operations of the State Life Insurance Fund, the Local Government Property Insurance Fund and the Patients Compensation Fund.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Regulation and Enforcement* includes 2 bureaus. The Bureau of Market Regulation provides assistance to consumers in resolving problems with insurers and agents; coordinates educational endeavors with consumers and insurance agents; disseminates information to the public; investigates agent activities; conducts field reviews of insurer marketing practices; prepares enforcement proceedings; and prosecutes offenders. The bureau also is responsible for reviewing the rates, forms and contracts filed with the agency by insurers; determining compliance with applicable laws and rules; initiating appropriate administrative actions; and examining insurer rating procedures and advertising files.

The Bureau of Financial Examinations is responsible for financial solvency surveillance of all insurers licensed to transact business in Wisconsin. It conducts field audits of domestic insurer operations; monitors the activities of nondomestic insurers; administers insurer rehabilitations and liquidations; audits and collects insurer taxes and fees; and collects and administers the fire department dues program.

The *Division of Administrative Services and Policy Analysis* includes 2 bureaus and one office. The Bureau of Funds consists of the 3 segregated funds for which the agency has administrative responsibility: the Local Government Property Insurance Fund, the State Life Insurance Fund and the Patients Compensation Fund. The Local Government Property Insurance Fund provides property insurance protection on properties of local governmental units on an optional basis. The State Life Insurance Fund offers low-cost life insurance protection to Wisconsin residents in amounts not exceeding $10,000 per person. The Patients Compensation Fund provides excess protection to health-care providers against medical malpractice claims.

The Bureau of Staff Services is responsible for all general administrative functions of the agency which include: the administration of the insurance intermediaries testing and licensing program, centralized word processing, data processing, budget, personnel, and clerical support services.

The *Office of Policy Analysis* researches insurance issues, analyzes legislation, drafts administrative rules, provides staff for legislative advisory councils, and conducts the public information program of the agency.

Interagency Relationships: The Local Government Property Insurance Fund (formerly the State Property Insurance Fund) insures the property of local government units that elect to insure with the fund. The Patients Compensation Fund coordinates activities with the Department of Regulation and Licensing, the agency licensing physicians and nurses. The administration of the fire department dues program involves coordination with the Department of Indus-

try, Labor and Human Relations and the Department of Revenue. Legal liaison and assistance is provided to the agency by the Department of Justice. The commissioner participates in or is represented on the Group Insurance Board, Wisconsin Retirement Board, Employe Trust Funds Board, Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems, Retirement Research Committee, Wisconsin Insurance Security Fund Board, and Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: CHARLES H. THOMPSON, *chairperson;* GEORGE EDGAR, MARY LOU MUNTS.

Executive Assistant to the Chairperson: CHERYL POFAHL, 267-7897.

Secretary to the Commission: JACQUELINE REYNOLDS, 266-8097.

Chief Counsel: STEVEN M. SCHUR, 266-1264.

Staff Economist: SUSAN STRATTON GILMORE, 266-0699.

Conservation and Energy Efficiency: ANITA SPRENGER, 267-3590.

Public Information Officer: GAIL GAWENDA, 266-9600.

Accounts and Finance Division: CONRAD OLESON, *administrator,* 267-7829.

Engineering Division: SCOT CULLEN, *administrator,* 266-1567.

Examining Division: ANN PFEIFER, *administrator,* 266-5473.

Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis Division: JERRY E. MENDL, *administrator,* 267-3588.

Utility Rates Division: VICTOR W. MAYER, *administrator,* 266-3182.

Administrative Services Division: JOYCE NARVESON *administrator,* 266-3587.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7854, Madison 53707; location: Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2001.

Publications: Your Bill of Rights as a Residential Gas and Electric Utility Customer; Your Rights as a Telephone Customer; Typical Steps in Major Rate Cases; Guide to PSC Hearings; Making Your Complaint Count; PSC at a Glance; reprint of statutes administered by or relating to PSC (pamphlet); Biennial Report; Weekly Utility Hearing Calendar; Statistics of Wisconsin Public Utilities; Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics — Class A and B Private Electric Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Electric Bills; Comparison of Electric Resale Rates (Wholesale) to Municipalities, Small Private Companies and Rural Electric Cooperatives; Statistics of Generating Plants Operated by Wisconsin Public Utilities; Analysis of Municipal Electric Utilities Operating in Wisconsin; map showing areas served by electric utilities; Operating Revenue and Expense Statistics — Class A and B Private Gas Utilities in Wisconsin; Comparison of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Gas Bills; map showing areas served by gas utilities; Comparison of Telephone Rates in Wisconsin Communities; Operating Statistics of Wisconsin Telephone Utilities; Telephone Companies and Exchanges; map showing telephone exchange service areas; Comparison of Quarterly Water Bills for Incorporated Wisconsin Communities; Public Fire Protection Revenue Ratios of Municipal Water Utilities in Wisconsin; An Alphabetical Listing of Wisconsin Communities and Public Utilities Which Serve Them.

Number of Employes: 178.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $14,229,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.79.

History: Railroad regulation began with the effective date of Chapter 273, Laws of 1874. The Public Service Commission in somewhat its present form was created by Chapter 362, Laws of 1905, as the Railroad Commission and given more regulatory jurisdiction over railroads. This was extended to include public utilities, both privately and municipally owned, by Chapter 499,

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Secretary to the Commission
Executive Assistant
Public Information Officer
Office of Conservation and Energy Efficiency
Office of Staff Economist
Office of Chief Counsel
Accounts & Finance Division
Accounting & Financial Records Audits Utility Accounting
Engineering Division
Communications Electric & Water Gas Construction Review & Field Surveillance
Examining Division
Examining Reporting
Systems Planning, Environmental Review, & Consumer Analysis Division
Consumer Analysis Forecasting Systems Planning & Environmental Review
Utility Rates Division
Communications Consumer Services Electric Water & Sewer
Administrative Services Division
Budget and Fiscal Data Processing Personnel and Training Records Management Word Processing Services

Laws of 1907. The name was changed to the Public Service Commission by Chapter 183, Laws of 1931. Comprehensive motor carrier regulation was added by Chapter 488, Laws of 1933. The 1967 executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75) continued the commission as an independent regulatory agency. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, transferred transportation regulation to the Transportation Commission.

Organization: The commission is composed of 3 full-time commissioners appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate for staggered 6-year terms. No member may have a financial interest in a public utility, or serve on or under a political party committee. The governor designates a chairperson. The commission is organized into 6 operating divisions: Accounts and Finance; Administrative Services; Engineering; Examining; Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis; and Utility Rates. The offices of chief counsel, conservation and energy efficiency, and staff economist are under the chairperson, who has the overall responsibility for the operations of the commission.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is responsible for the regulation of public utilities as defined in Section 196.01, Wis. Stats., including those municipally owned and operated. The regulation of public utilities is designed to promote reasonably adequate service to the public without undue or unjust discrimination and at rates which are reasonable and just. The commission must review and evaluate the advance plans for proposed facilities filed biennially by all electric utilities (including cooperatives), and conduct research and sponsor demonstration projects relating to the forecasting of demand, pricing structure and power operation and supply. The commission reviews environmental impact statements and conducts studies of long-range energy requirements and supply. The commission also has responsibility in the areas of telecommunications, natural gas and electric power with respect to emergency resource management.

Unit Functions:

The *Accounts and Finance Division* is responsible for auditing the accounting practices and financial records of public utilities and analyzing their proposed security offerings. It prepares depreciation studies and analyses of cost of capital and rate of return to present as testimony at hearings before the commission. It compiles and publishes statistical studies of financial and operating data of public utilities.

The *Engineering Division* is concerned with the technical, engineering aspects of utility operations, including adequacy of service, facilities, and safety. It makes valuations of public utility plants and conducts studies of adequacy of electric and gas supply.

The *Examining Division* schedules and conducts public hearings and prepares a verbatim transcript of testimony taken.

The *Division of Systems Planning, Environmental Review and Consumer Analysis* prepares environmental impact statements and conducts studies of long-range energy requirements and supply.

The *Utility Rates Division* analyzes cost and recommends rates and rules for public utilities, conducts cost-of-service studies, designs rate structures, maintains a file of public utility rates and rules, and handles inquiries and complaints.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides personnel and business management services to the commission, maintains a central records management system, and coordinates the management of data and word processing services.

The *Staff Economist* acts as a consultant to the commission on economic matters and issues and testifies in rate and rule-making proceedings.

The *Office of Conservation and Energy Efficiency* oversees energy conservation programs ordered by the commission.

The *Chief Counsel* advises the commission and staff on legal matters and represents the commission in litigation in state and federal courts and before state and federal administrative agencies.

Interagency Relationships: The commission has several counterparts on the federal level performing regulatory functions. These include the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission. According to an agreement with the federal Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety, the commission receives federal aid in enforcing federal

and state safety standards on gas utilities operating in Wisconsin. In the areas of utility regulation, the commission has sole jurisdiction on the state level. Related emergency resource management functions assigned to the commission, coordinated by the Department Administration, include electric power, natural gas and telecommunications.

Department of
REGULATION AND LICENSING

Secretary of Regulation and Licensing: MARLENE A. CUMMINGS, 266-8609.

Deputy Secretary: JOYCE D. WALDROP, 266-1352.

Executive Assistant and Legislative Liaison: DONALD W. SEVERSON, 266-8608.

Administrative Services, Division of: WILLIAM DUSSO, *general counsel and administrator,* 266-0011.

Business Licensing and Regulation, Division of:

Business and Design Professions, Bureau of: FREDDIE A. MARSH-LOTT, *director,* 266-3423.

Direct Licensing and Real Estate, Bureau of: CLETUS J. HANSEN, *director,* 266-5514.

Enforcement, Division of: JOHN TEMBY, *administrator,* 266-5434.

Health Professions and Services Licensing, Division of:

Health Professions, Bureau of: JOHN M. YOUNG, *director,* 266-0483.

Health Service Professions, Bureau of: RAMONA WEAKLAND WARDEN, *director,* 267-7223.

Board of Nursing (266-3735): MARY ANN CLARK (RN), *chairperson;* JANE A. TRAVIS (RN), *vice chairperson;* JANICE A. KERLEY (LPN), *secretary;* JOHN J. BARTKOWSKI, JACQUELINE JOHNSRUD, ROSELLA VAN HOLLEN (RNs); EVELYN MALONEY (LPN); TERESA M. ELGUEZABEL, ELLEN M. RYAN (public members).

Examining Council on Licensed Practical Nurses: MARSHA LEE (RN), *chairperson;* DEBORA BERGERON (LPN), *vice chairperson;* JANICE A. KERLEY (LPN), *secretary;* SIGNE HILL (RN), CAROLYN VAN BRUNT (LPN).

Examining Council on Registered Nurses: GEORGE BRAUNSTEIN, *chairperson;* MARY ANN CLARK, *vice chairperson;* DARLENE WEIS, *secretary;* MAUREEN E. O'BRIEN (all RNs appointed by Board of Nursing).

Accounting Examining Board (266-3020): DONALD R. HENRICKSON, *chairperson;* SUSAN J. REINARDY, *vice chairperson;* MICHELLE SERTO, *secretary;* JOSEPH K. BUTALA, HOWARD M. SCHNOLL; EARL G. KNITT, MARCH SCHULTZ (public members).

Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of (266-1397):

Architects' Section: MATTHIAS R. GOEBEL, *chairperson;* ARLAN KAY, *vice chairperson;* BRIAN F. LARSON, *secretary;* KATHRYN TEETERS, JUDITH L. ROSE (public members).

Engineers' Section: EDWARD P. CRANLEY, *chairperson;* PREMAL SHETH, *vice chairperson;* JEANNE PLUMMER (public member), *secretary;* STEPHEN P. ADAMS, LESTER C. BILLER (public member).

Designers' Section: MARVIN P. KREUSEL, *chairperson;* LYNNE LECOUNT, *vice chairperson;* WILLIAM H. REIGEL; STEVE EDL, vacancy (public members).

Land Surveyors' Section: DONALD PAULSON, *chairperson;* MARY HALL SULLIVAN (public member), *vice chairperson;* PHILIP E. KLEIN (public member), *secretary;* FREDERICK COPP, BERNARD WATERMOLEN.

Barbers Examining Board (266-1574): HENRY H. MOORE, JR., *chairperson;* KENNETH GARVES, *vice chairperson;* DONNA ARNOTT, *secretary;* DUANE E. CLUMPNER, CURTIS D. WELLS; CAROL BOLZAK, ARTHUR KETTUNEN (public members).

Bingo Control Board (266-2775): NORMAN E. ANDERSON, *chairperson;* NICK CHECK, *vice chairperson;* JOHN R. JOYCE, WILLIAM R. SAUEY, SHIRLEY SCHMERLING.

Chiropractic Examining Board (267-9377): MEREDITH H. BAKKE, *chairperson;* RAYMOND E. BREITBACH, *vice chairperson;* MICHAEL PERDZIAK, *secretary;* ROBERT J. BITTNER; DONALD E. CHRISTENSEN, vacancy (public members).

Cosmetology Examining Board (266-1630): CLAUDIA BERRY MIRAN (public member), *chairperson;* DIANE N. BARNIDGE, (cosmetologist), *vice chairperson;* GAIL E. WARNECKI (cosmetologist), *secretary;* DIANE M. ANDREWS, RUBY L. JACKSON, JENNIFER H. OLSON, DONNE G. ROEHLING, vacancy (cosmetologists); MARLIN NEWVILLE (public member).

Dentistry Examining Board (266-1396): KATHLEEN KELLY, *chairperson;* DAVID D. CRANE, *vice chairperson;* ROBERT J. MORK, *secretary;* DIANE K. BERGSCHNEIDER (dental hygienist), EVA DAHL, COLEMAN GERTLER; JEFFREY LEAVELL, MARY K. RYAN (public members).

Funeral Directors Examining Board (266-1574): JO DEMARS (public member), *chairperson;* R. GRAY BETZER, *vice chairperson;* JOSEPH L. WATKINS, JR., *secretary;* ROMAN M. JUNGERS, JAMES A. SASS; vacancy (public member).

Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board (267-9377): THOMAS PIPPIN, *chairperson;* CLARENCE J. WELSCH, *vice chairperson;* JULIANA STARR JORNT (audiologist), *secretary;* THOMAS W. GROSSMAN (M.D.), JIM KIESOW; NANCY J. COFFEY, ROLAND CROSS (public members).

Medical Examining Board (266-2811): GWEN T. JACKSON (public member), *chairperson;* G. THOMAS PFAEHLER, *secretary;* HELEN AHN, GEORGE W. ARNDT, JUDY CRAIN (public member), ARLENE DELP (D.O.), DOUGLAS G. DEVAN, JAMES L. ESSWEIN, JOSEPH L. OUSLEY, H. MOWAT WALDREN; KENNETH VISTE (chairperson, Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council) (nonvoting member).

Physical Therapists Examining Council: MICHAEL J. COSTELLO, *chairperson;* VICKI GRAZIANO, *vice chairperson;* DIXIE HETTINGA, *secretary;* MARY ANN THEDINGA (public member) (all except public member are appointed by Medical Examining Board).

Council on Physician's Assistants: ROSALIE MURPHY, *chairperson;* GLEN D. BRANDT, *vice chairperson;* KAREN G. COBB (public member), *secretary;* MARK GROSS (designee of vice chancellor for health sciences, UW-Madison); MILT VIERGUTZ.

Podiatrists Examining Council: PATRICIA D. STRUCK (public member), *chairperson;* ROBERT L. HUME, *vice chairperson;* EDWARD HOMMEL, *secretary;* MARK JULSRUD (all except public member are appointed by Medical Examining Board).

Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board (266-7085): MICHAEL KITTLESON (administrator), *chairperson;* ROY T. SHOEMAKER (administrator), *secretary;* WANDA PRIESLER, BARBARA K. SCHMIT, HERBERT J. WILSON (administrators); ELAINE LEVENTHAL (M.D.); JERRY H. JENSEN (designee of secretary of health and social services); VIRGINIA HEIM, HELEN E. ROBINSON (public members); vacancy (nurse).

Optometry Examining Board (266-0729): KAREN MERKLE, *chairperson;* LLOYD MILAVITZ, *vice chairperson;* LYNDA FARRAR, *secretary;* R.W. AHLSTROM, DONALD O'KEEFE; MARY BETH ARNETT, DAISY DUBIAS (public members).

Pharmacy Examining Board (266-8394): KENNETH SCHAEFER, *chairperson;* ROD C. BOHN, *vice chairperson;* CHARLES W. LANG, *secretary;* D. JACK MYERS, PAMELA A. PLOETZ; JOAN G. HEDDEN, JOSE OLIVIERI (public members).

Psychology Examining Board (266-0729): ASHER R. PACHT, *chairperson;* JOANN MYRICK, *vice chairperson;* REBECCA BARDWELL, *secretary;* SYLVIA B. RIMM; VALENA H. BURKE, TEE HEISER (public members).

Real Estate Board (266-5450): LINDA SCHLAVENSKY, *chairperson;* JOHN J. POEHLMANN, *vice chairperson;* SUZANNE DOHNER (public member), *secretary;* PETER J. SCHILS, JAN SILVERS; ESTHER M. ASPENSON, WILLIAM R. TISDALE (public members).

Veterinary Examining Board (266-1626): MARJORIE LOSCH, *chairperson;* MAE HILLESTAD (public member), *vice chairperson;* BETTY C. SEEFLUTH (public member), *secretary;* RONALD F. FLANSBURG, HANS KALINKA, GARY H. NEWMAN, DEBORAH L. SCHROEDER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8935, Madison 53708; location: 1400 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2112.

Publications: *Real Estate, Charitable Organizations, and Private Detectives:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code Relating to the Practice of Real Estate; Charitable Organizations Unit Quarterly Report on Registered Charitable Organizations; Study Manual for the Private Detective Examination. *Bingo Control Board:* Bulletins of Information for Licensees; Bingo Control Act; Guidelines for Bingo in Wisconsin. *Accounting Examining Board:* Wisconsin Accounting Law Including Statutes and Administrative Code. *Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code Relating to Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers, and Land Surveyors. *Barbers Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code Relating to Barbering. *Chiropractic Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code Relating to Chiropractic. *Cosmetology Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code Relating to Cosmetology. *Dentistry Examining Board:* Biennial Directory; Dentistry Law and Administrative Code. *Funeral Directors Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code Relating to Funeral Directing and Embalming. *Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code Relating to Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters. *Medical Examining Board:* Biennial Register of Physicians, Surgeons and Osteopaths, Physical Therapists and Podiatrists; Medical Practices Act and Wisconsin Administrative Code. *Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board:* Wisconsin Law and Administrative Code Governing Nursing Home Administrators. *Optometry Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code Relating to Optometry. *Pharmacy Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code Relating to Pharmacy. *Board of Nursing:* Wisconsin Directory of Accredited Schools of Nursing; Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code Relating to Nursing. *Psychology Examining Board:* Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code Relating to Psychology. *Veterinary Examining Board:* Wisconson Statutes and Administrative Code Relating to Veterinary. *General Administration of Department of Regulation and Licensing:* Biennial Report; Weekly List of Meetings and Hearings; Regulatory Digest; Directory of Board Appointments; and Board Member Manual.

Number of Employes: 108.50.

Total Budget 1985-1987: $9,557,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.40.

History: The Department of Regulation and Licensing was created in 1967 by Chapter 75 (the executive branch reorganization act) to provide centralized administrative services to the examining boards which regulate certain professions. Fourteen boards, all formerly separate agencies, were consolidated and attached to the department. The department currently includes 17 boards.

The reorganization act also transferred some direct licensing and registration functions to the department. These include licensing of private detectives and detective agencies, charitable organizations, and professional fund raisers and solicitors. Between 1967 and 1979 several new boards were created and 3 boards were transferred from the Department of Health and Social Services.

Legislation enacted in the 1979 session eliminated the Watchmaking and Athletic Examining Boards and transferred the Pharmacy Internship Board to the University of Wisconsin. Licensing of peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen was also eliminated. Boxing regulation was transferred to the department.

The department's responsibilities have changed significantly since its creation. Initially, it performed routine housekeeping functions for the examining boards which functioned as independent agencies. Subsequently, a series of laws were enacted to centralize within the department additional administrative functions previously performed by the boards. Legislation enacted in 1975 permitted the department to hire all staff except 5 executive secretaries and the administrator of the Division of Nurses. The 1977 budget modified the funding structure of the boards and the department by creating a single appropriation funded by standard fees charged to licensees of all boards.

The 1979 budget permitted the department to reorganize its structure by grouping similar functions into discrete staff units, eliminating the 5 executive secretary positions and the position of administrator of the Division of Nurses. The 1985 budget created a variable examination and renewal fee structure.

Department Units	History
Accounting Examining Board	Ch. 337, Laws of 1913, created the Board of Accountancy.
Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers & Land Surveyors, Examining Board of	Ch. 644, Laws of 1917, created Board of Examiners of Architects. Ch. 486, Laws of 1931, expanded the board to include engineers. Ch. 547, Laws of 1955, expanded the board to include land surveyors. Ch. 446, Laws of 1969, renamed it to its present name.
Barbers Examining Board	Ch. 221, Laws of 1915, created a Committee of Examiners in Barbering in the State Board of Health. Ch. 75, Laws of 1967, merged the Board of Health into the Department of Health and Social Services. Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the Barbers Examining Council to DRL from the Department of Health and Social Services and changed the name.
Bingo Control Board	Ch. 156, Laws of 1973, created the board.
Chiropractic Examining Board	Ch. 408, Laws of 1925, created Board of Examiners in Chiropractic.
Cosmetology Examining Board	Ch. 431, Laws of 1939, created a Board of Examiners in Cosmetology within the State Board of Health. Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred it from Department of Health and Social Services to DRL.
Dentistry Examining Board	Ch. 129, Laws of 1885, created the Board of Dental Examiners.
Funeral Directors Examining Board	Ch. 420, Laws of 1905, authorized the State Board of Health to examine and license embalmers. Ch. 39, Laws of 1975, transferred the board from Department of Health and Social Services to DRL.
Hearing Aid Dealers & Fitters Examining Board	Ch. 300, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Medical Examining Board	Ch. 264, Laws of 1897, created the Board of Medical Examiners.
Physical Therapist Examining Council	Ch. 327, Laws of 1967, created the council to advise the board.
Physician's Assistants, Council on	Ch. 149, Laws of 1973, created the council to advise the board.
Podiatrist Examining Council	Ch. 327, Laws of 1967, created the council to advise the board.
Nursing, Board of	Ch. 346, Laws of 1911, created the board.
Nurses, Examining Council on Licensed Practical	Ch. 402, Laws of 1949, created the Committee of Examiners for Trained Practical Nurses.
Nurses, Examining Council on Registered	Ch. 365, Laws of 1921, created a Board of Examiners for Nurses in the Board of Health.
Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board	Ch. 478, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Optometry Examining Board	Ch. 488, Laws of 1915, created the Board of Examiners in Optometry.
Pharmacy Examining Board	Ch. 167, Laws of 1882, created the Board of Pharmacy.
Psychology Examining Board	Ch. 290, Laws of 1969, created the board.
Real Estate Board	Ch. 656, Laws of 1919, created the Real Estate Brokers Board, later renamed Real Estate Commission. Ch. 94, Laws of 1981, made the board advisory to DRL on all matters except discipline of licensees.
Veterinary Examining Board	Ch. 294, Laws of 1961, created the Board of Veterinary Examiners.

Organization: The secretary of the department is appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve at the governor's pleasure. The secretary appoints a deputy secretary, an executive assistant, and the heads of various subunits.

The boards attached to the department are comprised primarily of members of the professions and occupations they regulate. In 1975, the Legislature added at least one public member to each board. Another public member was added to most boards in 1984. Public members may have no ties with the profession they regulate. All board members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

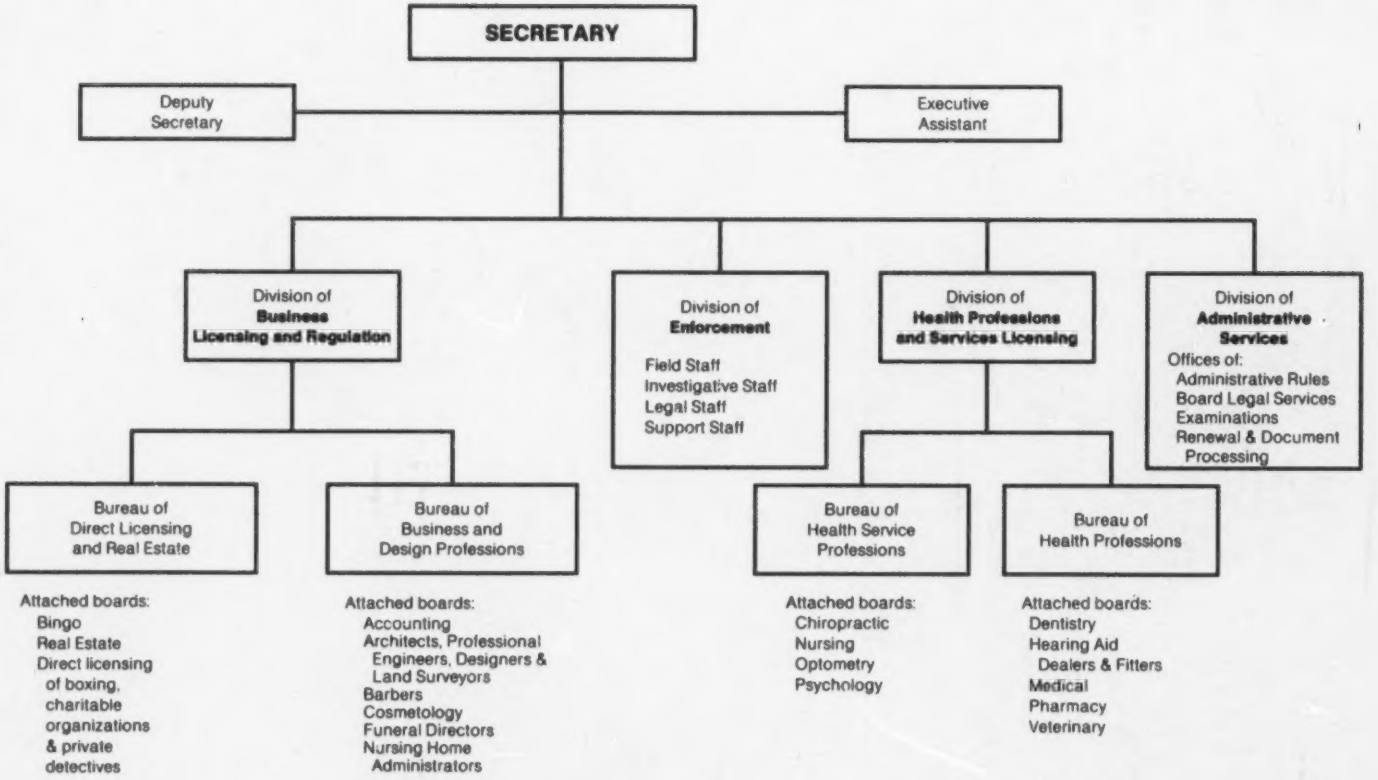
The Board of Nursing appoints Examining Councils on Registered Nurses and Licensed Practical Nurses.

The Medical Examining Board appoints 3 professional members to the Physical Therapist Examining Council, 3 professional members to the Podiatrists Examining Council and 3 professional members to serve on the 5-member Council on Physician's Assistants. Public members are appointed to each council by the governor.

The Examining Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors consists of 4 separate sections, which regulate their respective professions.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides administrative services to the boards. These services include bookkeeping, payroll, accounting, license renewal, preparation of the budget,

DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING



purchasing, arrangements for meetings and hearings, legal counsel, and the provision of staff. The department also investigates and prosecutes complaints against licensees, assists boards with examination development and administration, and assists with drafting of statute and administrative rule revision requests.

In addition to providing services to the boards, the department is also responsible for regulating real estate brokers and salespersons, charitable organizations, professional fund raisers and solicitors, boxing, private detectives, bingo and raffles.

The boards are responsible for regulating the professions in the public interest. Within statutory limits, they determine education and experience requirements for licensure, develop and evaluate licensing examinations, and establish standards of professional conduct. These standards are enforced through inspection programs and action on complaints from the public. If it is determined that a licensee has violated laws or rules of the board, his or her license may be limited, suspended, revoked or the license may be reprimanded.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides the boards and the department with centralized word processing, license renewal, data processing, examination and legal services, as well as generalized services such as purchasing and mailing. The division includes 4 offices. The *Renewal and Document Processing Office* provides document processing services and performs license renewal functions. The *Office of Examinations* assists with the development and validation of licensing examinations and also provides examination administration services. The *Office of Board Legal Services* provides legal counsel, hearing examiner services, and technical assistance in writing and revising administrative rules.

The *Division of Business Licensing and Regulation* serves the boards in various areas of business and also has direct licensing responsibilities. It includes the *Bureau of Direct Licensing and Real Estate*, which licenses real estate brokers and salespersons, registers cemetery associations and corporations and salespersons, licenses private detectives and detective agencies, registers charitable organizations, professional fundraisers and professional solicitors. The bureau is also responsible for providing services to boards which regulate bingo and raffles and is responsible for the regulation of boxing exhibitions. The *Bureau of Business and Design Professions* provides services to the Examining Boards of Accounting; Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors; Barbers; Cosmetology; Funeral Directors; and Nursing Home Administrators.

The *Division of Enforcement* is responsible for investigating complaints against licensees of the boards and the department and for commencing formal disciplinary action against licensees. It is also responsible for inspecting barber shops, beauty and electrolysis salons, schools of barbering and cosmetology, new drugstores and drugstores upon a change of ownership, and new funeral establishments. Real estate brokers' trust accounts and the financial records of bingo organizations are audited by the division.

The *Division of Health Professions and Services Licensing* provides services to the boards which regulate health care professions. It includes 2 bureaus. The *Bureau of Health Service Professions* provides services to the Boards of Chiropractors, Nursing, Optometry, and Psychology; and, the *Bureau of Health Professions* provides services to the Boards of Dentistry, Hearing Aid Dealers and Fitters, Medical, Pharmacy and Veterinary.

Interagency Relationships: The *Medical Examining Board's* Advisory Council on Physician's Assistants works in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents in establishing educational programs for physician's assistants at the undergraduate level.

The *Pharmacy Examining Board* performs regulatory functions in relation to prescription drug handling and distribution by persons within the state, while the federal Food and Drug Administration and Bureau of Narcotic and Dangerous Drugs perform regulatory functions in relation to drug manufacturing and distribution in interstate commerce. The board has a contractual relationship with the State Controlled Substances Board which has the power to promulgate rules regarding controlled substances. The board and the Division of Criminal Investigation in the state Department of Justice have concurrent responsibility for enforcement of state narcotic and dangerous drug laws.

Office of the Commissioner of SAVINGS AND LOAN

Commissioner: LEO MORTENSEN.

Deputy Commissioner: HAROLD N. LEE, JR.

Administrative Division: vacancy.

Examination Division: EDWARD L. BRINSON, *director.*

Legal Division: THOMAS M. BOYKOFF, *general counsel.*

Management Information Division: RICHARD J. ROENSPIES, *director.*

Savings and Loan Review Board: WILLIAM PODEWILS, *chairperson;* WILLIAM D. KARY, *vice chairperson;* MICHAEL T. CROWLEY, JR., SANDRA J. EKLUND, ROBERT S. GAISWINKLER, PATRICIA M. HEIM, NANCY SCHRAUFNAGEL.

Mailing Address: Room 502, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1821.

Publications: Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations; Biennial Report; reprint sections of Wisconsin Statutes and Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Number of Employes: 17.50.

Total Budget 1985-87: $1,636,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.82.

History: The Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan has been an independent regulatory agency since 1947, when a separate Savings and Loan Association Department was created (Chapter 411). Prior to that time savings and loan associations were within the jurisdiction of the Banking Commission. It was renamed the Savings and Loan Department in 1949, and the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan in 1967.

Organization: The office is under the direction and supervision of the commissioner, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 6-year term. The commissioner is required to have 5 years' minimum experience either as an executive officer of a savings and loan association or service in a savings and loan supervisory authority. A deputy commissioner, appointed by the commissioner with the consent of the Savings and Loan Review Board, supervises the operation of the 4 divisions within the office. The experience requirement for the deputy commissioner is 3 years.

The 7-member Savings and Loan Review Board is an independent part of the agency. Its members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve staggered 4-year terms. At least 5 members shall have 10 years' experience in the savings and loan business in this state.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan is responsible for the supervision of state-chartered savings and loan associations and the enforcement of Chapter 215, Wisconsin Statutes; the administrative rules pertaining to savings and loan associations; and other laws governing the operation of savings and loan associations.

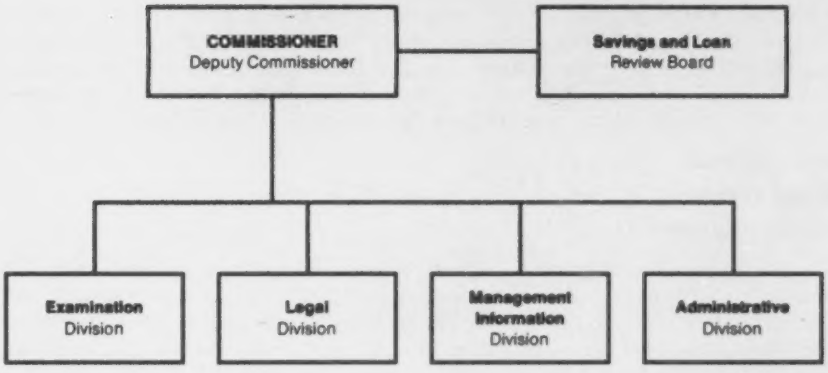
Unit Functions:

The *Administrative Division* coordinates and controls all budget and fiscal operations, prepares agency publications and disseminates information to government, industry and public sectors.

The *Examination Division* with its field examination staff conducts regular and special examinations of state-chartered savings and loan associations to analyze and evaluate the financial affairs of each association in order to identify adverse trends, weaknesses in the association policies and procedures, and violations of rules and regulations. In conjunction with its examination function, the division enforces the rules and regulations under which associations operate and institutes corrective action for those matters of supervisory concern identified through the examination process.

The *Legal Division* provides day-to-day legal advice in connection with the agency's various unit functions. In addition, the division conducts agency hearings, drafts agency rules, and handles applications for new charters and branches.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SAVINGS AND LOAN



SAVINGS AND LOAN

The *Management Information Division* provides systems analysis, computer programming, and operational support. Functions include selection of equipment and vendor-supplied software, review of data centers serving the savings and loan industry and consultation on office automation.

The independent *Savings and Loan Review Board* advises the commissioner and assists in agency rule-making. The board also serves as an appellate body for those wishing to appeal any action taken by the commissioner.

Interagency Relationships: The office works with the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation through the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in conducting joint examinations of state-chartered insured savings and loan associations. The office also works with the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions and the Office of the Commissioner of Banking to resolve consumer complaints involving state-chartered savings and loan associations and to handle other matters of mutual concern.

Office of the Commissioner of SECURITIES

Commissioner: ULICE PAYNE, JR., 266-3433.

Deputy Commissioner: ANN MARIE BRADY, 266-3432.
Office of General Counsel: RANDALL E. SCHUMANN, *general counsel,* 266-2139.
Administration, Policy and Budget, Division of: STEPHANIE W. THORN, *administrator,* 266-3583.
Enforcement, Division of: PATRICIA D. STRUCK, *chief attorney,* 266-8559.
Licensing and Regulation, Division of: KENNETH L. HOJNACKI, *administrator,* 266-7824.
Securities and Franchise Registration, Division of: JAMES R. FISCHER, *administrator,* 266-3289.

Mailing Address: Box 1768, Madison 53701; location: 111 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-3431. Toll-free hotline: Greater Dane County area — (608) 266-3431; Greater Milwaukee area — (414) 342-3020; remainder of state — (800) 362-3020.

Publications: Bimonthly Securities Bulletin ($15/year); Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law, Wisconsin Corporate Take-Over Law and Wisconsin Franchise Investment Law ($2 for booklet containing all 3 laws); Administrative Rules of the Commissioner adopted under the Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law, Wisconsin Corporate Take-Over Law and Wisconsin Franchise Investment Law ($2); Investing — Questions and Answers ($2); A Small Business Guide to Capital-Raising Under Wisconsin's Securities Laws ($2); Stocks, Bonds and Other Notes for Investors ($1); Securities/Franchise Investor Protection ($1); Biennial Report.

Number of Employes: 29.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $2,292,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.85.

History: Early laws enacted by states to protect the public against securities frauds were commonly referred to as "blue sky" laws. Wisconsin's first "blue sky" law was enacted in 1913, and revised successively in 1919, 1933 and 1941. The Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law was enacted as Chapter 71, Laws of 1969, following a Legislative Council study. Present state securities law is based on a uniform act adopted by more than two-thirds of the states. In 1971, the legislature enacted the franchise investment law (Chapter 241) and the corporate take-over law (Chapter 300). All of these laws, which continue Wisconsin's tradition of comprehensive securities regulation, are now administered by the Office of the Commissioner of Securities.

From 1913 until 1939, securities regulation was under the jurisdiction of first, the Railroad Commission, then the Public Service Commission, and finally, the Banking Commission. The office was created as an independent regulatory agency by Chaper 68, Laws of 1939. It was continued and given its present name by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (the executive branch reorganization act).

Organization: The commissioner of securities is appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of 6 years. The commissioner appoints a deputy commissioner, who serves at the pleasure of the commissioner.

The Office of the Commissioner of Securities is organized into 4 divisions and an Office of General Counsel. These are headed by administrators or chief attorneys who, together with their employes, are members of the classified civil service.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Securities regulates the sale of securities, franchise investments, and corporate take-over offers in Wisconsin for the protection of the investing public. The office licenses broker-dealers, agents and investment advisors, audits brokerages and investigates complaints involving illegal sales of securities, frauds and embezzlements. It also renders legal opinions and responds to inquiries concerning registrations, licenses and interpretation of securities law.

Unit Functions:

The *Commissioner of Securities* establishes overall policy, coordinates programs, determines the relationship of the office with those whom the agency regulates, other branches of state government and the general public, and appoints special advisory committees.

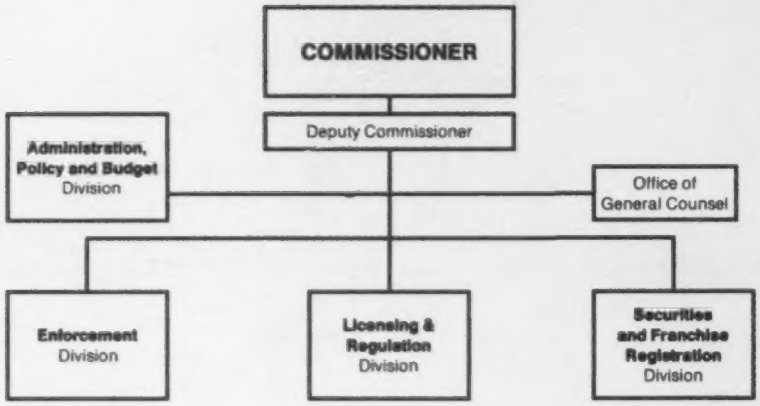
The *Deputy Commissioner* insures the implementation of all policy decisions rendered by the commissioner and also has major responsibility for day-to-day agency administration.

The *Office of General Counsel* provides legal advice to the commissioner, the deputy commissioner and all agency divisions. It issues formal interpretive and legal opinions relating to securities law matters and the availability of securities exemptions. It also conducts reviews of pre-offering exemption notices. The Office of General Counsel is also responsible for preparing administrative rule revisions and for coordinating statutory revisions.

The *Division of Administration, Policy and Budget* provides executive assistance to the commissioner and deputy commissioner, is responsible for the agency's budget and management analysis program, directs the agency's fiscal management, provides administrative and operational support, represents the office to other state agencies and handles all matters relating to personnel.

The *Division of Enforcement* is responsible for resolving all enforcement-related securities, franchise and corporate take-over matters. It conducts investigations and drafts all proposed enforcement-related administrative orders to be issued by the office and any civil injunctions or referrals of criminal proceedings to the Department of Justice or to a district attorney. Division

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF SECURITIES



SECURITIES

staff respond to enforcement inquiries and maintain a "hotline" for tips concerning fraud and embezzlement.

The *Division of Licensing and Regulation* is charged with reviewing license applications and licensing broker-dealers, agents and investment advisors. It conducts field examinations of broker-dealer offices. The division also performs surveillance and conducts investigations of alleged violations of applicable statutory and administrative rule provisions under the direction of the chief attorney of the Division of Enforcement. Division staff respond to inquiries from the customers of broker-dealers about particular transactions.

The *Division of Securities and Franchise Registration* reviews securities and franchise investment offerings for registration in Wisconsin and may recommend disallowance of a registration to the commissioner if the sale of the offering would be unfair or inequitable to purchasers. Division staff also respond to inquiries about particular registration applications and notice filings.

Interagency Relationships: The office works jointly with the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance in registering securities issues involving state-licensed insurance companies and maintains a working relationship with the Commissioner of Banking and Secretary of State. Further, the office works in cooperation with both the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Association of Securities Dealers, and the securities commissioners of other states in the North American Securities Administrators Association, Inc. with a view toward achieving maximum uniformity in the form and content of registration statements, license applications and reports. Enforcement activities are coordinated with these agencies, the attorney general, and other law enforcement bodies.

Functional Area:

EDUCATION

ARTS BOARD

See ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF under *General Executive Functions* for description.

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

Board Members: JOAN HOLDEN (public member), *chairperson;* DONALD ROSENBERG (private education member), *vice chairperson;* SENATOR GARY R. GEORGE (Senate majority member), SENATOR JAMES E. HARSDORF (Senate minority member), REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD GROBSCHMIDT (Assembly majority member), REPRESENTATIVE FRANCIS BYERS (Assembly minority member); RONALD C. BORNSTEIN (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System), RUTH C. CLUSEN (UW Board of Regents member), GLENN DAVISON (designee of director, State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education), ERNEST HENDRICKS (public member), CHARLOTTE MCESSY (public education member), ROBERT J. BODDEN (designee of secretary, Department of Administration), STEVE LARSON (chairperson, Council on Public Radio), EILEEN LITTIG (chairperson, Council on Public Television), LYLE C. MARTENS (chairperson, Council on Instructional Telecommunications), LESLYN SHIRES (designee of State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Executive Director: PAUL M. NORTON.

Deputy Director: LARRY DICKERSON, 273-5501.

Educative Services Division: NANCY BAUER, *administrator,* 273-5523.

Engineering Division: WILLIAM WOODS, *administrator,* 273-5521.

Radio Network Programming Division: JACK MITCHELL, *administrator,* 273-5999.

TV Network Programming/Operations Division: BYRON KNIGHT, *administrator,* 273-5512.

Administrative Services Division: TED TOBIE, *administrator,* 273-5502.

Field Engineering: JAMES SHEETZ, *manager,* (414) 735-5180.

Network Technical Operations: DON MORAN, *manager,* 273-5522.

Program Information: WILLIAM ESTES, *manager,* 273-5515.

Public Information: JAMES BATT, 273-5510.

Council on Public Radio: STEVE LARSON, *chairperson;* (consists of members of the board of the Wisconsin Public Radio Association).

Council on Public Television: EILEEN LITTIG, *chairperson;* MAUREEN KINNEY, CAROLYN MICHALSKI, ROBERT ROSENAK, RICHARD A. WISNEWSKI.

Mailing Address: 3319 West Beltline Highway, Madison 53713-2899.

Telephone: (608) 273-5500.

Publications: Radio Program Guide; Television Program Guide; Biennial Report; ECB General Information Brochure; Teachers' Manuals and Schedules for Instructional Programs on the Wisconsin Educational Television and SCA Radio Networks; UHF Tuning Guides; Parade of Programs ITV schedule booklet; Interconnect Newsletter; Tape Dubbing Service Catalogue.

Number of Employes: 93.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $19,657,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.57.

History: Originally created as the State Radio Council by Chapter 570, Laws of 1945 (a prior nonstatutory Radio Council had existed briefly under the University of Wisconsin), the agency was renamed the Educational Broadcasting Division, under the supervision and direction of the Educational Broadcasting Board, and attached to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. Chapter 349 of the same year, however, renamed the board as the Educational Communications Board. The board's membership was revised by Chapter 175, Laws of 1969. It was established as an independent agency with further revisions in its board membership by Chapter 100, Laws of 1971. Board membership was again revised by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 (the budget). WisAct 29 also created the Council on Public Radio and the Council on Public Television to advise the executive director.

Organization: The Educational Communications Board is comprised of 16 members consisting of 4 members of the Legislature — 2 each from the Senate and Assembly, representing the majority and minority parties — appointed as are members of standing committees; the secretary of the Department of Administration, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of the University of Wisconsin System and the director of the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education (or their designees); one member appointed to a 4-year term by the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin System; the 3 chairpersons of the Council on Instructional Telecommunications (Department of Public Instruction), the Council on Public Radio and the Council on Public Television; one representative of public schools and one representative of private schools, and 2 public members, all appointed to 4-year terms by the governor.

The board itself operates a committee structure which incorporates the following: 1) Facilities Committee, which makes recommendations on the technical aspects of the construction and operation of broadcast telecommunications technologies and the networks; 2) Programming Committee, which makes recommendations on policy regarding quality and scheduling of programming on the Wisconsin Educational Radio and Television Networks; 3) Executive/Finance Committee, which makes policy recommendations to the board on long-range goals as a basis for board decision making, and on policy related to personnel and budget matters.

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Communications Board, licensee for the Wisconsin Educational Radio and TV Networks, operates a Network Technical Facility, transmitters, translators, microwave interconnects and other related electronic hardware for the delivery of instructional and informational programming to Wisconsin residents. The ECB seeks input from educational organizations and institutions in the state to assist them in fulfilling radio and television programming needs and other telecommunication delivery services. The ECB buys or contracts for the production of programs, and schedules them for broadcast on the networks. While most instructional programs are designed for students in the elementary/secondary classroom, an increasing amount of programming is also broadcast for vocational and technical students, students enrolled in institutions of higher education, and adults who wish to continue their education without actively pursuing a certificate or degree. Specifically, the agency:

1. Plans, develops, constructs, operates and maintains the Wisconsin educational radio and television networks;

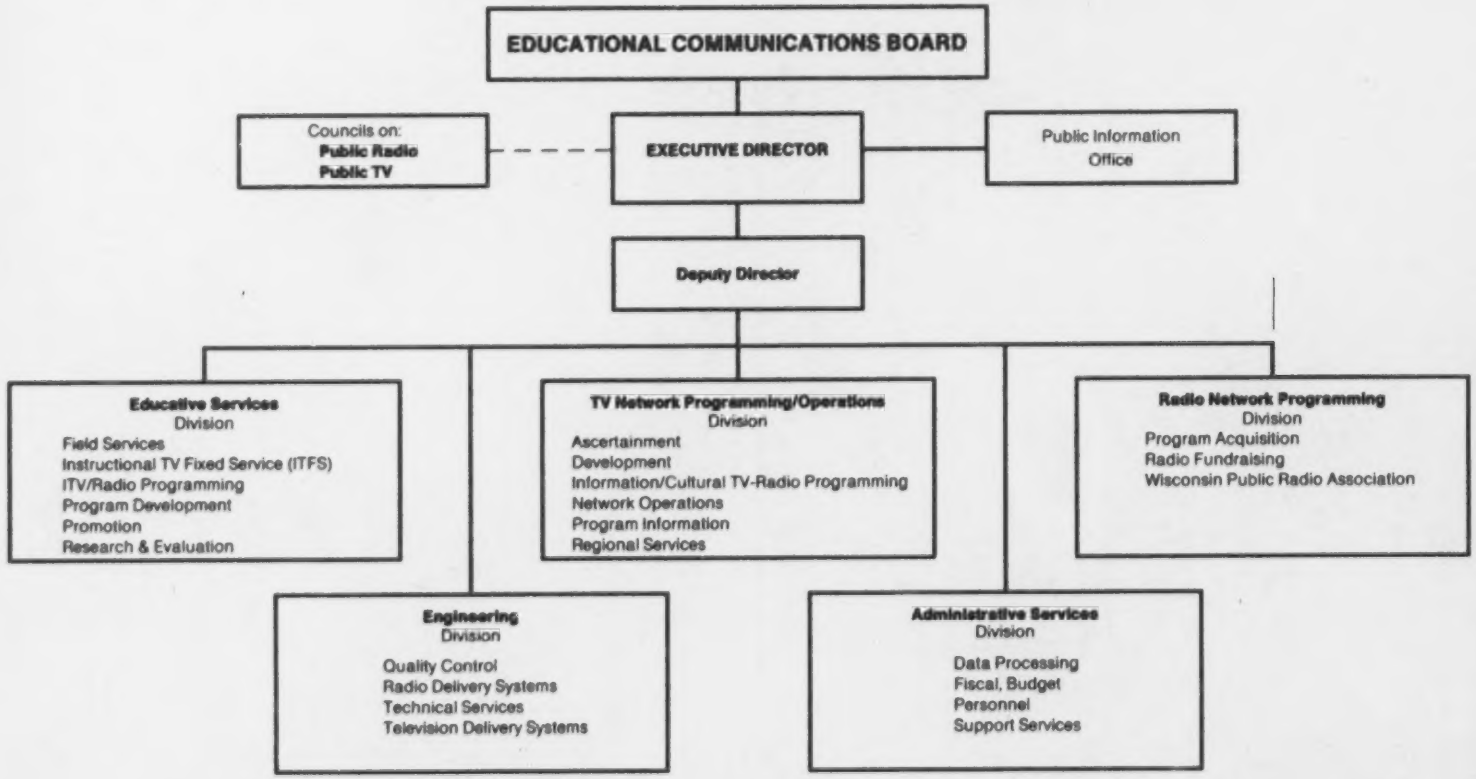
2. Reviews, advises and coordinates the joint radio and television efforts of educational agencies and institutions;

3. Acts as the central clearinghouse and source of information regarding state educational radio and television;

4. Receives and disburses state, federal, and private funds and engages or contracts for such personnel and facilities as are necessary to carry out its responsibilities; and

5. Furnishes leadership in securing adequate funding for statewide joint use of radio and television for educational and cultural purposes.

To carry out these mandates, the agency has built UHF television transmitters in the areas of Green Bay, Menomonie/Eau Claire, La Crosse, Wausau, and Park Falls and TV translators in Ellison Bay, River Falls and Bloomington. The ECB holds construction permits for translators planned for Burnett and Florence Counties. The one AM station and 8 FM stations of the


EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD
Councils on:
Public Radio
Public TV
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Public Information Office
Deputy Director
Educative Services
Division
Field Services
Instructional TV Fixed Service (ITFS)
ITV/Radio Programming
Program Development
Promotion
Research & Evaluation
TV Network Programming/Operations
Division
Ascertainment
Development
Information/Cultural TV-Radio Programming
Network Operations
Program Information
Regional Services
Radio Network Programming
Division
Program Acquisition
Radio Fundraising
Wisconsin Public Radio Association
Engineering
Division
Quality Control
Radio Delivery Systems
Technical Services
Television Delivery Systems
Administrative Services
Division
Data Processing
Fiscal, Budget
Personnel
Support Services

Wisconsin Educational Radio Network have been upgraded in recent years to enhance broadcast transmission quality. The board is now developing Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS) transmitters in 13 communities throughout the state.

Unit Functions: The *TV Network Programming/Operations Division* — comprised of 1) TV network programming, 2) TV fundraising, and 3) regional office services — provides informal instructional and informational programming to the general public. The ECB operates 3 offices outside its Madison headquarters: one in Green Bay, one in Menomonie and one in Appleton. ECB staff in these offices are responsible for station development, liaison and coordination with area educational institutions, promotion, production coordination of local radio and television broadcast programming and supervision of area Instructional Television Fixed Services (ITFS) offerings.

The division also seeks funds from listeners, viewers and other private sources for the purpose of funding and promoting the programming broadcast on the network.

The *Educative Services Division* provides formal instructional programs and materials to students enrolled in educational institutions of the state, utilizing broadcast public television, public radio SCA (FM sideband) broadcasting, computer networks, and a statewide Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS) system.

The *Radio Network Programming Division* provides informational and cultural programming to the general public over the 9 stations of the Wisconsin Educational Radio Network (Wisconsin Public Radio).

The *Engineering Division* is responsible for developing, operating and maintaining statewide telecommunication systems used to deliver educational programming, data and related services.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides support activities for planning, financial, personnel, data processing, and other administrative-type services to all other units.

The *Council on Public Radio* consists of members of the board of the Wisconsin Public Radio Association. The 5-members of the *Council on Public Television* are appointed to 4-year terms by the governor from recommendations made by local public television support groups. Both councils act in an advisory capacity to the ECB.

Interagency Relationships: The Educational Communications Board works closely with other educational agencies in the state to develop educational telecommunications systems. To achieve this end, it seeks financial support from various federal agencies and other funding sources.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD

Members: JERRY MADISON (public member), *chairperson;* RICHARD SAWICKI (public representative), *vice chairperson;* BARBARA TAYLOR (private higher education institution representative), *secretary;* DR. HERBERT GROVER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction). Representing public institutions of higher education: RUTH CLUSEN, EDITH FINLAYSON, FRANK NIKOLAY (UW System regents); JAMES ELLIOTT, FERDINAND LEYVA (Wisconsin Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board members). Representing private institutions of higher education: JUDITH C. MURPHY, REV. JOHN P. RAYNOR, S.J., CAROL TOUSSAINT, vacancy. Public members: DR. RONALD H. LINGREN, MIKE MULLEN, vacancy. Student members: MENTHA BOLTON, CARRIE L. LOKKEN, JULIE ANN PARKER.

Executive Secretary: ROBERT H. DEZONIA, Ph.D.

Deputy Secretary: LAMONT S. JONES.

Administrative and Fiscal Services, Division of: LAMONT S. JONES, *acting administrator.*

Programs and Policy, Division of: DONAVAN FOWLER, *administrator.*

Personnel, Office of: GEORGE CORNING, *director.*

Council on Financial Aids: MARTY MUENZMAIER (student), *chairperson;* SUE BRUDRIS, TERRY HURLEY, LINDA MCQUADE, ROBERT POPEK, CONNIE REUSCHLEIN, GARY SEEMAN, (students appointed by representative student groups); JOY DELIE, JANE HOJAN-CLARK, BRUCE MCCONNELL, JAN MORRIS, MARY ROGGEMAN, RON ROSENBERG, WILLIAM ROWE (elected by Wisconsin Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7885, Madison 53707; location: 25 West Main Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 267-2206.

Publications: Biennial Report 83-85; WHEG/TG Policies and Procedures Manual.

Number of Employes: 179.50.

Total Budget 1985-87: $81,392,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.67.

History: The State Commission for Academic Facilities was created in 1963 (Chapter 573) to administer Title I of the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 in Wisconsin. In 1965, Chapter 264 gave the commission student financial aid responsibilities and changed its name to the State Commission for Higher Educational Aids. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed it the Higher Educational Aids Board. In 1967, the board organized the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation in accord with Sec. 39.33 of the statutes to administer the Guaranteed Student Loan Program. In 1984, the corporation separated from the board with an independent board of directors, president, and administrative staff for the corporation under Chapter 181, Wisconsin Statutes.

Organization: The Higher Educational Aids Board is a part-time, independent policy-making board composed of the state superintendent of public instruction and 18 members appointed by, and to serve at the pleasure of, the governor. The governor appoints 3 members from the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System and 2 members from the State Board of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education to represent public higher education; 5 members who are trustees of independent colleges and universities to represent such independent institutions; 5 citizen members to represent the general public; and 3 student members, one each from the UW System, the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education system, and private institutions. An executive secretary is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the governor. The agency is composed of the Division of Programs and Policy, the Division of Administrative and Fiscal Services, and the Office of Personnel.

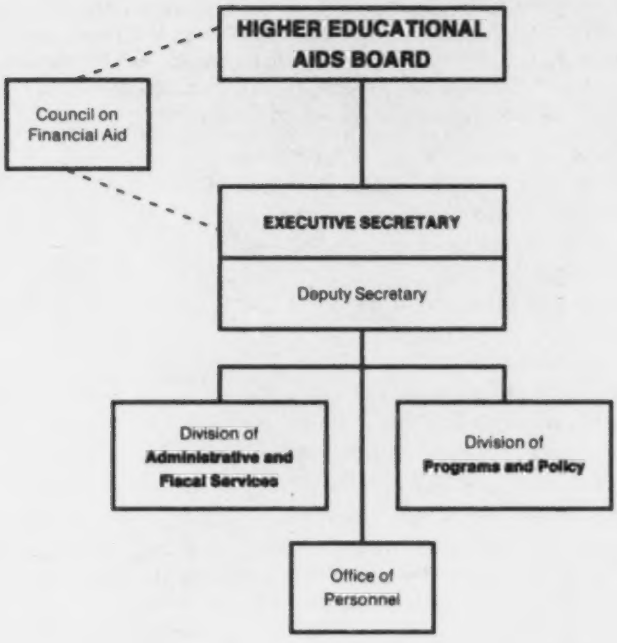
Agency Responsibility: The Higher Educational Aids Board — whose policies have shaped and guided student financial aid programs since 1965 — is primarily responsible for the management and oversight of the state's student financial aid system affecting students in public and private sector schools; disadvantaged, handicapped, and Native American students; and related activities such as interstate educational compacts, a contract for dental education services and a loan program for students in health fields, in addition to the State Student Loan Program.

Unit Functions: *The Division of Programs and Policy* recommends and establishes policy to administer the state's student financial aid programs, including Tuition Grants, Wisconsin Higher Education Grants, Talent Incentive Grants, Handicapped Students Grants, Indian Student Assistance, Minority Student Grants (private sector colleges and universities), Interstate Reciprocity, and State Student Loans. The division also administers the Contract for Dental Education Services, the Wisconsin Health Education Assistance Loan program and the Federal Congressional Scholarship program.

The *Division of Administrative and Fiscal Services* has responsibility for agency services such as budget development and monitoring, general accounting, revenue bond accounting, financial statements, auditing services and purchasing. The division provides financial support to and coordination of bond trustee, underwriters, lawyers and state capital finance for guaranteed student loans and health loans revenue bonds. The division also provides contract administration for guaranteed student loan service and collection performed by the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation.

The *Office of Personnel* administers all personnel and bargaining responsibilities for the board including 162 represented civil service positions on contract to the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD



HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS

Interagency Relationships: The board works with all types of educational institutions and state and federal organizations and agencies in the management of grant and loan programs for students in higher educational institutions. Its staff also maintains close liaison with national organizations concerned with state financial aid policies and programs, e.g., the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs, the College Scholarship Service, the American College Testing program, etc. Student consumers play an active part in the activities of the HEAB through their representatives on the board, efforts of the statutory Council on Financial Aids and activities of organized student government groups.

State
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Curators: SALLY EAGER, *president;* WILSON B. THIEDE, *1st vice president;* GEORGE H. MILLER, *2nd vice president;* GERALD D. VISTE, *treasurer;* H. NICHOLAS MULLER III, *secretary;* VIRGINIA R. MACNEIL (designee of Governor), SENATOR FRED A. RISSER (president of Senate), REPRESENTATIVE DAVID E. CLARENBACH (designee of speaker of Assembly); SENATOR BRIAN RUDE, REPRESENTATIVE PEGGY ROSENZWEIG (minority members appointed as are standing

committees); JOHN W. WINN (president, Friends), SHARON LEAIR (president, Wisconsin Council for Local History), ROBERT B.L. MURPHY (president, Wisconsin History Foundation), KENNETH SHAW (president, University of Wisconsin System); PETER ADAMS, JUDGE THOMAS H. BARLAND, JANE BERNHARDT, GLENN R. COATES, E. DAVID CRONON, JOYCE CZAJKOWSKI, JUDGE PAUL C. GARTZKE, VIVIAN GUZNICZAK, EDNA GWIN, WILFRED J. HARRIS, JANET HARTZELL, BETTE HAYES, KIRBY HENDEE, FANNIE HICKLIN, MARGARET HUMLEKER, LINDA MCKEEVER, PAUL M. NORTON, FREDERICK I. OLSON, JERALD PHILLIPS, WILLIAM F. STARK; PATRICIA A. BOGE, C.P. FOX, ROBERT SMITH (appointed by Governor).

Director: H. NICHOLAS MULLER III, 262-7580.

Associate Director: ROBERT B. THOMASGARD, JR., 262-5552.

Assistant Director: JAMES F. SEFCIK, 262-5555.

Administrative Services: EUGENE L. SPINDLER, 262-9614.

Editorial: PAUL H. HASS, 262-9603.

Historic Preservation: JEFF DEAN, 262-0746.

Historic Sites: JEAN M. WEBER, 262-5553.

Library: vacancy, 262-4804.

Local History: THOMAS MCKAY, 262-2316.

Museum: WILLIAM CROWLEY, 262-7720.

Public Information: ROBERT GRANFLATEN, 262-9606.

State Archivist: F. GERALD HAM, 262-7304.

State Historian: WILLIAM F. THOMPSON, 262-2999.

Historical Markers Council: JOHN ROSLAK (designee of secretary of Department of Transportation), *chairperson;* H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director of State Historical Society), *secretary;* WILLIAM R. ERNST (designee of Superintendent of Public Instruction), DONALD J. JOHANNING (designee of secretary of Department of Development), JAMES L. TREICHEL (designee of secretary of Department of Natural Resources).

State Historical Records Advisory Board: H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director of State Historical Society), *coordinator;* J. FRANK COOK, JEROME DANIELS, F. GERALD HAM, MARY JANE HERBER, FANNIE E. HICKLIN, MILDRED N. LARSON, DR. JAMES LORENCE, GAYLE MARTINSON, WILLIAM ROSELLE.

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Publications: *Wisconsin Magazine of History* (quarterly journal) and *Columns* (bimonthly newsletter). Both publications are among the benefits of membership in the State Historical Society (single issues of *Wisconsin Magazine of History* $2); *Wisconsin Public Documents* (free periodic checklist); *Wisconsin Calendar* (annual, 1987 edition $5.95); *Exchange* (bimonthly newsletter on local history techniques and activities of the office of local history, free to affiliated societies, others $3 per year); and *Wisconsin Preservation: National Register of Historic Places Newsletter* (bimonthly newsletter on historic preservation techniques and activities in Wisconsin, free). The society also publishes scholarly and popular books on history, research guides, and miscellaneous brochures to acquaint the public with the resources and programs of the society. Recent publications include: *The History of Wisconsin: Volume III, 1873-1893* ($25); *Frederick Jackson Turner: Wisconsin's Historian of the Frontier* ($6.95); *Old Abe the War Eagle* ($7.95); *Guide to the Draper Manuscripts* ($30); *The Labor Movement in Wisconsin: A History* ($20); *Social Action Collections at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin: A Guide* ($12); *The Welsh in Wisconsin* ($2); *The Swiss in Wisconsin* ($2); *The Flavor of Wisconsin: An Informal History of Food and Eating in the Badger State* ($14.95); *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution, Volume XVI: Commentaries, Public and Private* ($40); *Soldiers When They Go: The Story of Camp Randall, 1861-1865* ($7.95); *Genealogical Research: An Introduction to the Resources of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin* ($5.95); and *Historic Preservation Law in Wisconsin* ($3).

Number of Employes: 141.91.

Total Budget 1985-1987: $16,759,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.70.

"The Busy Year" exhibit gallery at the State Historical Museum in Madison, depicting the activities of Wisconsin Indians from spring through winter (photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

History: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin is the oldest historical society in the nation to receive continuing grants of state funds. It was founded in 1846 and chartered in 1856 for the purpose of promoting "a wider appreciation of the American heritage with particular emphasis on the collection, advancement, and dissemination of knowledge of the history of Wisconsin and of the West."

The society was made a trustee of the state in 1855. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (the executive branch reorganization act), continued the society as an independent agency.

The Historical Markers Council was created as the Historical Markers Commission in 1944, a nonstatutory, *ex officio* committee. Chapter 192, Laws of 1953, made the committee statutory, while Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed it and transferred it to the Historical Society.

The society's mission was enhanced in Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, so that it would "engage in a comprehensive program of historic preservation" to preserve "the historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural heritage of the state."

Two divisions and 2 boards have been created by law and attached to the society for administrative purposes under statute Section 15.03: The Division of Historic Sites (1983 WisAct 27), the Division of Museum (1985 WisAct 29), the Burial Sites Preservation Board (1985 WisAct 316) and the Historic Preservation Review Board (Chapter 29, Laws of 1977).

Organization: The State Historical Society is both a state agency and a membership organization. The membership, which numbers about 6,000, elects 24 of its members to the Board of Curators, the governing body of the society, under its constitution and bylaws. The governor or designee, 3 appointees of the governor, and a legislator from the majority and minority party from each house serve on the board. Serving as *ex officio* board members are the President of the University of Wisconsin System, the designee of the Friends Coordinating Council, the President of the Wisconsin History Foundation, Inc., and the President of the Administrative Committee

of the Wisconsin Council for Local History. In this way the society combines the benefits of a democratically based private membership with the publicly supported program, one that attempts to blend the scholarly and the popular aspects of history for the education and enjoyment of the citizens of Wisconsin.

The board selects the director, who serves as the administrative head of the society.

The Historical Markers Council is composed of 5 *ex officio* members. It meets in February in Madison, at which time it chooses its chairperson, and it may also hold special meetings.

The Division of Historic Sites, the Division of Museum, the Burial Sites Preservation Board and the Historic Preservation Review Board are all attached to the society for administrative purposes under statute Section 15.03.

Agency Responsibility: From the very beginning, the State Historical Society has actively collected and interpreted the history of Wisconsin in the context of Midwest and American history.

Today, as in the past, the society has a statutory charge to collect and preserve historical and cultural resources relating to Wisconsin, the Midwest, and the nation, and to make them freely available to students, scholars, the citizens of Wisconsin, and the general public. To implement this program, the Board of Curators has established 4 major objectives: 1) maintenance of a major research collection in American history for scholarly research at the university level and at cooperating area research centers at 11 university campuses and Northland College; 2) promotion of an appreciation and understanding of Wisconsin history by operating a museum, historic sites, and a statewide school services program, along with extension of technical services and advice to more than 200 affiliated local historical societies throughout the state; 3) research and publication in Wisconsin and American history and the broadest possible dissemination of this information; and 4) preservation of historic structures and archaeological sites through administration of the National Register of Historic Places program in the state.

Unit Functions:

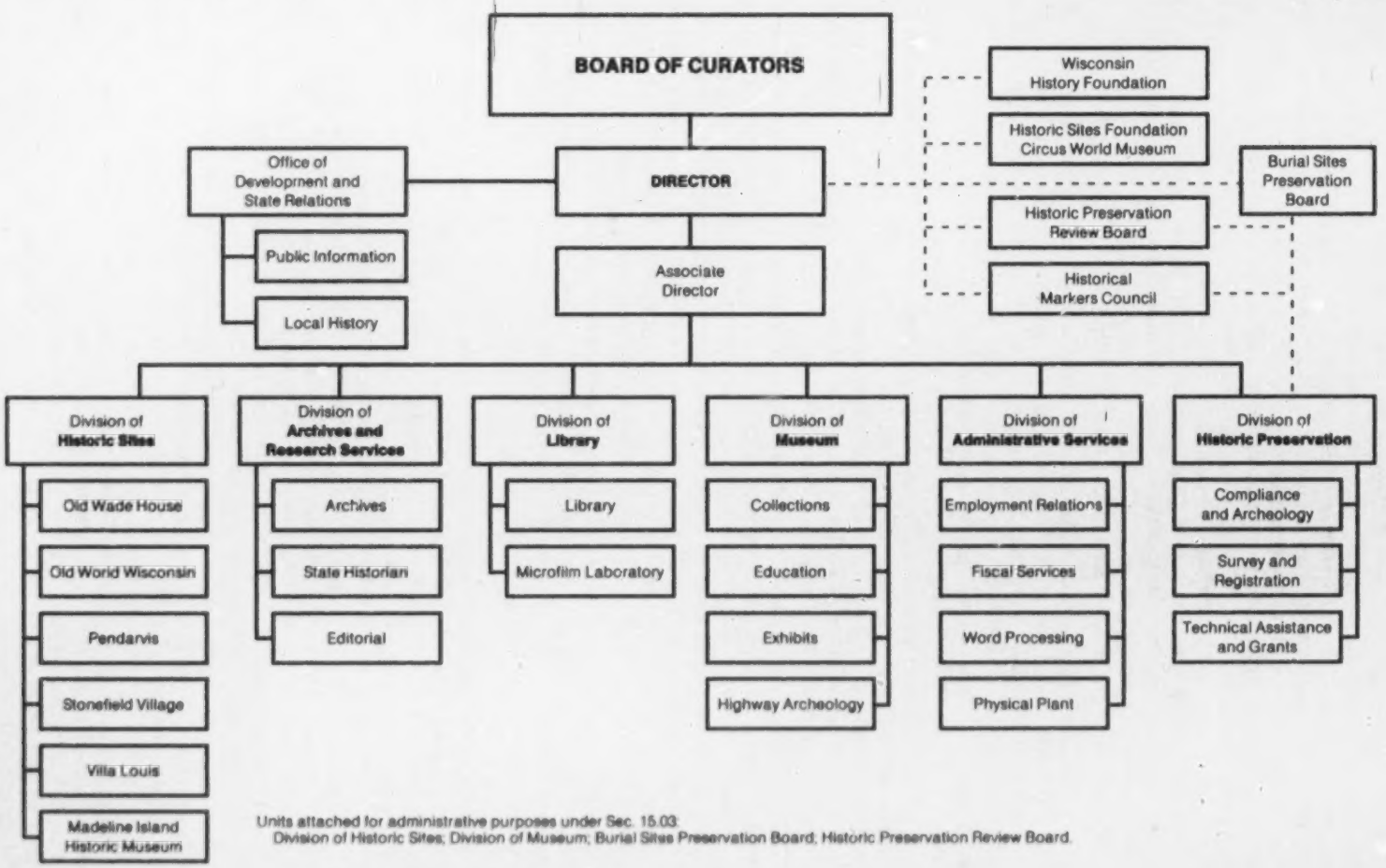
Archives collects, catalogs and makes available primary source materials, including manuscripts, maps, charts, photographs and other records pertaining to the history of the state and the nation. Collections are particularly strong in Wisconsin history and genealogy; the history of labor and the industrialization of America; social action, including civil rights and antiwar movements; mass communications, including journalism, broadcasting, public relations and advertising; and dramatic arts, including the theater, motion pictures and television. Archives is also the official repository for the permanent records of the state and its political subdivisions. Its collections include more than 84,000 cubic feet of records and more than 1,000,000 photographs and other graphic images, some 25,000 maps and atlases, and more than 20,000 audio recordings. Separate collections in the Wisconsin Center for Film and Theater Research include approximately 14,000 motion picture titles, some 2,000,000 still pictures and other graphic images pertaining to the performing arts of film, theater and television, and other items of film memorabilia.

Editorial is responsible for the editing and publication of most scholarly and popular materials issued by the society.

Historic Preservation administers a comprehensive program of historic preservation in the state, including — in partnership with the National Park Service — the National Register of Historic Places in Wisconsin. It surveys the state to identify and locate places or architectural, historic, and archaeological significance, and nominates them to the National Register; administers federal grants from the Historic Preservation Fund for survey, planning, and rehabilitation and restoration of historic properties; reviews federally funded and licensed projects for their impacts on historic and prehistoric properties; certifies projects for federal income tax credits to rehabilitate historic income-producing buildings; certifies local governments to participate directly in state and federal historic preservation programs; and conducts a program to catalog and preserve historically and culturally significant burial sites. It also carries out a statewide educational and informational program on relevant aspects of Wisconsin history and prehistory, and on historic preservation programs.

See the Historic Preservation Review Board and Burial Sites Preservation Board in the "Attached Units" section that follows.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
Division of Historic Sites; Division of Museum; Burial Sites Preservation Board; Historic Preservation Review Board.

Historic Sites combines all 6 of the historic sites under one administrator for uniform and improved direction, logistical management, and collections and educational development. Each site reflects a major theme of Wisconsin's development, such as mining, farming, fur trade, exploration and transportation. They are one means by which residents of Wisconsin and visitors may develop a sense of life as it was in historic Wisconsin. A vigorous school tour program also provides lessons in living history to thousands of Wisconsin school children each year. A seventh historic site, Circus World Museum at Baraboo, is owned by the society but is independently operated by the Historic Sites Foundation. Circus World offers one of the most extensive collections of circus memorabilia to be found anywhere. The museum's incomparable collection of one-of-a-kind circus wagons receives recognition from coast-to-coast during the nationally televised Great Circus Parade.

See the Division of Historic Sites in the "Attached Units" section that follows.

Library collects, catalogs and makes available information based on its collection of more than 2,000,000 printed and microform items. It is an official depository for Wisconsin state government publications, a regional depository for U.S. federal government publications, and collects selectively from other governments of the United States and Canada. Its North American genealogical collection is considered to be among the finest in the world, and its newspaper collection is second in size only to that of the Library of Congress.

Local History assists more than 200 local affiliated historical societies and museums throughout the state with the legal requirements of incorporation, and offers technical assistance and consultation through field visits, workshops, special programs and a newsletter. Under the auspices of the Wisconsin Council for Local History, the state society assists in the organization of 10 regional conventions and an annual state convention of local societies.

Museum collects and preserves the material culture of Wisconsin and interprets the history of the state to the general public. It accomplishes this educational role through exhibits and public programs at the State Historical Museum on Madison's Capitol Square (30 North Carroll Street) as well as through traveling exhibits. The new museum, opened in 1986, contains a gift shop, classroom and orientation theater as well as permanent and temporary exhibits. Museum collections are housed and cared for in the society's headquarters building at 816 State Street.

See the Division of Museum in the "Attached Units" section that follows.

Administrative Services plans building space needs, handles personnel matters and employe contract administration, supervises property management, insurance, payroll, financial and budgetary matters of the society, supervises clerical services, and manages the physical plant and security of the society headquarters building.

Interagency Relationships: The society director, together with representatives from the Department of Transportation, the Department of Natural Resources, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Department of Development, form the Historical Markers Council, which selects and erects historical markers across the state. Under a cooperative agreement, the society approves the markers' texts and arranges for production of the markers.

The society director serves as coordinator of the Public Records and Forms Board and the society's archivist sits as a member of the board, which manages a state records retention program in cooperation with the Department of Administration and other state agencies. The archivist's role is to judge the historical value of records slated for destruction and to arrange for the storage of historically useful records in the state archives.

Members of the society's historic preservation and museum staff work with the Department of Transportation, as well as with local governments and private contractors, to conduct a highway archaeology program. The program is designed to document and preserve important archaeological sites and historical resources before highway construction takes place.

The society works closely with the Department of Natural Resources in developing the historical and archaeological elements in various state parks. It cooperates with the state Department of Public Instruction in providing materials on Wisconsin history to Wisconsin schools, and with the university Board of Regents in providing resources in American history for university students and faculty members.

A program it shares with the University of Wisconsin-Madison is the Wisconsin Center for Film and Theater Research. Holdings in this special collection include items acquired and

owned by both the university and the society, although the collections are stored in the society's headquarters building.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

DIVISION OF HISTORIC SITES

Historic Sites, Division of: JEAN M. WEBER, *administrator.*

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-5553.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.703 (1).

History: The division was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 and amended by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29.

Organization: The administrator of the division is appointed outside the classified service by the director of the society with the advice and consent of the executive committee of the Board of Curators, to serve at the director's pleasure. The division is attached to the society for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The division operates and maintains a system of historic sites and outdoor museums in 6 locations for the purpose of enhancing the public appreciation for and understanding of the history and prehistory of the State of Wisconsin. The sites — Villa Louis at Prairie du Chien, Stonefield Village at Cassville, Old Wade House and Wesley Jung Carriage Museum at Greenbush, Madeline Island Historical Museum at La Pointe, Pendarvis at Mineral Point and Old World Wisconsin at Eagle — care for 168 historic structures and service buildings as well as museum collections totaling approximately 100,000 objects. The administrator is responsible for the collection, research, restoration and interpretation of notable examples of the architectural heritage and historic artifacts of the state and for developing support at each site location.

See the Historic Sites entry in the preceding "Unit Functions" section.

DIVISION OF MUSEUM

Museum, Division of: WILLIAM CROWLEY, *administrator.*

Mailing Address: 30 North Carroll Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 262-7700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.703 (2).

History: The division was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29.

Organization: The administrator of the division is appointed outside the classified service by the director of the society, with the advice and consent of the executive committee of the Board of Curators, to serve at the director's pleasure. The division is attached to the society for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The division operates and maintains the State Historical Museum and supervises the preservation and development of artifact collections representing the history and prehistory of Wisconsin. The division also has the responsibility for operation of the state highway archaeology program under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Transportation.

See the Museum entry in the preceding "Unit Functions" section.

BURIAL SITES PRESERVATION BOARD

Burial Sites Preservation Board: JEFF DEAN (state historic preservation officer), JOAN FREEMAN (state archaeologist) (nonvoting members); H. NICHOLAS MULLER III (director of State Historical Society); KENNETH BENNETT, GENE CONNOR, LYNNE GOLDSTEIN, WAYNE MARTIN, ROBERT POWLESS, SR., ROBERT J. SALZER (all appointed by Governor).

State Historic Preservation Officer: JEFF DEAN.

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-0746.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.705 (1).

History: The Burial Sites Preservation Board was established by 1985 Wisconsin Act 316.

Organization: The board is composed of 9 members, including 6 public members appointed by the governor for staggered 3-year terms, and 3 *ex officio* members. The governor's appointees include 3 members with professional qualifications in archaeology, physical anthropology, history, or related fields, and 3 members of federally recognized Indian tribes or bands in Wisconsin with a knowledge of tribal preservation planning, history, archaeology or related fields, or who serve as an elder, traditional person or spiritual leader of the tribe. The 3 *ex officio* members include the director of the historical society, who is a voting member, and the state archaeologist and the state historic preservation officer or the preservation officer's designee, both of whom serve as nonvoting members. The board is attached to the society for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

See the Historic Preservation entry in the preceding "Unit Functions" section.

Agency Responsibility: The primary duties of the board are: 1) to develop detailed policies to implement the burial sites preservation program; 2) to review decisions of the program director or the administrative hearing examiner concerning applications for permits to disturb cataloged burial sites; and 3) to review decisions of the program director regarding the disposition of human remains and objects related to burial that are removed from a burial site.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD

Historic Preservation Review Board: ELLEN LANGILL, *chairperson;* DIANE KEALTY, *vice chairperson;* GERALD ABITZ, VIRGINIA T. BOYD, FRANK A. CASSELL, CHRISTY FLEEGE, LYNNE GOLDSTEIN, WILLIAM G. LAATSCH, FREDERICK I. OLSON, DAVID OVERSTREET, KATHERINE HUNDT RANKIN, ROBERT J. SALZER, MICHAEL SATERNUS, FLORENCE C. SHIPEK, CLAUDIA G. SMITH (all appointed by Governor).

State Historic Preservation Officer: JEFF DEAN, 262-0746.

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.
Telephone: (608) 262-0746.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.705 (2).

History: The Historic Preservation Review Board and the State Historic Preservation Officer were established by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board is composed of 15 members appointed by the governor for staggered, 3-year terms. At least 9 members must be professionally qualified in the areas of architecture, archaeology, art history, and history. Up to 6 members may be qualified in related fields, such as landscape architecture, urban and regional planning, law or real estate. Principal staff to the board is the state historic preservation officer, whose responsibilities are defined in Section 44.22, Wisconsin Statutes, and various sections of Title 36, *Code of Federal Regulations*. The board is attached to the society for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The duties of the board are: 1) to approve, upon recommendation of the state historic preservation officer, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places; 2) to review the state surveys and inventories of historic properties undertaken under the historic preservation program; 3) to review and approve the content of the state preservation plan devel-

oped under the program; 4) to review and approve the distribution of federal grants-in-aid for preservation; 5) to recommend the removal of properties from the National Register of Historic Places; 6) to act in an advisory capacity to the State Historical Society; and 7) to notify planning departments of affected municipalities, local landmark commissions and local historical societies regarding properties being considered for nomination to the national register, and to request their comments.

See the Historic Preservation entry in the preceding "Unit Functions" section.

MEDICAL EDUCATION REVIEW COMMITTEE

The committee is currently inactive. For description, see *1983-1984 Wisconsin Blue Book*, p. 417.

Department of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State Superintendent: HERBERT J. GROVER.

Deputy State Superintendent: TIMOTHY QUINN, 266-1771.

Executive Assistant to State Superintendent: CARL CARMICHAEL, 266-1771.

Special Assistant to State Superintendent: MARY HOLT, 266-1771.

Handicapped Children and Pupil Services, Division for: VICTOR J. CONTRUCCI, *assistant superintendent*, 266-1649; WILLIAM ENGLISH, *superintendent, School for the Visually Handicapped and Educational Services Center for Visually Impaired*, 755-2950; JOHN SHIPMAN, *superintendent, School for the Deaf and Educational Services Center for Hearing Impaired*, (414) 728-2677.

Children with Physical Needs, Bureau for: BETTY J. ROWE, *director.*

Exceptional Children, Bureau for: PAUL T. HALVERSON, *director; Developmental, Behavioral and Learning Impaired Section,* THOMAS STOCKTON, *chief; Early Childhood, Sensory and Language Impaired Section,* JOHN STADTMUELLER, *chief; Program Review and Compliance Section,* NANCY HOLLOWAY, *chief.*

Pupil Services, Bureau for: WILLIAM J. ERPENBACH, *director; Issues, Program Improvement Section,* LINDA KUNELIUS, *chief; Pupil Services Team Section,* RICHARD ROTH, *chief.*

Instructional Services, Division for: JOHN T. BENSON, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3361.

Achievement Testing, Bureau for: THOMAS STEPONEK, *director; Testing Program Development Section,* RUSSELL ALLEN, *chief; Operations and District Services Section,* DARWIN KAUFMAN, *leadworker.*

Program Development, Bureau for: ARNOLD CHANDLER, *director; Curriculum Development Section,* ARNOLD CHANDLER; *Special Needs Section,* MYRNA M. TONEY, *chief.*

Teacher Education, Certification, and Placement, Bureau for: LOND RODMAN, *director; Certification Section,* JOHN LAWRENCE, *chief.*

Vocational Education, Bureau for: RICHARD DIGNAN, *director; Consultation Section,* EUNICE BETHKE, *chief; Job Training/Special Programs Section,* WAYNE SHERRY, *chief.*

School Improvement, Office for: ROBERT GOMOLL, *director; School Improvement Section,* PETER J. BURKE, *chief.*

Library Services, Division for: LESLYN M. SHIRES, *assistant superintendent*, 266-2205.

Instructional Media and Technology, Bureau for: vacancy, *director.*

Library Development, Bureau for: LARRY NIX, *director.*

Reference and Loan Services, Bureau for: SALLY DREW, *director.*

School Financial Resources and Management Services, Division for: C. RICHARD NELSON, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3851.

Educational Opportunity Programs, Bureau for: PAUL SPRAGGINS, JR., *director;* vacancy, *assistant director; Talent Incentive Program,* SANDRA DERCOLE, *coordinator; Talent Search,* LADY CAMPBELL, *coordinator; Early Identification Program,* MAUDE TONEY, *coordinator.*

School Food and Nutrition Services, Bureau for: EDWARD J. POST, *director; Nutrition Services Section,* KATHLEEN COLE, *chief.*

School Management Services and Federal Aids, Bureau for: AMZA VAIL, *director; Federal Aids and Audit Section,* RICHARD MORTENSEN, *chief; Consultants: School Facilities,* RICHARD PETERSON; *School Organization,* KEITH MARTIN; *Community Education,* ERIC SMITH; *Private Schools and Home Instruction,* MARVIN BERG; *Chapter 2 Block Grant,* MARYJEAN BADE; *Transportation,* DONALD SCHNEIDER; *CESA Coordination,* JOHN OAKESON.

State School Aids Administration and Consultation, Bureau for: ROGER SUNBY, *director; State Aids Consultation and Audit Section,* WALTER BURKHOLDER, *chief; State Aids Processing Section,* GEORGE BRANDENBURG, *chief.*

Management and Budget, Division for: GARY K. JOHNSON, *assistant superintendent*, 266-3903; *Legislative Liaison,* CARMEN L. STOUT.

Education Information Services, Bureau for: JANE LEPESKA, *director; Media Support Services Section,* GREG DOYLE, *chief; National Diffusion Network,* WILL ASHMORE, *state facilitator; Forms Management,* JIM BENNETT, *coordinator; Education Statistics,* DON RUSSELL, *research analyst.*

Equal Educational Opportunity, Bureau for: JOHN STROTHER, *director.*

Management Services, Bureau for: LEROY RICHGELS, *director; Fiscal Services Section,* JOEL CHAPIEWSKY, *chief; General Services Section,* KATHY NICHOLS, *chief; Word Processing Section,* VICTORIA WEISS, *chief.*

Personnel Services, Bureau for: DIRK V. GRAYE, *director.*

Policy and Budget, Bureau for: STEVEN B. DOLD, *director; Budget and Policy Analysis Section,* FAYE STARK, *chief.*

Systems and Data Processing Services, Bureau for: KENNETH ADLER, *director; Development Section,* vacancy, *chief; Production Section,* GEORGE KOLB, *chief; Technical Support Section,* KURT FREDERICK, *chief.*

Legal Services, Office of: TEEL D. HAAS, *chief legal counsel.*

School District Boundary Appeal Board: HERBERT J. GROVER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction); NAN BRIEN, MERLIN KILTY, LEROY KLIMPKE, KENNETH WALSTROM; KENNETH JACOMET, EDWARD JOHNSON, VERDELMA (DOLLY) PAINE, JUDIE RISTAU (alternate members) (all appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Council on Business and Education Partnerships: ELIZABETH R. BENSON, JAMES A. BLANK, ALFRED P. DIOTTE, JUDITH DOUGLAS, ARDEN S. FIEREK, MARY ELLEN FILKINS, MARLENE J. HANSON, SARAH HARDER, JUDY R. JONES, DANIEL JOROSIK, CARLA M. LENK, PHILIP E. LERMAN, MARY LOU LINTON, SUE MAGNUSON, EDWARD J. O'CONNOR, EDWARD A. REED, KATHERINE S. STOUT, GERALD D. VISTA (all appointed by Governor).

Council on the Education of the Blind: JEFFREY KLENKE, KAREN PERZENTKA, vacancy (all appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Council on Exceptional Education: ED BRUNNER, SISTER MARY SAMUEL BRUNNER, CLEO ELIASON, HAL HIEBERT, BARB LEADHOLM, PATTI MEERSCHAERT, KAREN MONTEITH, GARY MYRAH, SUE OSBORNE, JUANITA PAWLISCH, BARBARA SHAFER, KATHERINE S. STOUT, RICHARD SWANTZ, ANNIE WILLIAMS, HOWARD WINTER, JOHN WOLLNER, vacancy (all appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Council on Instructional Telecommunications: LYLE C. MARTENS, *chairperson;* LOIT ALT, RANDALL CLINARD, JAMES COLES, ROLAND CROSS, COLLEEN ROBERTS DRAXLER, EDWARD ENGLEMAN, KATHERINE HOFFMAN, CATHIE JOHNSON, WILBUR KLEINSCHMIDT, PHYLLIS KOELLER, DEAN MARKWARDT, MERLIN MIKELSON, ROLAND SOLBERG, WILLIAM TRAUTT (all appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Council on Library and Network Development: JAMES KLEIN, MARY KOTSCHI, KAREN KRUEGER, VENORA MCKINNEY, EUGENE MCLANE, PAUL MORIARTY, WILLIAM WILSON (professional

members); DAVID BARNARD, CHARLES BRENDEN, JAN COOMBI, JOYCE FEUSTEL, NORMAN GILL, JAMES KREMS, RUTH SCHMIDT, vacancy (citizen members).

Council on Suicide Prevention: 7 members (scheduled to expire 7/1/89).

Council on Teaching Incentives Program: number of members not fixed (all appointed by State Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707; location: State Education Building (GEF-3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-3390.

Toll-Free Number: Information on education and medical programs for handicapped children — Statewide: (800) 362-3020; Milwaukee: 342-3020; Madison: 266-8143.

Publications: Biennial Report, *Education Forward* (monthly August through May), Directory of Wisconsin Public Schools (annual $3), *Channel DLS* (Division for Library Services), curriculum publications, research studies.

Number of Employes: 731.47.

Total Budget 1985-87: $2,627,664,600.

Statutory Reference: Article X, Section 1, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Section 15.37, Statutes.

History: The Department of Public Instruction is under the direction of the state superintendent, an office created by Article X, Section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution and originally established on August 16, 1848. The constitution provides that "The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensations shall be prescribed by law."

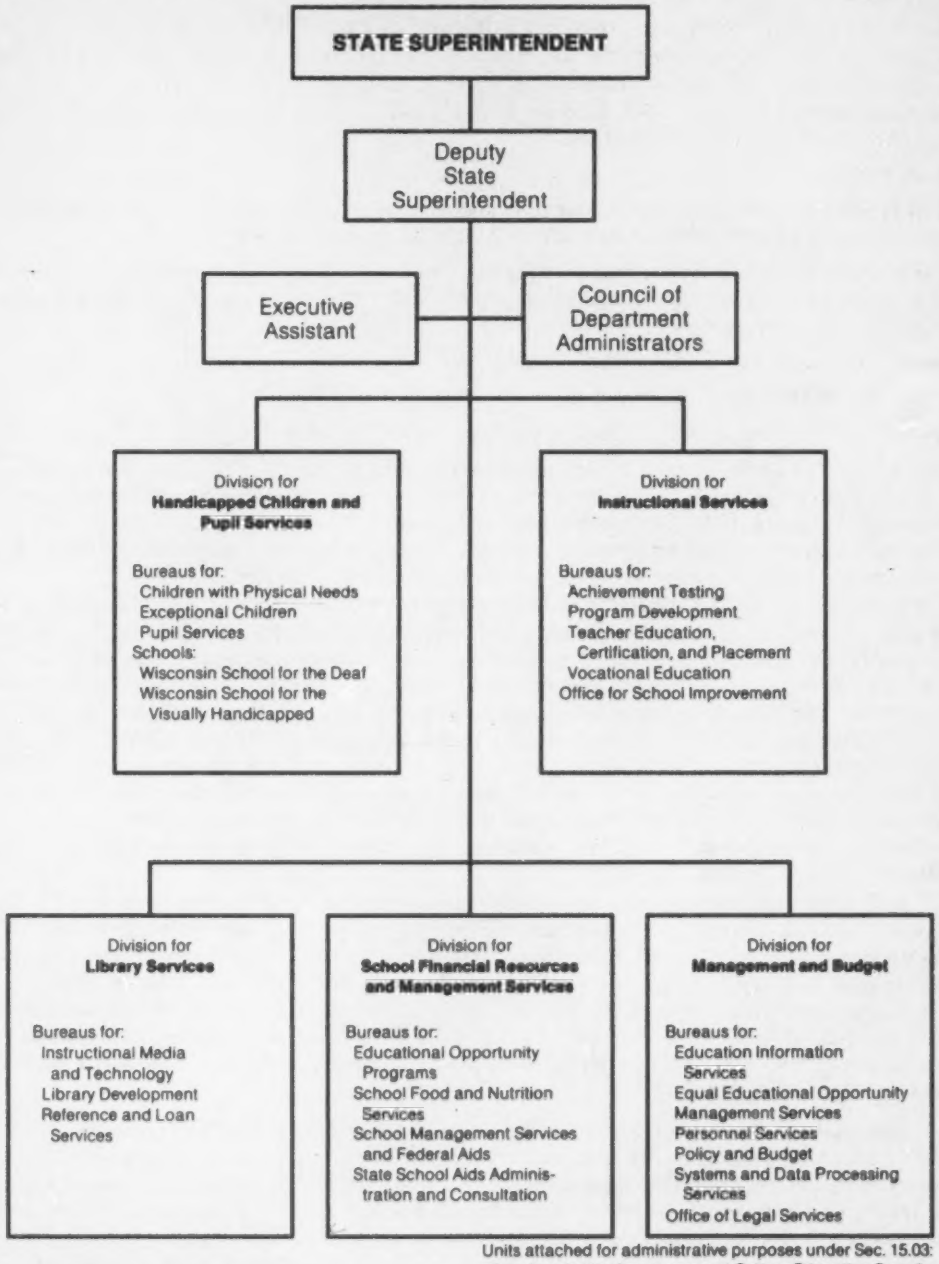
The statutes of the Territory of Wisconsin adopted in 1838-39 provided for the establishment of common schools. Each town containing 10 families was to constitute a school district, and the voters of each such town were to elect 5 school inspectors whose duties were to examine teachers, visit the schools, and maintain the schoolhouses. There was no territorial agency concerned with education. The convention which produced the Constitution of 1846 provided that the supervision of public instruction should be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature might direct. The legislature was to provide for either the election or the appointment of the superintendent and to prescribe that office's powers and duties. Convention debate centered on the need for the office — it was urged that there could be no uniform system of education without a superintendent — and on the method of selection. The election method was finally chosen by the convention.

The School District Boundary Appeal Board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. The Council on the Education of the Blind was named by Chapter 292, Laws of 1971, evolving from the previously existing Council of the Blind. The Council on Library and Network Development was created by Chapter 347, Laws of 1979, replacing the Council on Library Development and the Council on Public Library Certificates and Standards. The Council on Exceptional Education was created by Chapter 89, Laws of 1973. 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 created the Councils on Business and Education Partnerships, Instructional Telecommunications, Suicide Prevention, and Teaching Incentives Program.

Organization: The superintendent of public instruction is elected in the nonpartisan spring election for a term of 4 years. In addition to holding this constitutional office, the superintendent serves as the head of the Department of Public Instruction (DPI). A deputy state superintendent is appointed to act for the state superintendent in the superintendent's absence. There are 5 assistant state superintendents each of whom is the administrator of a division within the department. Various councils exist within the department to consult with and advise the superintendent.

Agency Responsibility: The department is charged with the responsibility of providing direction to and supervision of public elementary and secondary education in Wisconsin. This responsibility is implemented through programs and services designed to provide professional supervision of and consultation to local school districts; to supplement local tax resources with state funds so all pupils will have equal educational opportunities; to ensure that handicapped children receive an education; to improve, through continuing research and development, curricula and school operations; to provide proper guidance and counseling for all pupils; to develop

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
American Indian Language and Culture Education Board

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

school and public library resources; and to coordinate and oversee the use of various federal aids.

Unit Functions:

The *Division for Handicapped Children and Pupil Services* coordinates pupil services activities such as counseling, nursing, psychology, and social work and administers, monitors, and super-

vises special education and medical and related services for children with exceptional educational needs. The division is responsible for statewide coordination of local efforts to implement Subchapter V, Chapter 115, Wis. Stats.; P.L. 94-142, the federal Education of All Handicapped Children Act; and the federal Education of the Handicapped Act; and for administering parts of Title V of the Social Security Act of 1935. The division also operates the Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped and Educational Services Center for the Visually Impaired and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf and Educational Services Center for the Hearing Impaired.

The *Division for Instructional Services* provides supervisory and consultative services, technical assistance, and resource materials for local school districts. This includes assistance and direction in curriculum development and implementation, instructional methods and strategies, vocational student organizations, state-level pupil testing and local district pupil competency testing, and school improvement.

The division administers the Instructor Occupational Competency, Education for Employment, and Youth Initiative programs, and it provides Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) linkages. It also administers federal programs under the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act — Chapter 1, Carl Perkins Vocational Education Act, Education for Economic Security Act, and bilingual education. The division provides direct services to students through programs such as Arts World, Science World, and Academic Decathlon. The division monitors

school district compliance with various statutory and code requirements. It is responsible for reviewing programs at colleges and universities which lead to certification to serve in the public schools and for licensing of all public school teachers as well as those private school teachers who wish to be licensed.

The *Division for Library Services* provides technical assistance and statewide planning in the development of public libraries, school library media centers, and interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries. The division administers the state aid program which provides funding for the state's 17 single-county and multicounty federated public library systems. It also administers the federal Library Services and Construction Act. Consultant services are provided in the areas of library automation, library buildings, public library administration, library services to special populations, microcomputers and instructional technology, and instructional media programs. The division operates a reference and loan library which provides interlibrary loan and reference services to the state's libraries and which maintains a statewide database of library holdings. A microcomputer center/library is operated for the benefit of department staff and state educators and librarians. The division administers the public librarian certification program and the summer library reading program.

The *Division for School Financial Resources and Management Services* provides for payment of state and federal school aids, financial review of school accounts, budget and finance consultation, and school finance data collection, analysis, and publication. Consultant services are provided in the areas of data processing, school district reorganization, school transportation, private school liaison and home instruction, community education, school facilities, school district long-range finance and asset management, and school district management and planning. The division is responsible for school food and nutrition services, including the national school lunch program, special milk program, nutrition education and training, and donated food distribution. The division's educational opportunity program provides counsel and assistance to disadvantaged students throughout the state who are seeking post-secondary school education and training. The division also administers the Minority Group Precollege Scholarship Program.

The *Division for Management and Budget* provides administrative and staff services to the state superintendent and the operating divisions of the department, including financial management, audit, and fiscal services; legal services; personnel and employment relations; affirmative action; staff development; fleet and general office services; word processing services; management systems and policy development; evaluation services; systems and data processing services; publications and public information services; and state/federal legislative liaison. The division also is responsible for development of the department's biennial budget; administrative rules coordination; bill analyses and fiscal note preparation; maintenance of education statistics; and technical assistance to local school districts on equity issues and pupil nondiscrimination, including race desegregation, human relations, sex equity, American Indian language and culture education, and national origin desegregation.

The *School District Boundary Appeal Board* hears appeals from persons aggrieved by certain actions taken under statute Chapter 117, "School District Reorganization."

The *Council on Business and Education Partnerships* advises the state superintendent on matters promoting increased cooperation among business, industry, organized labor, and the educational system.

The *Council on the Education of the Blind* advises the state superintendent regarding services, problems, and policies affecting the visually handicapped.

The *Council on Exceptional Education* consults with the state superintendent on programs, policies, and rules relating to the educational needs of exceptional children. The council may report biennially to the legislature on the progress made by special education programs and planning in the state.

The *Council on Instructional Telecommunications* advises the state superintendent on matters relating to telecommunications for schools, including instructional programming for the primary and secondary grades (such as policy and methods for ascertainment, program selection, production, utilization, and scheduling).

The *Council on Library and Network Development* advises the state superintendent and the administrator of the Division for Library Services on the performance of their duties relating to library services.

The *Council on Suicide Prevention* advises the state superintendent regarding the department's activities (in conjunction with the Department of Health and Social Services) to encourage schools to develop suicide prevention and intervention programs (scheduled to expire 7/1/89).

The *Council on Teaching Incentives Program* advises the state superintendent on policies relating to the department's programs designed to improve the quality of instruction in state schools.

Interagency Relationships: The department works and cooperates with a variety of federal, state, and local governmental agencies in carrying out its responsibilities. It works with the U.S. Department of Education in carrying out responsibilities under the Education of the Handicapped Act and Education of All Handicapped Children Act, the Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981, the Vocational Education Act, and the Library Services and Construction Act; with the U.S. Department of Agriculture on the commodity distribution program; and with the U.S. Department of Labor on the Job Training Partnership Act.

The department maintains continuing liaison with local and school district officials in carrying out financial and other assistance programs to local schools. It provides information to the Department of Administration, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, the Department of Natural Resources, and other state agencies on a continuing basis. The department relies on the Department of Revenue for reports of full-value determinations for taxable property throughout the state to determine the amount of state aid to local school districts.

In addition, the department has both direct and intermediate relationships with various federal programs dealing with Indian education, federal aid for impacted areas, and other special educational needs. Close cooperation with the Department of Health and Social Services is essential, especially in regard to services involving certain categories of handicapped, alcohol and other drug abuse, and health preservation, including referral, immunization, and treatment as well as conditions and circumstances which place students' well being and education at risk.

In implementing the vocational education program in Wisconsin, the department works closely with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education (VTAE). By joint agreement, a pool of federal vocational education funds has been set aside for the DPI and VTAE system to develop competency-based curriculum which will provide secondary students with improved opportunities to enter post-secondary vocational and technical training. Special attention to the development of additional linkages with service deliverers in the community is directed through the department's participation in the federal Job Training Partnership Act. The department works closely with the University of Wisconsin System and the state's private colleges and universities in the implementation of the Minority Group Precollege Scholarship Program.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE AND CULTURE EDUCATION BOARD

American Indian Language and Culture Education Board: FRANK BARBER, DOLLI BIGJOHN, ALAN J. CALDWELL, ROBIN CARUFEL, JOSEPH CORBINE, DOROTHY W. DAVIDS, SHERWIN SHAYNE DAVIDS, DELORES GOKEE, WILLIAM A. GOLLNICK, LYLE A. GREENDEER, SR., DANA JACKSON, LLOYD E. POWLESS, JR., ALFRED PYATSKOWIT (all appointed by Governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.375 (1).

History: The American Indian Language and Culture Education Board was created by Chapter 346, Laws of 1979, replacing the Council on Indian Education.

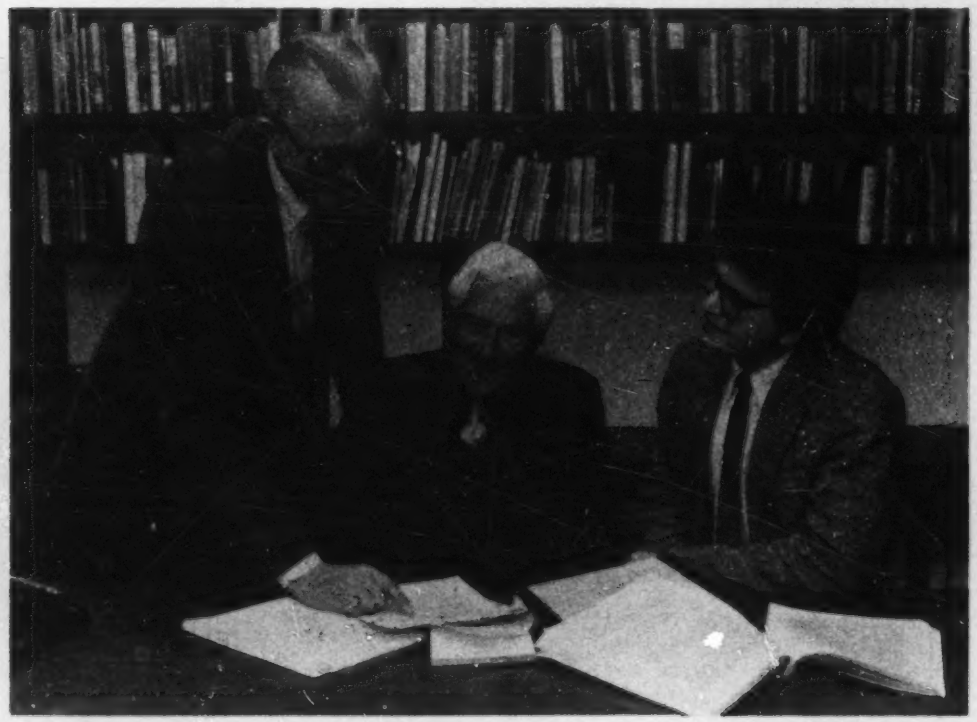
Organization: The board consists of 13 members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms from recommendations made by the various Indian tribes, bands, and organizations in Wisconsin and representing each such tribe, band, and organization. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board advises the state superintendent, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, the Higher Educational Aids Board, and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education on all matters relating to the education of American Indians and encourages establishment of American Indian language and culture programs in school districts enrolling American Indian pupils and in alternative schools with at least 75 percent American Indian enrollment.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Board of Regents: LAURENCE A. WEINSTEIN, *president;* PAUL R. SCHILLING, *vice president;* HERBERT J. GROVER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction), PAUL E. HASSETT (president, Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education); RUTH CLUSEN, EDITH FINLAYSON, ODY J. FISH, NESS FLORES, M. WILLIAM GERRARD, CAMILLA HANSON, FRANK H. HECKRODT, THOMAS L. LYON, ALBERT O. NICHOLAS, FRANK NIKOLAY, JOHN M. JARVIS (student regent), OBERT J. VATTENDAHL, vacancy.

Secretary to the Board: JUDITH TEMBY, 1860 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706, (608) 262-2324.



John R. Schenian, Madison (seated at the table on the right) became the first student member of the UW Board of Regents when he was appointed on November 20, 1985. 1985 WisAct 85 authorized the Governor to appoint a student from the University of Wisconsin System to the Board of Regents (photo courtesy of University of Wisconsin System).

Administrative Officers

President of the University of Wisconsin System: KENNETH A. SHAW, 1720 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706, (608) 262-2321.

Executive Vice President: KATHARINE C. LYALL, 1730 Van Hise Hall, 262-4048.
Vice President, Academic Affairs: EUGENE P. TRANI, 1624 Van Hise Hall, 262-8778.
Vice President and Trust Officer: FLOYD B. CASE, 1752 Van Hise Hall, 262-1311.
Vice President, General Services: PAUL L. BROWN, 1762 Van Hise Hall, 262-6132.
Vice President, University Relations: RONALD C. BORNSTEIN, 1708 Van Hise Hall, 262-0766.

Mailing Address: Systemwide administration is centered in Madison, but the individual universities and 2-year centers can be reached by writing directly to the campuses in their respective cities. The system field station is located at Pigeon Lake in Bayfield County. Branch agricultural stations are at Arlington, Ashland, Hancock, Lake Tomahawk, Lancaster, Marshfield, Spooner and Sturgeon Bay. The administrative offices of the UW Centers and UW-Extension are in Madison; extension representatives are located at the seat of each county.

Telephone: (608) 263-3961 (Information Office).

Publications: Biennial and annual reports; Introduction to the University of Wisconsin System (annual); Wisconsin Ideas (quarterly); Directory of University Resources for Business and Industry; Administrative Directory; Fact Book (annual); unit bulletins, catalogs, reports, circulars; student newspapers and yearbooks at some campuses; periodicals and books.

Number of Employes: 28,211.58.

Total Budget 1985-87: $2,864,052,200.

Statutory Reference: Article X, Section 6, Wisconsin Constitution; Section 15.91, Statutes.

UW-Madison (Madison 53706)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 262-1234

Chancellor: DONNA SHALALA, 158 Bascom Hall, 262-9946.
Acting Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs: PHILLIP CERTAIN, 166 Bascom Hall, 263-6561.
Vice Chancellor for Administration: LEN VAN ESS, 100 Bascom Hall, 262-9943.
Dean of Students: PAUL GINSBERG (resigned 7/1/87), 109 Bascom Hall, 263-5700.
Dean of Agricultural and Life Sciences: LEO M. WALSH, 140 Agricultural Hall, 262-4930.
Dean of Business: JAMES C. HICKMAN, 102 Commerce Building, 262-1553.
Dean of Education: JOHN R. PALMER, 123 Education Building, 262-6137.
Dean of Engineering: JOHN BOLLINGER, 258 Mechanical Engineering Building, 262-3481.
Dean of School of Family Resources and Consumer Science: HAMILTON MCCUBBIN, 141 Home Economics Building, 262-4847.
Dean of Graduate School: ROBERT M. BOCK, 333 Bascom Hall, 262-1044.
Dean of International Studies: PETER DORNER, 1410 Van Hise Hall, 262-2851.
Dean of Law: CLIFF THOMPSON, 207 Law Building, 262-0618.
Dean of Letters and Science: E. DAVID CRONON, 102 South Hall, 263-2303.
Dean of Medicine: ARNOLD L. BROWN, 1205 Medical Science Center, 263-4910.
Dean of Nursing: VIVIAN LITTLEFIELD, H6/150 Clinical Science Center H6, 263-5155.
Dean of Pharmacy: AUGUST P. LEMBERGER, 2340 Chamberlin Hall, 262-1414.
Secretary of the Faculty: SUSAN F. FINMAN, 134 Bascom Hall, 262-3956.
Director of Admissions: DAVID VINSON, 140 Peterson Building, 262-3961.
Registrar: DONALD J. WERMERS, 130 Peterson Building, 262-3964.

UW-Milwaukee (Milwaukee 53201)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 963-1122

Chancellor: CLIFFORD V. SMITH, 202 Chapman Hall, 963-4331.
Acting Vice Chancellor: JOHN H. SCHROEDER, 215 Chapman Hall, 963-4501.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Affairs: DONALD G. MELKUS, 207 Chapman Hall, 963-4461.
Acting Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: CARMEN WITT, 116 Chapman Hall, 963-4038.
Assistant Chancellor, University Relations: CARL MUELLER, 116 Chapman Hall, 963-4035.
Dean, School of Allied Health Professions: FREDERICK PAIRENT, 955 Enderis Hall, 963-4712.
Dean, School of Architecture and Urban Planning: CARL PATTON, 149-D Engelmann Hall, 963-4016.
Dean, School of Business Administration: ERIC SCHENKER, 474 Bolton Hall, 963-4235.
Dean, School of Education: SAM J. YARGER, 595 Enderis Hall, 963-4181.
Dean, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences: CHARLES JAMES, 524 Engineering and Mathematical Sciences (EMS), 963-4126.
Dean, School of Fine Arts: ROBERT HICKOK, A278 Fine Arts Building, 963-4762.
Dean, The Graduate School: GEORGE KEULKS, 251 Mitchell Hall, 963-5483.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: WILLIAM F. HALLORAN, 218A Holton Hall, 963-5895.
Dean, School of Library and Information Science: MOHAMMED M. AMAN, 220 Mitchell Hall, 963-4709.
Dean, School of Nursing: NORMA LANG, 765 Cunningham Hall, 963-4189.
Dean, School of Social Welfare: vacancy, 1095 Enderis Hall, 963-4400.
Dean, Division of Urban Outreach: DANIEL W. SHANNON, 320 Garland Hall, 963-5055.
Director of Admissions: BETH L. WECKMUELLER, 194 Mellencamp Hall, 963-7800.
Registrar: FREDERICK SPERRY, 200 Mellencamp Hall, 963-6164.
Secretary of the University: MARILYN E. MILLER, 225 Mitchell Hall, 963-5988.

UW-Eau Claire (Eau Claire 54701)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 836-2637

Chancellor: LARRY SCHNACK, 836-2326.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: SUZANNE FLEMING, 836-2320.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: JAMES BOLLINGER, 836-2733.
Assistant Chancellor, Budget and Development: CHARLES BAUER, 836-3279.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: ELLIOTT L. GARB, 836-5626.
Dean, School of Arts and Science: LEE E. GRUGEL, 836-2542.
Dean, School of Business: JAMES WENNER, 836-5509.
Dean, School of Education: RODNEY JOHNSON, 836-3671.
Dean, School of Graduate Studies: RONALD N. SATZ, 836-2721.
Dean, School of Nursing: PATRICIA OSTMOE, 836-4731.
Faculty Senate Chairman: BARBARA LOZAR, 836-5288.
Director of Admissions: ROGER GROENEWOLD, 836-5415.
Registration and Records: LAURA PATTERSON, 836-4524.

UW-Green Bay (Green Bay 54301-7001)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 465-2000

Chancellor: DAVID L. OUTCALT, 465-2207.
Associate Chancellor: DONALD F. HARDEN, 465-2074.
Acting Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: DAVID JOWETT, 465-2254.
Secretary of the Faculty: RICHARD SHERRELL, 465-2211.
Director of Admissions: MYRON VAN DE VEN, 465-2111.
Registrar: RONALD A. DHUEY, 465-2063.

UW-La Crosse (La Crosse 54601)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 785-8000

Chancellor: NOEL J. RICHARDS, 785-8004.
Vice Chancellor: W. CARL WIMBERLY, 785-8007.
Assistant Chancellor: DAVID WITMER, 785-8009.
Associate Vice Chancellor: JEAN FOSS, 785-8012.
Dean, College of Arts, Letters and Sciences: JULIUS ERLENBACH, 785-8219.
Dean, College of Education: HOWARD C. ROSE, 785-8122.
Dean, School of Business Administration: RONALD R. BOTTIN, 785-8091.
Dean, School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation: JOHN C. MITCHEM, 785-8157.
Dean of Student Affairs: DAVID HOGUE, 785-8063.
Faculty Senate Chairman: THOMAS O. CLAFLIN, 785-8018.
Director of Admissions: GALE GRIMSLID, 785-8067.
Registrar: ROBERT LE ROY, 785-8751.

UW-Oshkosh (Oshkosh 54901)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 424-1234

Chancellor: EDWARD M. PENSON, 424-0200.
Executive Assistant to Chancellor: KAREN L. BOWEN, 424-3111.
Vice Chancellor: DAVID J. WARD, 424-0300.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Programs and Services: THOMAS W. HERZING, 424-3000.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Programs and Services: EDWARD E. SMITH, 424-3100.
Assistant Chancellor, University Relations and Services: PATRICIA A. ANGLIM, 424-3356.
Dean, College of Business Administration: ROBERT L. MILAM, 424-1424.
Acting Dean, College of Education: WALTER W. LEFFIN, 424-3322.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: JAMES HOFFMAN, 424-1210.
Dean, College of Nursing: DIXALENE BAHLEDA, 424-3089.
Acting Dean, Graduate School: W. SAM ADAMS, 424-1223.
Director of Admissions: R. THOMAS SNIDER, 424-0202.
Registrar: ROGER HEROLD, 424-0303.

UW-Parkside (Kenosha 53141-2000)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 553-2345

Chancellor: SHEILA I. KAPLAN, 553-2211.
Vice Chancellor and Dean of Faculty: MARY ELIZABETH SHUTLER, 553-2261.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: G. GARY GRACE, 553-2598.
Assistant Chancellor, Administration and Fiscal Affairs: GARY G. GOETZ, 553-2141.
Associate Dean: PETER HOFF, 553-2144.
Associate Dean of Faculty for Professional and Graduate Programs: BEN GREENBAUM, 553-2140.
University Committee: TERESA PECK, *chairman,* 553-2644.
Director of Admissions: MAUREEN BUDOWLE, 553-2000.
Registrar: SUSAN A. JOHNSON, 553-2237.

UW-Platteville (Platteville 53818)
General Campus Telephone: (608) 342-1101

Chancellor: WILLIAM W. CHMURNY, 342-1234.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: LEE A. HALGREN, 342-1261.
Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs: STEPHEN ZIELKE, 342-1226.
Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: LLOYD LINDEN, 342-1854.

Dean, College of Agriculture: ROBERT CROPP, 342-1393.
Dean, College of Arts and Science: DALE FATZINGER, 342-1151.
Dean, College of Business, Industry and Commerce: KAHTAN AL-YASIRI, 342-1547.
Dean, College of Education: CHARLES EDWARDS, 342-1131.
Dean, College of Engineering: ROSS MCDONALD, 342-1561.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: STEVEN BECKER, 342-1464.
Director of Admissions: RICHARD SCHUMACHER, 342-1125.
Registrar: EDWARD DENEEN, 342-1321.

UW-River Falls (River Falls 54022)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 425-3911

Chancellor: GARY A. THIBODEAU, 425-3201.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: NANCY C. PARLIN, 425-3700.
Interim Assistant Chancellor, Administration: CHARLES NEFF, 425-3737.
Assistant Chancellor, Business and Finance: E. TED KUETHER, 425-3838.
Assistant to the Chancellor: WILBUR SPERLING, 425-3184.
Dean of Student Affairs: WILLIAM MUNNS, 425-3711.
Dean, College of Agriculture: GARY ROHDE, 425-3841.
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: RICHARD SWENSON, 425-3366.
Dean, College of Education: DANIEL H. BROWN, 425-3774.
Dean, Graduate School: ROGER SWANSON, 425-3843.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: PHILIP B. GEORGE, 425-3261.
Director of Admissions: ALAN TUCHTENHAGEN, 425-3500.
Registrar: MELVIN GERMANSON, 425-3342.

UW-Stevens Point (Stevens Point 54481)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 346-0123

Chancellor: PHILIP R. MARSHALL, 346-2123.
Acting Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: H. HOWARD THOYRE, 346-4686.
Special Assistant to Chancellor, University Services: MARY WILLIAMS, 346-2123.
Dean, Academic Support Services: JAMES L. SCHURTER, 346-2029.
Dean, Graduate Studies: DAVID J. STASZAK, 346-2631.
Dean, College of Fine Arts: PAUL M. PALOMBO, 346-4920.
Acting Dean, College of Letters and Science: JUSTUS PAUL, 346-4224.
Dean, College of Natural Resources: DANIEL TRAINER, 346-4617.
Dean, College of Professional Studies: JOAN NORTH, 346-3169.
Director of Admissions: JOHN LARSEN, 346-2441.
Registrar: DAVID ECKHOLM, 346-4302.

UW-Stout (Menomonie 54751)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 232-1123

Chancellor: ROBERT S. SWANSON, 232-2441.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: WESLEY FACE, 232-2421.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: WESLEY SOMMERS, 232-1681.
Dean, Curriculum/Research/Graduate College: NELVA RUNNELLS, 232-2421.
Acting Dean, School of Education and Human Services: PAUL HOFFMAN, 232-2688.
Dean, School of Home Economics: J. ANTHONY SAMENFINK, 232-1115.
Dean, School of Industry and Technology: M. JAMES BENSEN, 232-1325.
Dean, School of Liberal Studies: GERANE DOUGHERTY, 232-2437.

Dean, Learning Resources: DAVID BARNARD, 232-2246.
Dean of Students: SAMUEL WOOD, 232-1181.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: SUSAN NARRENBERN, 232-1789.
Director of Admissions: DONALD OSEGARD, 232-1293.
Registrar: SHARON STEWART, 232-1634.

UW-Superior (Superior 54880)
General Campus Telephone: (715) 394-8221

Chancellor: TERRENCE MACTAGGART, 394-8221.
Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: JOHN HAUGLAND, 394-8447.
Dean, College of Business and Economics: PAUL POPP, 394-8209.
Dean, College of Education: ROBERT KREY, 394-8140.
Dean, College of Fine Arts: WILLIAM STOCK, 394-8269.
Faculty Senate Secretary: TIM CUMMINGS, 394-8419.
Director of Admissions: JON WOJCIECHOWSKI, 394-8396.
Registrar: LOWELL BANKS, 394-8218.

UW-Whitewater (Whitewater 53190)
General Campus Telephone: (414) 472-1234

Chancellor: JAMES R. CONNOR, 472-1918.
Vice Chancellor: H. GAYLON GREENHILL, 472-1672.
Associate Dean of Faculties: FANNIE E. HICKLIN, 472-1181.
Assistant Chancellor for Administrative Services: JAMES W. COLMEY, 472-1922.
Acting Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: IRV MADSON, 472-1051.
Dean, College of the Arts: ROBERT GARWELL, 472-1221.
Dean, College of Business and Economics: JOSEPH DOMITRZ, 472-1343.
Dean, College of Education: LEWIS W. STONEKING, 472-1101.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: MARY E. QUINLIVAN, 472-1620.
Dean, School of Graduate Studies: LARRY DAVIS, 472-1006.
Dean of Continuing Education and Outreach: THOMAS S. MCLEROY, 472-1100.
Faculty Senate Chairperson: ELIZABETH BLUMBERG, 472-1239.
Acting Director of Admissions: NORMAN MEEKER, 472-1441.
Registrar: JOHN BODENSTEINER, 472-1570.

Statewide Services and Coordinators

HELP (Higher Education Location Program) — educational information and referrals: 263-4567 (local Madison); 342-3020 (local Milwaukee); toll-free telephone, (800) 362-3020.

Director, Sea Grant College: ROBERT E. RAGOTZKIE, 1800 University Avenue, Madison 53706, (608) 263-6811.

Librarian at Large, Women's Studies, SUSAN SEARING, Room 112 A, 728 State Street, Madison 53706, (608) 263-5754.

State Cartographer: ARTHUR L. ZIEGLER, 144 Science Hall, 550 North Park Street, Madison 53706, (608) 262-3065.

Director, UW System Minority Information Center: DORIS A. DERBY, 113-115 Mitchell Hall, 3203 North Downer Avenue, Milwaukee 53211, (414) 963-6875.

UW Centers
149 N. Frances Street, Room 216
Madison 53706

Chancellor: STEPHEN R. PORTCH, 262-1783.
Vice Chancellor: ARTHUR M. KAPLAN, 263-1794.
Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services: ANTONE KUCERA, 263-1638.
Registrar: DANIEL EDLEBECK, 262-9652.

Center	Address, Telephone	Dean
Baraboo-Sauk County	1006 Connie Road Baraboo 53913 (608) 356-8351	Aural Umhoeffer
Barron County	Rice Lake 54868 (715) 234-8176	John F. Meggers
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac 54935 (414) 929-3600	Willard J. Henken
Fox Valley	Menasha 54952 (414)735-2600	Robert Young
Manitowoc County	Manitowoc 54220 (414) 683-4710	Roland Baldwin
Marathon County	518 South 7th Avenue Wausau 54401 (715) 845-9602	Harland Grinde (Acting)
Marinette County	Marinette 54143 (715) 735-7477	William A. Schmidtke
Marshfield-Wood County.....	2000 West 5th St. Marshfield 54449 (715) 387-1147	Nancy Aumann
Richland Center	Richland Center 53581 (608) 647-6186	Thomas Oates
Rock County	Kellogg Avenue Janesville 53545 (608) 755-2822	Thomas Walterman
Sheboygan County.....	P.O. Box 719 Sheboygan 53081 (414) 459-3710	Barbara Paul Losty
Washington County	400 University Drive West Bend 53095 (414) 338-5203	Robert O. Thompson
Waukesha County	1500 University Drive Waukesha 53188 (414) 521-5200	Mary Knudten

UW-Extension
432 North Lake Street, Madison 53706

Chancellor: PATRICK G. BOYLE, 262-3786.
Vice Chancellor: JAMES J. GOSLING, 262-6151.
Dean, Director of Cooperative Extension: CHARLES KOVAL (resigned 6/30/87), 263-2775.
Associate Dean, Director of Cooperative Extension: MARVIN BEATTY, 262-3323.
Associate Dean, Director of Cooperative Extension: ROBERT E. RIECK, 262-7965.
Director, Telecommunication Division: LUKE LAMB, 263-2161.

History: Chapter 100, Laws of 1971, mandated the merger of Wisconsin's 2 systems of public higher education to form the University of Wisconsin System.

The University of Wisconsin, officially created pursuant to Article X, Section 6, of the State Constitution, implemented by Chapter 20, Laws of 1848, is a land-grant institution, whose establishment and location were decreed by laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature (1836, 1838, 1839).

The origin of the Wisconsin State Universities System was in Chapter 82, Laws of 1857, which provided funds for a normal school system and created the Board of Regents of Normal Schools. The first institution opened at Platteville in 1866, and the ninth, 50 years later at Eau Claire. In 1927 the 9 normal schools were authorized to offer baccalaureate degree programs, becoming state teachers colleges. With the addition of varied liberal arts programs, they became state colleges in 1951 (Chapter 548); and in 1964 their status was changed to that of state universities. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed the governing body, designating it the Board of Regents of State Universities.

A Merger Implementation Study Committee, established in 1971 by Chapter 100, was charged with the responsibility of studying the issues and making recommendations by January 31, 1973, to the Board of Regents and the Legislature on consolidating the statutes governing the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Universities (Chapters 36 and 37, respectively) and on related issues. It completed its work on schedule and forwarded a proposed statutory charter to the Legislature.

Between January 1973 and May 1974, the merger implementation bill went through months of additions and deletions as legislative committees deliberated. However, as approved by the Governor, the bill was essentially the same as the proposition submitted by the Merger Implementation Committee.

On May 21, 1974, the state Legislature passed the final merger implementation bill. The Governor signed the bill and it was published on July 8, recreating Chapter 36 of the statutes and providing a single statutory charter to govern public higher education in Wisconsin.

Organization: Under the historic 1971 merger law, these 2 systems were combined under a single board of regents, creating a complex of 13 universities, 14 two-year centers (now 13) and statewide extension, now serving 164,000 students. Each degree-granting institution in the new system is named "University of Wisconsin —", with the location or name following; each two-year campus is called "University of Wisconsin Center —", followed by the location or name.

The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System consists of 17 members, including the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education and 14 citizen members appointed by the governor with approval of the Senate, for staggered 7-year terms. The remaining member is a student (added to the board by 1985 WisAct 85) who is appointed by the governor for a 2-year term.

The board is empowered to appoint the president of the University of Wisconsin System, the chancellors of the 13 universities, the UW Centers and of University Extension, as well as the deans who head each of the 13 two-year centers.

The system administration is responsible to the president and assists the Board of Regents in establishing policies, reviewing the administration of such policies and planning the programmatic, financial and physical development of the system.

Agency Responsibility: The University System provides postsecondary, undergraduate, academic education for more than 138,000 Wisconsin residents. Graduate and professional education is offered at 11 of the universities, with doctoral programs concentrated at Madison and Milwaukee.

The system's 3 prime areas of responsibility are teaching, public service and research. The "Wisconsin Idea" refers to the university's commitment to the state signified by the oft-quoted statement that "The boundaries of the campus are the boundaries of the state". Essentially this means providing education, service and the fruits of research to benefit the citizens of the state. The University System is dedicated to this historic concept under its organization.

Unit Functions:

The *Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System* is responsible for establishing policies for governing the system, planning to meet future state needs for collegiate education, and appointing the executive head of the system and of each of the institutions in the system, all

of whom serve at the pleasure of the board. It sets admission standards and policies, reviews and approves university budgets and establishes the regulatory framework within which the individual units are allowed to operate with as great a degree of autonomy as possible.

The *President of the University of Wisconsin System* has full executive responsibility for operation and management of the system. The president carries out the duties prescribed in the Wisconsin Statutes and implements the policies set forth by the regents; manages and coordinates the operations of the system administrative offices and the units of the system; and has responsibility for fiscal control, maintaining management-planning information, developing a single budget and coordinating academic program review, evaluation and development on all campuses.

The *Executive Vice President* is deputy to the president of the system, serves as acting president in the president's absence, and has administrative responsibility for the functions of the system administration offices.

The *Chancellors* are the executive heads of their respective faculties and institutions and are vested with the responsibility of administering board policies under the coordinating direction of the president. They are accountable and report to the president and the board on the operation and administration of their institutions. Subject to board policy, the chancellors, in consultation with their faculties, are responsible for designing curricula and setting degree requirements; determining academic standards and establishing grading systems; defining and administering institutional standards for faculty peer evaluation and screening candidates for appointment, promotion and tenure; recommending individual merit increases; administering associated auxiliary services; and administering all funds, from whatever source, allocated, generated or intended for use of their institutions.

Universities: The institutions of the system constitute 3 groups, based on type of mission. The doctoral universities include the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The other 11 universities in the system form the comprehensive universities group. Listed according to size of enrollment, they are UW-Oshkosh, UW-Eau Claire, UW-Whitewater, UW-La Crosse, UW-Stevens Point, UW-Stout, UW-River Falls, UW-Platteville, UW-Parkside, UW-Green Bay and UW-Superior.

A third organizational grouping includes 2 outreach components:

The *UW Centers,* 13 campuses which provide freshman-sophomore instruction designed primarily to facilitate transfer to degree-granting campuses; and

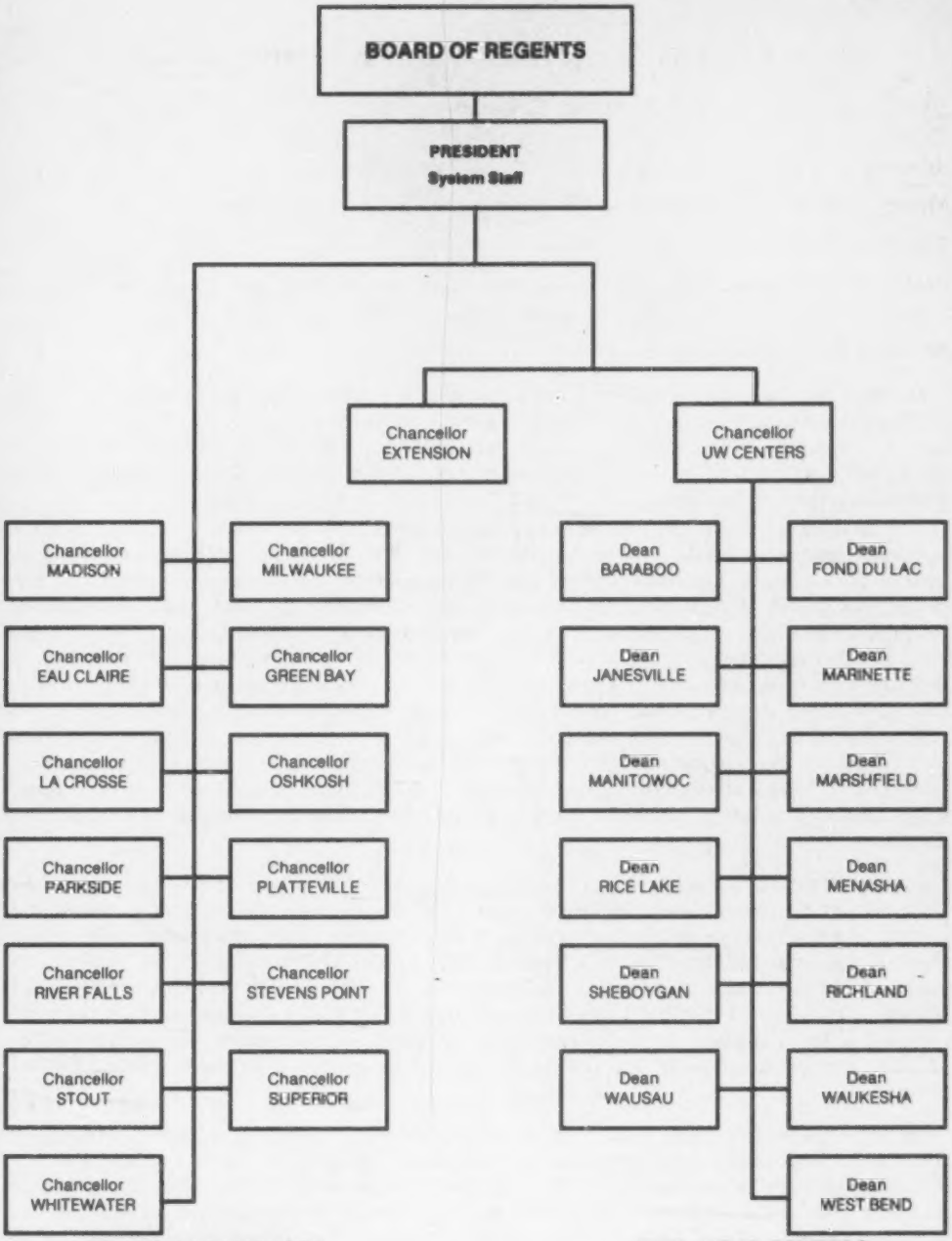
The *University of Wisconsin-Extension,* which provides degree credit and continuing education in a wide range of areas and extends vital public services to residents throughout Wisconsin as a key means of implementing the celebrated "Wisconsin Idea".

Interagency Relationships: The far-ranging nature of the University System brings it into contact with a wide variety of federal, state and local agencies. Chief among those at the federal level are the Department of Education; the National Science Foundation; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; the Agency for International Development; the National Institutes of Health; the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and the Departments of State, Labor, Commerce, Agriculture, Defense, Interior, and Transportation.

The *University Hospital and Clinics* have a close working relationship with the Veterans Administration Hospital in Madison. Students and interns also spend time in private hospitals with which the Medical School is affiliated.

On the state level, the University System is represented on the Educational Communications Board, which is responsible for planning, coordinating and overseeing public educational radio and television systems and programming. The units of the system cooperate closely with the Higher Educational Aids Board in providing financial aid to students. Since dissolution of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System cooperates with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in planning new programs and coordinating efforts to meet the educational needs of the state. Other state agencies with which the University System works closely are the Building Commission, the State Historical Society, the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Educational Communications Board, and the following departments: Administration; Employment Relations; Health and Social Services; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Justice; Development; Natural Resources; Public Instruction; and Veterans Affairs.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM



Associated units: Geological and Natural History Survey
Laboratory of Hygiene
Psychiatric Research Institute
Council on Public Broadcasting

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03;
Pharmacy Internship Board

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN — ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS CREATED BY LAW

WISCONSIN GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

Director and State Geologist: MEREDITH E. OSTROM.
Assistant Director: RONALD G. HENNINGS.
Administrative Program Manager: KATHLEEN M. ZWETTLER.

Mailing Address: 3817 Mineral Point Road, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 262-1705.

Publications: Numerous maps and publications on geology, minerals, water, soils and other natural resources. List available on request.

Statutory Reference: Section 36.25 (6).

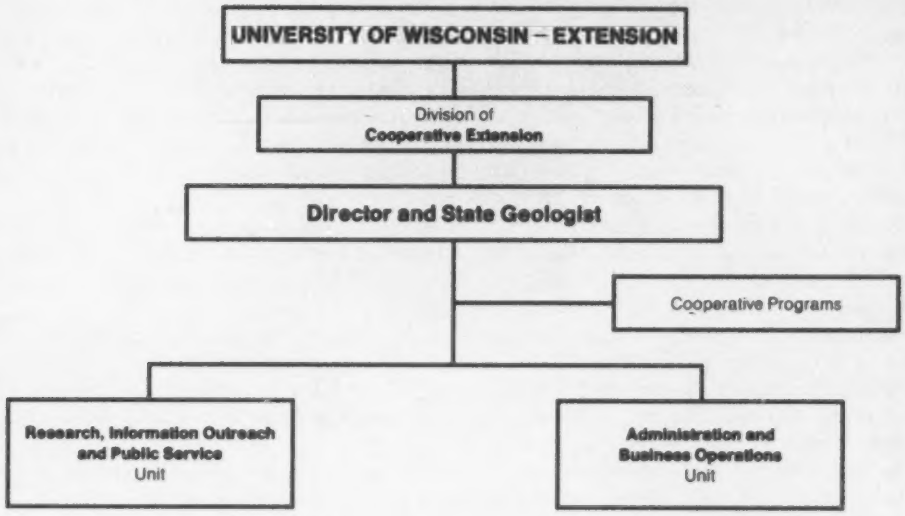
History: The Geological and Natural History Survey, sponsored primarily by the University of Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, was created in 1897 by act of the Legislature. It was designated a distinct and separate statutory unit assigned the responsibility to study the geology, water, soils, plants, fish and animal life of the state and to coordinate the topographic mapping of the state.

The survey was initially responsible to an *ex officio* commission consisting of the governor, the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University of Wisconsin, the president of the Commissioners of Fisheries, and the president of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters. In 1931 the administration of the survey was transferred to the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, which was directed to appoint and employ, on the same basis as other members of the faculty, a state geologist, who would perform such functions as provided by law and have charge of such portions of the survey and perform such other duties as the regents might deem advisable. In 1964 the university reorganized and consolidated its extension activities, and the survey became a unit in the new University Extension. In 1966 the survey was assigned as a department to the Division of Economic and Environmental Development of University of Wisconsin-Extension. As part of the 1982 reorganization of University of Wisconsin-Extension, the survey became a special missions unit in the new Division of Cooperative Extension.

Organization: The Geological and Natural History Survey is a special missions unit in the University of Wisconsin-Extension Division of Cooperative Extension. The state geologist and director is appointed by the Board of Regents on the same basis as university faculty. Internally the survey is subdivided into 2 units: a Research, Information Outreach and Public Service Unit and an Administration and Business Operations Unit. Permanent staff positions consist of the equivalent of 8.75 FTE faculty, 15.68 FTE specialists, and 4.5 FTE classified staff. Fixed term project positions consist of the equivalent of 4.0 FTE specialists. In addition, there are a number of other persons involved in a cooperative cost-sharing program with the U.S. Geological Survey.

Agency Responsibility: The survey has the broad statutory mission to inventory, investigate and analyze Wisconsin's land, water, and other natural resources. It has no regulatory or enforcement responsibilities. Specifically, it is the survey's mission to: 1) function as a repository of records and to develop and gather basic facts, both quantitative and qualitative, on lands, water, and other resources, by investigating the nature, occurrence, distribution, and interrelations of these resources; 2) through research and interpretation develop a usable body of knowledge on these resources; 3) provide information and advice on natural resources to all citizens, government, and industry as the basis for wise resource use and planning through service, publications, correspondence, and conferences; and 4) develop educational materials. The survey also has the responsibility to coordinate the state's topographic mapping, which is done through an ad hoc Topographic Mapping Advisory Committee and in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, with financial support from the Geological and Natural History Survey and the state Departments of Transportation and Natural Resources.

UW – GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY



UW – GEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

The general responsibilities of the survey are to: 1) conduct geologic, water, soil, climatologic, and biologic research and mapping throughout the state, to publish pertinent results, and act as a clearinghouse and repository for information on these subjects; 2) locate and identify areas of important mineral and rock resource potential in all areas of the state and to disseminate this information; 3) locate and identify areas in which geologic, water, and soils factors influence or should affect man's patterns of use of the earth's land and water resources; 4) provide general information and technical assistance to the public and to the mineral industry, particularly in matters of mineral explorations, leasing, and development, and to assist in the advancement of the state's mineral industry through public information activities; 5) assist in regulation and taxation of mining by membership on committees and technical assistance to the Wisconsin Departments of Natural Resources; Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Transportation; Development; Revenue; and Justice; 6) study, evaluate, and analyze water resources; 7) study soil characteristics as the basis for more useful soil classification for purposes of land use planning; 8) coordinate and arrange for topographic mapping of the entire state and serve as distributor of the topographic maps; and 9) publish and distribute maps and reports produced in its programs.

Unit Functions: The functions of the Geological and Natural History Survey are divided into 2 units: the Research, Information Outreach and Public Service Unit and the Administration and Business Operations Unit.

The *Research, Information Outreach, and Public Service Unit* includes the survey's 6 research program areas which are highly interrelated but have specific functions: Biology, Climatology, Geology, Mineral Resources, Soils and Water Resources. Each program gathers, analyzes, and interprets data and makes it available in the form of an extensive information and correspondence file and through publications, pamphlets, maps, conferences and answers to requests. The information finds broad application to problems and concerns related to mineral resources, mining, water supply, construction siting, utility routing, waste disposal, pollution, natural hazards, and industrial, municipal, agricultural and recreational development. The unit also includes various research support services and information outreach functions.

The Biology Program collects and analyzes information on biological resources, conducts surveys to determine their character and distribution, and investigates specific problems.

The Climatology Program collects and analyzes climatologic information and conducts climatological studies to assist agriculture, industry, environmental agencies, recreation and tourist activities, and educational institutions to the economic benefit of the state.

The Geology Program conducts geological and geophysical surveys to investigate the character and distribution of rock formations, groundwater aquifers, and mineral resources. It gathers and analyzes this information and assists government, private individuals, and industry with its interpretation and utilization. It also studies rock samples collected from water well drilling, mineral exploration and engineering projects.

The Mineral Resources Program conducts geological surveys to develop information on the character and distribution of mineral and rock resources as the basis for locating useful deposits. It gathers, analyzes, and stores information on these resources, and assists the public and private individuals and industry in matters relating to minerals and mining.

The Soils Program conducts studies to determine the physical and chemical properties of soils as the basis for improving soil classification and correlation techniques and, thus, increasing the usefulness of detailed soil surveys for agriculture and for purposes of land use planning and groundwater management. It also conducts reconnaissance soil surveys and integrates soils information on a statewide basis.

The Water Resources Program collects and analyzes information on water resources and conducts surveys to determine the quantity and quality of both ground and surface water, investigates specific water resources problems, and helps develop groundwater information in the form of maps and reports for state and local groundwater management. Much of this work is done in cooperation with the DNR and some is done on a 50/50 cost-sharing basis with individual counties and with the U.S. Geological Survey.

The *Administration and Business Operations Unit* includes budgeting, accounting, purchasing, clerical support, sales distribution and inventory, computer operations and applications, and business operations.

Interagency Relationships: The Geological and Natural History Survey has cooperative cost-sharing programs with the U.S. Geological Survey in water resources and topographic mapping. It has a statement of agreement with the U.S. Bureau of Mines to provide mineral production and mining information and an assignment to maintain an atlas of drilling and mine records in southwest Wisconsin. In addition, the survey has conducted projects with funding from various counties and local units of government, the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the U.S. Department of Energy, and other agencies.

The survey provides information and support to many state agencies. It works in especially close cooperation with the Department of Natural Resources in the production of topographic maps and in the provision of information on water resources, geology, minerals, and soils characteristics as the basis for resource management, regulation, and law enforcement; the Department of Transportation in the production of topographic maps and in provision of information on geology, soils and water conditions as they relate to highway and bridge construction; the Department of Revenue on questions of land and mineral taxation and valuation; the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations on questions of mine safety and employment; the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection on ground water quality and soils characteristics; the Commissioners of Public Lands on questions of mineral rights and exploration and mining leases; the Public Service Commission on questions of utility location and routing and of construction siting; the attorney general on questions of resource occurrence, character, and distribution; and the Department of Development on questions of mineral and water resource potential and development. The survey also works in cooperation with certain of the county and regional planning commissions.

Within the University System the survey works very closely with various extension units and campus departments.

As a unit of UW-Extension the survey participates in and has a strong commitment to educational and informational outreach. This is exemplified by its involvement in statewide extension programs and participation in education networks. The survey works very closely with county resource agents, and through them with county and local government, on specific local problems.

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Laboratory of Hygiene Board: RONALD H. LAESSIG, PH.D., (director, Labortory of Hygiene, nonvoting member); BRUCE BRAUN (designee of secretary of natural resources), FLOYD B. CASE (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System), CARLA WRIGHT (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), IVAN IMM (Department of Health and Social Services), LLOYD LUESCHOW (Department of Natural Resources), J. JAY NOREN, M.D. (designee of chancellor, U W -Madison), WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT (designee of secretary of health and social services); DELORES P. HARDER (public health agency member) (appointed by Governor).

Director: RONALD H. LAESSIG, PH.D.

Assistant to Director: PEGGY L. HINTZMAN.

Medical Director: STANLEY L. INHORN, M.D.
Administrative Section: MURIEL S. TAUBERT.
Bacteriology Section: RONALD F. SCHELL, PH.D.
Clinical Chemistry Section: DAVID J. HASSEMER, M.S.
Cytogenetics Section: LORRAINE F. MEISNER, PH.D.
Cytology Section: DANIEL F. IYAMA-KURTYCZ, M.D.
Cytotechnology School: STANLEY L. INHORN, M.D.
GC/Mass Spec. Section: DOUGLAS J. DUBE, M.S.
Environmental Sciences Section: WILLIAM C. SONZOGNI, PH.D.
Immunology Section: RJURIK GOLUBJATNIKOV, PH.D.
Occupational Safety and Health: RICHARD E. ZIMMERMAN.
Preventive Medicine Programs: ELLIOT C. DICK, PH.D.
Radiation Protection: DAVID J. HASSEMER, M.S.
Service Section: RICHARD C. GRAESSLIN.
Toxicology Section: PATRICIA H. FIELD, PH.D.
Training Unit: MARGARET HUTCHINSON.
Virology Section: DONALD B. NELSON, M.S.
Fiscal Services: MARK D. BUECHNER, C.P.A.

Mailing Address: 465 Henry Mall, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-1293.

Telephone Toll-Free Hot Line: (800) 362-3020 (for ordering kits and test request forms only).

Publications: Annual Report, Prenatal Screen Notes (quarterly, sent to physicians); Newborn Screening Newsletter (bimonthly, sent to laboratories in the state); Clinical Microbiology Update (occasionally, sent to laboratories in the state); monthly newsletters (sent to participants of laboratory survey programs).

Statutory Reference: Sections 15.915 (2).

History: The Laboratory of Hygiene was created by Chapter 344, Laws of 1903, within the University of Wisconsin for teaching and research into public health issues and to function as the official laboratory of the State Board of Health (later Department of Health and Social Services). Under the executive branch reorganization act of 1967 (Chapter 75), its administrative committee became the Laboratory of Hygiene Board. The same act extended the laboratory's activities to include services to the Department of Natural Resources. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, and 1985 WisAct 29 changed the composition of the board.

Organization: The board has 9 members. *Ex officio* members include the president of the University of Wisconsin System; the chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Madison; the secretary of health and social services and an employe of the Department of Health and Social Services appointed by the secretary; the secretary of natural resources and an employe of the Department of Natural Resources appointed by the secretary; the secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection; or their designees, none of whom shall be an employe of the laboratory. A representative of local public health agencies, but not from the Department of Health

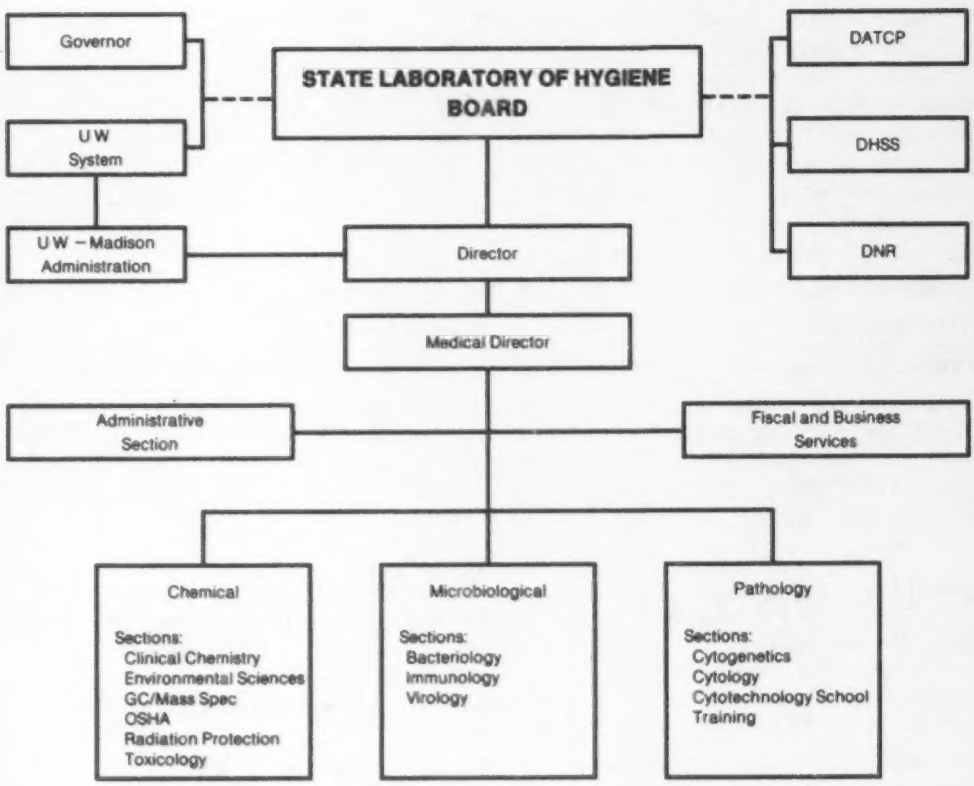
and Social Services, is appointed by the governor for a 3-year term. The director of the laboratory shall serve as a nonvoting member of the board.

The Laboratory of Hygiene Board functions as the focal point for program coordination between the laboratory and agencies it serves, setting priorities so that the laboratory can act in response to agencies' planned objectives and program priorities.

Agency Responsibility: The Laboratory of Hygiene provides complete laboratory services in the areas of water quality, air quality, public health and contagious diseases for appropriate state agencies and local health departments and performs examinations for physicians, health officers, local agencies, private citizens, and resource management officials as necessary for the prevention and control of diseases and environmental hazards which cause concern for public health and environmental quality.

The laboratory offers, as part of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, facilities for teaching and research in the fields of public health and environmental protection.

U W – LABORATORY OF HYGIENE



U W – HYGIENE LABORATORY

WISCONSIN PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Director: JOHN R. MARSHALL, M.D.

Mailing Address: 600 Highland Avenue, Madison 53792.

Telephone: (608) 263-6109.

Publications: Books, book chapters, and articles.

Statutory Reference: Sections 36.25 (12) and 46.044.

History: Originally opened in 1915 at Mendota State Hospital, the institute was transferred in 1925 to the University of Wisconsin.

Organization: The institute is a program of the University of Wisconsin-Madison Center for Health Sciences.

Agency Responsibility: The institute is an interdisciplinary program engaged exclusively in research and training in the mental health fields. It is not a clinical facility and is not directly engaged in patient treatment. Research projects range from those of a basic science nature relevant to psychiatry to applied clinical research. They are published in appropriate scientific journals.

COUNCIL ON PUBLIC BROADCASTING

Council on Public Broadcasting: STEVE LARSON (chairperson of Council on Public Radio), EILEEN LITTIG (chairperson of Council on Public Television), LYLE C. MARTENS (chairperson of Council on Instructional Telecommunications); RUTH C. CLUSEN, RONALD C. BORNSTEIN (UW System members of Educational Communications Board); ELEANOR ANDERSON (public member), JAMES M. HANEY (representing UW radio stations), ERNEST HENDRICKS, JR. (public member), ORVILLE WELLS MARTIN, JR. (representing Friends of WHA-TV), J. MICHAEL NORMAN (representing UW radio stations), KATHLEEN E. WOIT (representing Friends of WHA-TV) (all appointed by Governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.917 (1).

History: The Council on Public Broadcasting was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29.

Organization: The 11-member council is comprised of the chairpersons of the Council on Instructional Telecommunications, the Council on Public Radio and the Council on Public Television; 2 members of the Educational Communications Board; and 6 members appointed by the governor. Of the 6 members the governor appoints, 2 represent University of Wisconsin System radio stations, 2 represent the Friends of WHA-TV, and 2 are public members. All serve 4-year terms.

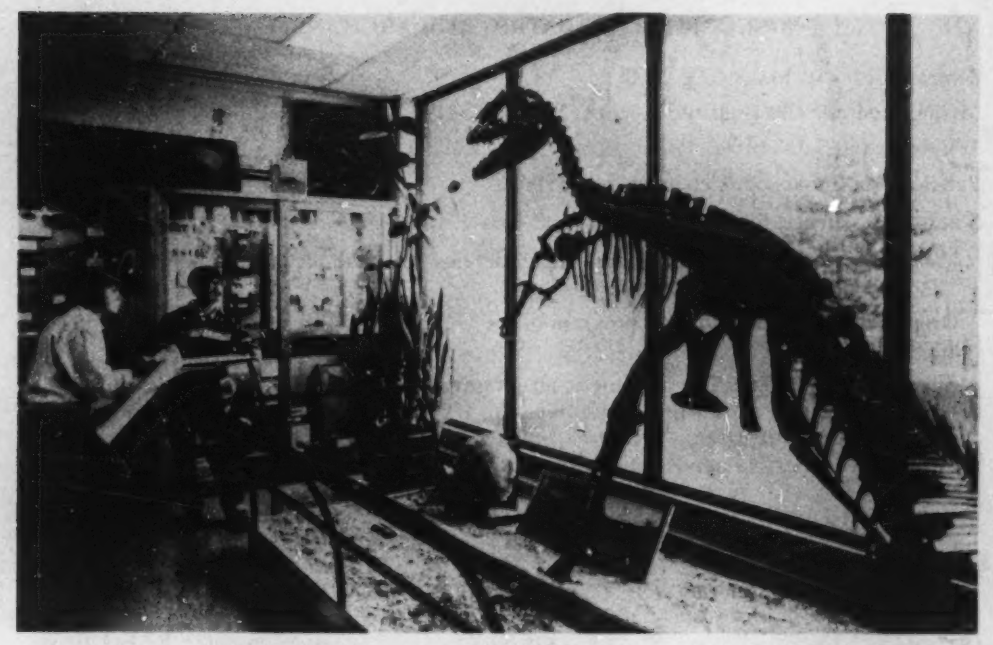
Agency Responsibility: The council provides advice to the Board of Regents on matters relating to public broadcasting within the University of Wisconsin System.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

PHARMACY INTERNSHIP BOARD

Pharmacy Internship Board: CHARLES LANG, PAMELA PLOETZ (members of Pharmacy Examining Board appointed by board); CAB A. BOND, AUGUST P. LEMBERGER (UW School of Pharmacy faculty appointed by dean); ROBERT HEIN, THOMAS POLLARD (members of Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association appointed by association); FRANCES MARY KERSCHER (public member appointed by the Governor).

Director: RICHARD KRUMBIEGEL.



Two University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point students examine a display in the Natural History Museum at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point (photo courtesy of University of Wisconsin System).

Mailing Address: 1336 Chamberlin Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1150 University Avenue, Madison 53706.

Telephone: (608) 262-3717.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.915 (3).

History: The Pharmacy Internship Board was created originally as the Pharmacy Internship Commission by Chapter 351, Laws of 1965. It was renamed a board and placed under the newly created Department of Regulation and Licensing by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. In 1979 (Chapter 34) the board was transferred to the University of Wisconsin as an independent agency attached to the university.

Organization: The board consists of 7 members: 2 members of the Pharmacy Examining Board appointed by that board, 2 members of the University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy faculty appointed by the dean of the school, 2 members appointed by the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association , and one public member appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members not appointed by the Pharmacy Examining Board serve staggered 5-year terms. The board appoints a full-time director outside the classified service. It is attached to the university for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board, through its regulatory authority, sets standards for internship sites and preceptors, quantitative time requirements for interns, approves school sponsored experience programs for internship credit and licenses interns. Included are the following activities and functions: 1) development of competency objectives, 2) preceptor training conferences, 3) intern seminars, 4) intern placement services, 5) intern manual publication, 6) intership newsletter, 7) pre/post testing program, 8) verification of internship practice to other states, 9) evaluation/accreditation of internship practice from other states, and 10) liaison and consultation services to the U.W. School of Pharmacy and the Pharmacy Examining Board.

Board of
VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Members: PAUL E. HASSETT (public member), *president;* FERDINAND LEYVA (public member), *vice president;* ELAINE BINA (farmer member), *secretary;* HERBERT J. GROVER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction), JOHN T. COUGHLIN (secretary, Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations), LAURENCE A. WEINSTEIN (president, University of Wisconsin Board of Regents); JAMES N. ELLIOTT (employe member), DELMAR E. DELONG (employer member); WANDA PREISLER, LINUS M. STOLL, BETTY EWENS QUADRACCI, ALLEN SCHRAUFNAGEL (public members).

State Director and Executive Officer: ROBERT P. SORENSEN, Ph.D., (608) 266-1770.

Executive Assistant: JOHN R. KROLL, 266-0025.

Legal Counsel: EDWARD S. ALSCHULER, 266-8171.

Public Information/Grants: RICHARD H. LOGAN, 266-8670.

Program and Economic Development, Division of: GLENN A. DAVISON, *assistant state director,* 266-2449.

Program Development and Operations, Bureau of: JAMES URNESS, *director,* 266-1739.

Support Services and Economic Development, Bureau of: MERLE W. BODINE, *director,* 266-2302.

Finance and Planning, Division of: EDWARD CHIN, *assistant state director,* 266-7983.

Fiscal Management and Support Services, Bureau of: GREG WAGNER, *director,* 266-2947.

Intergovernmental Relations and Resource Development, Bureau of: LOREN BRUMM, *director,* 266-2318.

Planning and Management Information, Bureau of: ROBERT MILLARD, *director,* 266-7608.

Council on Fire Service Training Programs: DONALD ASMUS, THOMAS D. CARLSON (members of paid fire departments); BRUCE A. GARDOW, DEBORAH MEISSNER, LARRY PLUMMER, PHILLIP J. RAUSCH (members of volunteer fire departments); RONALD REUTER (representing Division of Emergency Government), JOHN T. COUGHLIN (secretary of Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations), NORMAN WIRTZ (representing Office of Insurance Commissioner).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707; location: 310 Price Place, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1207; Toll-Free Number: Instant Career Education Directory (24-hour information on training programs, tuition and financial aid) — (800) 472-0024.

Publications: Wisconsin Laws Relating to Vocational, Technical and Adult Education; Opportunities through Education at Vocational, Technical and Adult Career Campuses in Wisconsin; Wisconsin Vocational-Technical Career Education Directory; Plan for Comprehensive Vocational, Technical and Adult Post-Secondary Education Services to Wisconsin; 1984-85 Statewide Employer Follow-up Report; 1984-85 Statewide Student Follow-up Report (updated annually); Personnel Directory; VTAE Today (issued 6 times per year); A Political History of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education in Wisconsin (by Kathleen A. Paris, $12); annual and biennial agency reports and curriculum materials; brochures and pamphlets on specific areas of concern.

Number of Employes: 102.50.

Total Budget 1985-87: $205,107,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.94.

History: Wisconsin established the first system of vocational, technical and adult education in the United States in 1911. In that year, the Legislature created the State Board of Industrial Education (Chapter 616). Its purpose was to provide part-time educational opportunities for youth and adults who were not enrolled in regular schools. Prior to 1911, there had been various efforts to provide for industrial training. In 1907, the Legislature passed a law which permitted any city to maintain a trade school for persons 16 or over as part of its public school system and another which permitted a city to establish a technical school or college under the control of the school board or of a special board.

As a result of the recommendations of an interim committee and of Governor McGovern, the 1911 Legislature established a state board; created the position of assistant for industrial education in the state superintendent's office; provided for the establishment of local boards of industrial education in municipalities of over 5,000 inhabitants which would maintain industrial, commercial, continuation and evening school; and appropriated state aid for these schools.

In 1917, the composition of the board was changed, and the board was authorized to employ a director of vocational education, who would replace the state superintendent as executive officer in directing the administration of the law. In 1937 (Chapter 349) the board was renamed the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education, which it remained until Chapter 292, Laws of 1965, made it the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 (the budget) again restructured board membership.

Organization: The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education is composed of 12 members. Three of the members serve *ex officio* (the state superintendent of public instruction or designee, the secretary of industry, labor and human relations or designee, and the president of the University Board of Regents or vice president if designated). Nine of the members are appointed by the governor for staggered 6-year terms. Of these, one is an employer, one is an employe, one is a farmer, and 6 additional members are from the general public. The board employs a director to carry out the administrative functions of the agency. The agency includes 2 divisions, each divided into bureaus.

Agency Responsibility: The Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education establishes policy for the direction of vocational, technical and adult education programs of the state. Through control of federal and state aids, the agency supervises curriculum standards and personnel qualifications for offerings in post high school vocational and technical education including adult basic, manpower training, job skill improvement, apprenticeship-related training, collegiate transfer, some continuation programs, and a number of allied educational activities. Special educational services are provided for the disadvantaged and an open door admissions policy is mandatory under state law and board policy.

Wisconsin is divided into 16 regional vocational, technical and adult education districts, which include 46 site specific campuses. The State VTAE Board and its administrative agency play an important role in supervising programs and other aspects of operations of the regional districts, which serve all areas and all persons in the state.

The local boards and administrations of Wisconsin VTAE districts are responsible for operating schools and programs in the system, and thus constitute the delivery system meeting the needs, interests and abilities of students and the labor market. To further these purposes, the districts are provided consultation, coordination and support services by the state board staff.

Districts have unique demographic, geographic and economic characteristics, and programs are tailored to meet local needs within uniform program standards. Each of the districts has an appointed board composed of 9 members who serve 3-year staggered terms. District boards are composed of 3 employers, 3 employes, a school district administrator, and 2 at-large members. At least 2 of the 9 members must be local elected officials. The district boards are empowered to levy a tax on property, provide for facilities and equipment, contract for instructional services, and appoint a director who serves as chief executive officer for the district.

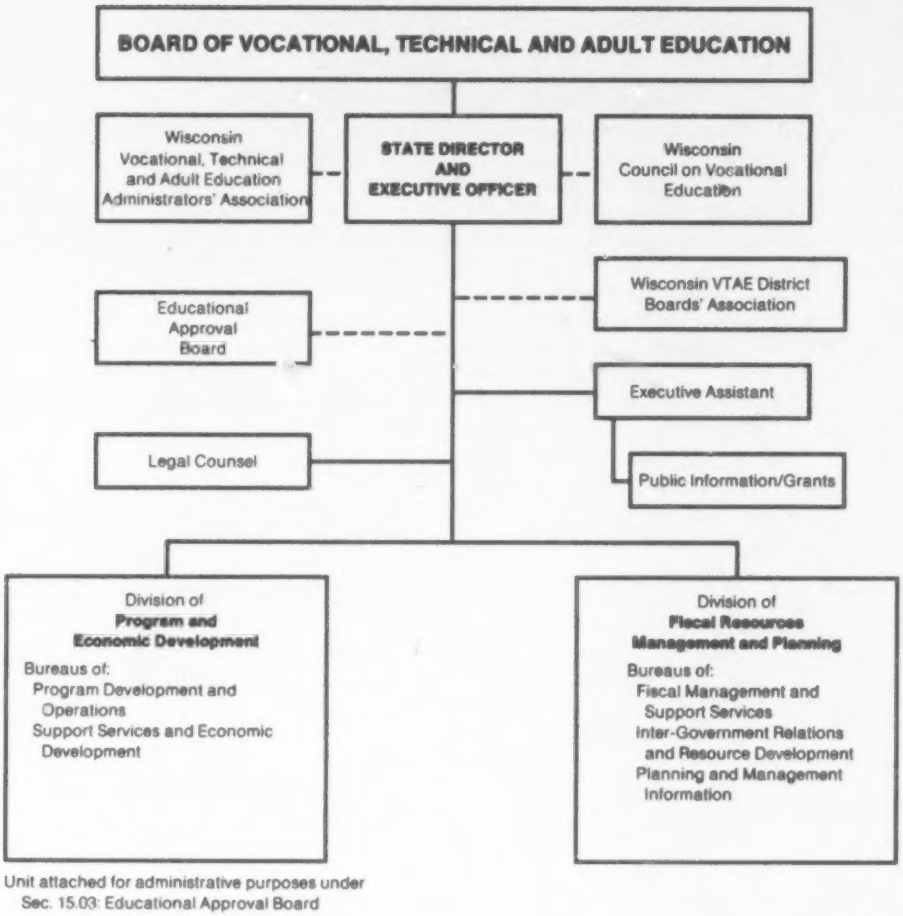
District directors, as executive heads of their faculties and institutions, are responsible for local administration, including academic standards and grading, hiring instructional staff and other staff, auxiliary services and budget management.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Program and Economic Development* includes 2 bureaus. The Bureau of Program Development and Operations has responsibility for program approval, program audit, program review, program definition, and includes specific focus on the occupational skill areas of agriculture, office education, marketing, home economics (including family and consumer education), health occupations, trade and industry (apprenticeship, fire service, law enforcement, safety, technical education, and vocational education), general education, adult basic education, and environmental education, as well as liaison to secondary schools.

The Bureau of Support Services and Economic Development has responsibility for personnel certification and audit, federal projects for the handicapped and disadvantaged, adult and con-

BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION


BOARD OF VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION
Wisconsin Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Administrators' Association
STATE DIRECTOR AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER
Wisconsin Council on Vocational Education
Wisconsin VTAE District Boards' Association
Educational Approval Board
Executive Assistant
Legal Counsel
Public Information/Grants
Division of Program and Economic Development
Bureaus of:
Program Development and Operations
Support Services and Economic Development
Division of Fiscal Resources Management and Planning
Bureaus of:
Fiscal Management and Support Services
Inter-Government Relations and Resource Development
Planning and Management Information

Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Educational Approval Board

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

tinuing education outreach, Job Training and Partnership Act projects, and liaison with business and industry focusing on occupational training and retraining for economic development.

The *Division of Finance and Planning* includes 3 bureaus: Fiscal Management and Support Services, Intergovernmental Relations and Resource Development, and Planning and Management Information. It develops and coordinates budgeting, planning and policy analysis. It is also responsible for facilities development, research, labor market information, legislative analysis, resource development, management information, audit, review of district budgets and policies, and affirmative action. In addition, the division provides administrative services including accounting, data processing, purchasing, personnel, word processing, and general office services. Within the division, coordination of solicitation of extramural resources from both the federal government and the private sector is carried out.

Interagency Relationships: The board is designated by state law as the agency which "shall cooperate with the U.S. Office of Education in execution of the provisions of the U.S. Vocational Education Act and any federal statutes pertaining to vocational, technical and adult education

and amendatory or supplementary acts thereto." Federally aided secondary vocational education in Wisconsin is supervised by the Department of Public Instruction under an arrangement with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

In order to ensure appropriate cooperative arrangements in all areas of higher education, the VTAE system maintains a close working relationship with the University of Wisconsin System. Three joint advisory committees have been established in order to keep communication lines open. The Joint Administrative Committee on Continuing Education provides a vehicle for dialogue in order to ensure efficient delivery of educational services and maximize areas of cooperation between the two systems. The Joint Administrative Committee on Academic Programs is a liaison committee serving as a vehicle to provide intersystem planning coordination between the two systems of higher education. A Joint Committee on Facilities has been established and has been quite successful to date in exploring ways of sharing and utilization of campuses.

The agency also cooperates with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, the Department of Public Instruction, and local Private Industry Councils (PICs) in administering the Job Training Partnership Act in Wisconsin. The agency determines statewide priorities, goals, and objectives for a portion of the funds, and awards grants to VTAE districts to provide training to eligible economically disadvantaged participants in accordance with the priorities.

The state board maintains close working relations with the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction in developing vocational and technical education opportunities for all people in the state, and for facilitating articulation between secondary and postsecondary programs.

The VTAE system and the University of Wisconsin System have also developed a strong commitment to maintain effective administrative cooperation in serving the state's residents. Moreover, the board works with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and the Wisconsin Job Service on questions of apprentice training, labor market information, placement services, and other programs and issues.

The board is advised by the Wisconsin Council on Vocational Education, which evaluates and reports on the VTAE system's educational programs, and assists the board in developing annual and long-range plans.

The board and agency also cooperate with many other governmental and educational agencies, local, state and national, having mutual responsibilities.

INDEPENDENT BOARD ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

EDUCATIONAL APPROVAL BOARD

Educational Approval Board: EUGENE LEHRMANN, *chairperson;* RICHARD SAWICKI, *vice chairperson;* DONALD L. SNYDER, *secretary;* RONALD H. LINGREN, MARIAN J. SWOBODA, DAVID VAZQUEZ, WILLIAM R. WALKER (all appointed by Governor).

Executive Secretary: DAVID R. STUCKI, 266-1996.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707; location: 310 Price Place, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1996.

Publications: A Wisconsin Directory of For-Profit Postsecondary Schools (issued several times each year).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.945.

History: The agency was created by Chapter 137, Laws of 1953, as the Governor's Educational Advisory Committee, with the purpose of approving and supervising schools and educational courses for the training of veterans under the various federal laws pertaining to veterans.

The committee had existed as a creation of the governor since 1944. Chapter 438, Laws of 1957, authorized the committee to certify private vocational schools which were found by investigation to offer adequate courses, and to establish rules to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of courses offered by private vocational schools. In 1964, Chapter 568 gave the committee the responsibility for licensing agents (solicitors) for private vocational schools. Chapter 595, Laws of 1965, renamed the agency the Educational Approval Council. The council was attached to the Department of Public Instruction in 1967 by Chapter 214, and was renamed the Educational Approval Board. The Educational Approval Board was transferred to the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education by Chapter 125, Laws of 1971.

Organization: The Educational Approval Board consists of not more than 7 members, who represent state agencies and others interested in educational programs, appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure. The board is attached to the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education for administrative purposes only under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Approval Board has 2 main functions. Under state statutes, it is the designated state agency for the approval of institutional courses for veterans and other eligible persons enrolled under Title 38, United States Code. Courses in institutions located in Wisconsin, whether these institutions are public or private, profit or nonprofit, must be approved by the board before federal benefits will be paid to enrolled veterans. Criteria for approval are established by law and are a part of Title 38, U.S. Code. The second function of the board is the supervision and approval of all private profit schools (except schools of cosmetology), located in Wisconsin or elsewhere, which offer vocational, technical, or degree courses to Wisconsin residents.

Interagency Relationships: The Educational Approval Board receives federal funds, as provided in Sec. 38.51, Wis. Stats., in reimbursement for expenses incurred in approving and supervising courses of instruction for veterans enrolled under Title 38, U.S. Code. The board therefore works closely with the U.S. Veterans Administration. The board also has working relationships with the Department of Regulation and Licensing, the Office of the Commissioner of Banking, the Department of Justice, the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, and other Wisconsin agencies.

Preparing to take the Super Quiz at the 1987 Academic Decathlon finals are (from left) Jeff Klamerus, D.C. Everest High School (Schofield); Chuti Tiu, Divine Savior Holy Angels (Milwaukee); and Richard Shay, La Crosse Logan High School. The State Academic Decathlon is sponsored by the Department of Public Instruction and administered by Cooperative Educational Service Agency 7 in Green Bay (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.)

Functional Area:

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

See GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

MIDWEST LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION

See MIDWEST LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION

See MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

See MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION under *Interstate Agencies* for description.

Department of NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural Resources Board: HELEN JACOBS (southern member), *chairperson;* THOMAS D. LAWIN (northern member), *vice chairperson;* RICHARD A. HEMP (northern member), *secretary;* STANTON P. HELLAND (southern member), JOHN A. LAWTON (southern member), WILBER LEE (at-large member), DONALD C. O'MELIA (northern member).

Secretary of Natural Resources: CARROLL D. BESADNY, 266-2121.

Deputy Secretary: BRUCE B. BRAUN, 266-2197.

Executive Assistant: LINDA BOCHERT, 266-2243.

Legal Services, Bureau of: JAMES A. KURTZ, *director,* 266-3695.

Intergovernmental Programs, Office of: vacancy, *director,* 266-0836.

Community Assistance Management, Bureau of: MARJORIE R. DEVEREAUX, *director,* 266-5896.

Planning and Analysis, Office of: RONALD SEMMANN, *administrator,* 266-2252.

Finance, Bureau of: CLARENCE L. GOLDSWORTHY, *director,* 266-2951.

Management and Budget, Bureau of: JOSEPH P. POLASEK, JR., *director,* 266-2794.

Enforcement, Division of: GEORGE E. MEYER, *administrator,* 266-0015.

Environmental Analysis and Review, Bureau of: HOWARD S. DRUCKENMILLER, *director,* 266-0860.

Law Enforcement, Bureau of: RALPH E. CHRISTENSEN, *director,* 266-1115.

Water Regulation and Zoning, Bureau of: ROBERT W. RODEN, *director,* 266-8034.

Environmental Enforcement, Office of: JOHN L. LAFONTAINE, *director,* 266-5848.

Environmental Standards, Division of: LYMAN F. WIBLE, *administrator*, 266-1099.
Air Management, Bureau of: DONALD F. THEILER, *director*, 266-0603.
Solid Waste Management, Bureau of: PAUL P. DIDIER, *director*, 266-1327.
Wastewater Management, Bureau of: CARL J. BLABAUM, *director*, 266-3910.
Water Resources Management, Bureau of: BRUCE J. BAKER, *director*, 266-8631.
Water Supply, Bureau of: ROBERT M. KRILL, *director*, 267-7651.
Technical Services, Office of: LLOYD A. LUESCHOW, *director*, 266-6977.
Wastewater Operation and Maintenance, Office of: THOMAS A. KROEHN, *director*, 267-7656.
Resource Management, Division of: JAMES R. HUNTOON, *administrator*, 266-0837.
Endangered Resources, Bureau of: RONALD F. NICOTERA, *director*, 266-2625.
Engineering, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-2136.
Fish Management, Bureau of: JAMES T. ADDIS, *director*, 266-7025.
Forestry, Bureau of: JOSEPH M. FRANK, *director*, 266-0842.
Parks and Recreation, Bureau of: DAVID L. WEIZENICKER, 266-2185.
Real Estate, Bureau of: CARL H. EVERT, *director*, 266-3462.
Research, Bureau of: KENT E. KLEPINGER, *director*, 266-8170.
Wildlife Management, Bureau of: STEVEN W. MILLER, *director*, 266-2193.
Management Services, Division of: MARTIN M. HENERT, *administrator*, 266-9980.
Information and Education, Bureau of: W. JEFFREY SMOLLER, *director*, 266-2747.
Information Management, Bureau of: JANET H. PRICE, *director*, 266-6897.
Personnel and Human Resources, Bureau of: DEBRA K. KOYEN, *director*, 266-2048.
Program Services, Bureau of: RICHARD FOX, *director*, 266-2452.

Field Districts: Southern (Madison), DOUGLAS W. MORRISSETTE, *director*, (608) 275-3266; *Southeast* (Milwaukee), GLORIA L. MCCUTCHEON, *director*, (414) 562-9500; *Lake Michigan* (Green Bay), CHARLES E. HIGGS, *director*, (414) 497-4040; *West Central* (Eau Claire), JAMES L. LISSACK, *director*, (715) 839-3700; *North Central* (Rhinelander), DALE T. URSO, *director*, (715) 362-7616; *Northwest* (Spooner), DAVID A. JACOBSON, *director*, (715) 635-2101.

Fox River Management Commission: DONALD MITCHELL, *chairperson;* SENATOR JEROME VAN SISTINE, JOHN W. FORSTER, WILLIAM J. GLATZ, DOROTHY JOHNSON, RONALD L. VAN DE HEY, MARY LOU VAN DREEL. *DNR liaison:* vacancy.

Air Pollution Control Council: SHARI EGGLESON, *chairperson;* RICHARD BILLINGS, RICHARD BRATCHER, MARCEY JASKULSKI, MARTY S. KANAREK, JEET RADIA, GLORIA B. SCHNEIDER. *DNR liaison:* DON THEILER.

Forest Pest Control Advisory and Steering Council: ORVILLE L. LOVETT, *chairperson;* DR. JAMES BOCKHEIM, DR. HARRY C. COPPEL, JAMES B. HANSON, WILLIAM W. KAUTH, ROBERT F. PATTON. *DNR liaison:* vacancy.

Great Lakes Fish and Water Resources Council: BRUCE ROBERTSON, *chairperson;* DAVID JELINSKI (representing Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), LEE KERNEN (representing Department of Natural Resources), DR. ROBERT RAGOTZKIE (representing University of Wisconsin System), WILLIAM SCHMIDT (representing Department of Health and Social Services); JOHN ALDERTON, RONNEY ANTON, BARB EBENREITER, DON HALRON, MARK HASENBERG, DENNIS HICKEY, BECKY LEIGHTON, GARY SEGER, JEFFREY WEBORG (all appointed by Governor). (Scheduled to expire July 1, 1989.)

Inland Lakes Protection and Rehabilitation Council: Inactive.

Metallic Mining Council: Inactive.

Natural Areas Preservation Council: FOREST STEARNS (representing University of Wisconsin System), *chairperson;* RICHARD NEWSOME (representing private colleges and appointed by Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters), *vice chairperson;* RONALD NICOTERA (representing Department of Natural Resources, appointed by board), *secretary;* LAURIE OSTERNDORF (representing Department of Natural Resources, appointed by board), DAVID ENGLESON (representing Department of Public Instruction, appointed by State Superintendent); ROBERT ENGELHARD, VIRGINIA KLINE, ARNE SALLI (representing University of Wisconsin System, all appointed by Board of Regents); WILLIAM BROOKS, OLIVE THOMSON (appointed by Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters); CARL TAYLOR (representing Milwaukee

Public Museum, appointed by its board of directors). *DNR liaisons:* CLIFFORD GERMAIN, MARK MARTIN, PAUL MATTHIAE, WILLIAM SMITH.

Off-The-Road Vehicle Council: MIKE SOHASKY, *chairperson;* RUSSELL HERMSEN, RON HUGHES, RICHARD HUTCHINSON, W.J. JAMES, DIANE KRAFT, KEN SCHUCK (all appointed by Natural Resources Board). *DNR liaison:* LARRY FREIDIG.

Snowmobile Recreational Council: JAMES SAARI, *chairperson;* THOMAS E. MASSON, *vice chairperson;* RUBY ABEL, ED BOSSERT, BEVERLY DITTMAR, FRANK DUSEK, HAROLD H. FLATER, JIM GESCHEIDLE, SUSAN HILLIARD, JOE KAPUSTA, DONALD KIRN, ERNEST "JACK" C. NELSON, ANTHONY L. RUSSOS, ROBERT STEFFES, RALPH STUKEL. *DNR liaison:* LARRY FREIDIG.

Independent Organization:

Wisconsin Conservation Congress, Executive Council: ROGER D. BRITTON (District 5), *chairperson;* DAVID LADD (District 9), *vice chairperson;* RON ANTON (District 11), *secretary-treasurer;* RICHARD OLSON, RUEL FLEMING (District 1); MICHAEL REITER, BILL VAN DOORN III (District 2); DONALD NELSON, ALLEN OPALL (District 3); BERNARD JESKE, JOHN KRIHA (District 4); ROGER BRITTON, GERALD LAHNER (District 5); MERLIN LINDOW, HERBERT THEISEN (District 6); RICHARD CHIER, HENRY LIEBZEIT (District 7); MICHAEL BRUST, ROY SEBALD (District 8); DAVID A. LADD, FRANCIS MURPHY (District 9); FRED BAERTSCHI, JAMES BOYD (District 10); RON ANTON, JAMES BALDOCK (District 11); NORBERT MULLANEY, LAWRENCE WHIFFEN (District 12). *DNR liaison:* ROBERT ELLINGSON.

Mailing Address: Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707; location: State Natural Resources Building (GEF-2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2621; toll-free Poacher Hotline: (800) TIP-WDNR (847-9367).

Publications: *Wisconsin Natural Resources Magazine* (published bimonthly and available at the following subscription rates: 1 year, $6.97; 2 years, $11.97; 3 years, $15.97, from Wisconsin Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7191, Madison 53707); *Wisconsin State Parks – Explore and Enjoy* (guide) ($4.95 plus $1.05 postage and handling); *A Fine Kettle of Fish* (cookbook) ($1.95); *Wisconsin's Endangered Flora* (free); Biennial Report; annual reports, hunting, fishing, and trapping regulations; long-range comprehensive plans for outdoor recreational and natural resources conservation and management; periodic air, water and solid waste reports; brochures, fact sheets, booklets and guides on resource management and environmental protection programs; technical bulletins (lists available). Teachers may write to the Education and Youth Programs Section for a list of available publications.

Number of Employes: 2,600.65.

Total Budget 1985-87: $449,633,200.

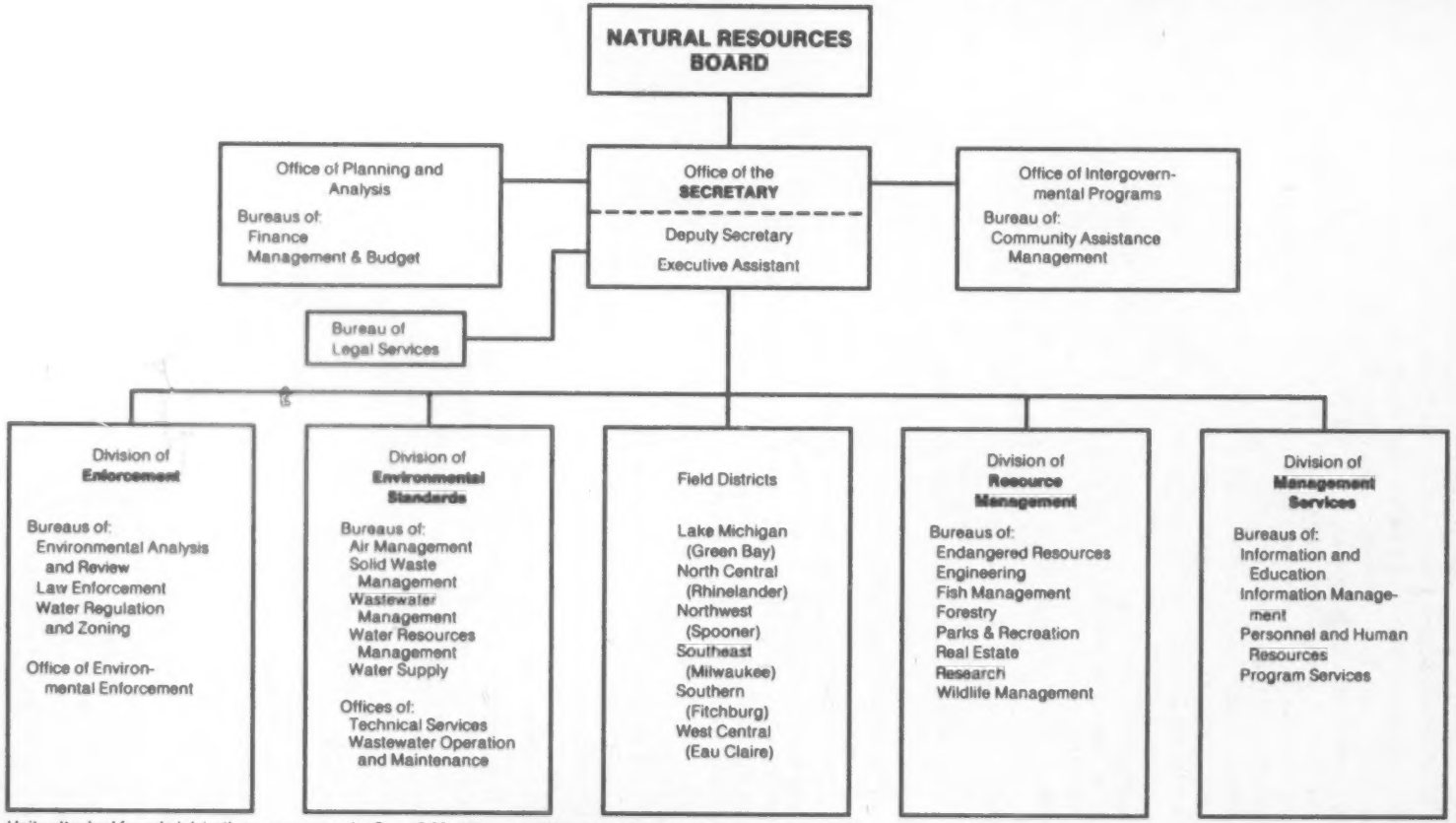
Statutory Reference: Section 15.34.

History: Although the present Department of Natural Resources, headed by a Natural Resources Board, was created by the executive branch reorganization act of 1967 (Chapter 75), it was preceded by a considerable number of agencies, each concerned with different but interrelated natural resource responsibilities. The first Forestry Commission was established by the Legislature in 1867, and a Board of Fish Commissioners was established in 1874. The Governor appointed fish wardens in 1885 and game wardens in 1887. A Department of Forestry was organized in 1897 and a State Park Board was created in 1907. A Conservation Commission, with the task of recommending to the governor ways of preserving the state's natural resources, was created in 1911.

Chapter 406, Laws of 1915, created a Conservation Commission of 3 full-time commissioners, which assumed the functions of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Fish and Game Wardens, Board of Forestry and the Park Board. It was succeeded in 1923 (Chapter 118) by a single, full-time Conservation Commissioner.

In 1927 (Chapter 426) the Conservation Commissioner was changed back to a conservation agency headed by a 6-member, but part-time, commission. Under Section 23.09 of the statutes, the new commission was directed "to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development and use of forests, fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers and other outdoor resources in the state of Wisconsin". The Conservation Commission and department operated under this structure from 1927 to 1967.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Wisconsin Waterways Commission
Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board
Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board
Groundwater Coordinating Council

The Department of Resource Development was created by Chapter 442, Laws of 1959, when the Division of Industrial and Port Development in the Executive Department and the State Planning Division in the Bureau of Engineering were merged. Chapter 614, Laws of 1965, gave the department a major new function — water pollution control.

The 1967 executive branch reorganization act brought together closely related, traditional conservation tasks and newly emerging environmental protection responsibilities. It merged the Department of Resource Development with the Wisconsin Conservation Department to form the Department of Natural Resources.

The Scientific Areas Preservation Council (formerly the State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas) and the artificial lake creation function of the State Soil and Water Conservation Committee were transferred and merged into the department. The State Geographic Board was terminated and its functions absorbed into the department. The air pollution control function of the Board of Health and the conservation youth camps program of the Department of Public Welfare were also merged into the new department.

Since 1967, departmental divisions have changed and various councils have been attached to the department. The Conservation Congress, a private citizen group which celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1984, was specifically designated to serve the department in an advisory capacity by Chapter 179, Laws of 1971. Statutory advisory councils exist in the following areas: snowmobiles, air pollution, groundwater, mining, waterways, off-the-road vehicle recreation, pest control, natural areas, inland lakes, and commercial fishing.

Organization: A 7-member, part-time Natural Resources Board is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to provide policy direction for the programs administered by the department. The board appoints a full-time secretary, who serves as the chief executive officer of the department at the pleasure of the board.

The board meets each month. From June through September, board meetings are held in different communities around Wisconsin, while October to May meetings are held in Madison. At each meeting the first hour offers Wisconsin residents an opportunity to raise any natural resource or environmental issue with the board. To participate in these citizen question sessions, contact Judy Scullion at least 10 days before the board meeting, DNR, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707.

Four functional divisions have the primary responsibility for the department's programs: Enforcement, Environmental Standards, Resource Management, and Management Services.

The field operations of the department are under the direction of 6 district directors, each responsible for the total mission of the department in his or her district. District directors report to the office of the secretary in Madison.

Agency Responsibility: The department is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, laws of the federal government that protect and enhance Wisconsin's natural resources — its air, land, water, wildlife, fish and forests. It is the one agency charged with full responsibility to coordinate the many disciplines and programs necessary to provide for a clean environment and a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin citizens and visitors.

Unit Functions:

Office of the Secretary: The secretary is responsible for management of the department in accordance with the statutes and the policies of the Natural Resources Board. The Office of the Secretary consists of the secretary, the deputy secretary, and an executive assistant. The following functions also report to that office: Legal Services, Intergovernmental Programs, and Planning and Analysis.

The *Field Districts:* Department of Natural Resources field districts are under line control of a single district director, who is directly responsible to the Office of the Secretary. Each of the districts is divided into areas, each area being a group of counties sharing common resources, geographic similarities or population focus. The intent of this organization is to make department services and programs more accessible to the general public.

Program control and management of department operations are the main responsibilities of each district director. A good portion of the environmental protection and resource management decision-making process has been localized using decentralized authority vested in the district directors. The 6 district directors and 15 area directors are also responsible for staff, proper-

ties, equipment and programs, with the Madison central office staff serving in a support capacity to the field and secretary.

Increased emphasis in the area of environmental protection has transferred some of the central office employes to the districts to provide direct program support to the district director and the program in the field. Citizen participation and public information programs are developed locally.

Examples of the increased control of department programs in the field includes decision-making authority in areas such as water regulation permits, environmental impact assessments, land acquisition, land appraisals, just compensation statements, timber sales, chemical control permits for birds doing crop damage, industrial and municipal self-monitoring waste discharge report reviews, wood waste and demolition waste site disposal approvals, conservation aids payments, private fish hatchery permits, land use permits for private use of department lands, and public hunting leases on private lands.

Division of Enforcement: The Division of Enforcement directs a coordinated program of law enforcement covering all of DNR's program responsibilities including environmental actions, fish and wildlife violations, water management and zoning matters, air pollution control, and solid waste management. The Bureau of Law Enforcement has planning and coordination responsibilities of all laws and regulations pertaining to the protection, management and use of Wisconsin's natural resources. The bureau designs and conducts hunter, boating and snowmobile safety training classes through the use of citizen volunteers. It also handles all law enforcement recruitment programs. The Bureau of Water Regulation and Zoning manages state surface water levels, the design of dams and other structures in state waters, and plans and supervises shoreland zoning and floodplain regulation. It has an intensive program of helping local units of government protect the lives and property of their citizens through proper floodplain management. The Office of Environmental Enforcement develops and implements statewide enforcement programs covering air pollution, public and private water supplies, water pollution and solid waste management. The Bureau of Environmental Analysis and Review directs and coordinates compliance with the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act.

The *Division of Environmental Standards* plans, supervises and coordinates water quality standards development, water quality planning, water supply, groundwater, toxics management, air pollution control and solid waste management programs. Unlike some states, where the federal government administers environmental programs, Wisconsin has given responsibility to the DNR for air, surface water, drinking water, wastewater and solid waste programs. The division helps implement several Wisconsin Fund grant programs for solid waste planning, recycling sewage treatment and nonpoint source water pollution control. Special efforts are being made to encourage Wisconsinites to help DNR protect public health and the environment from toxic and hazardous substances in air, surface waters and in groundwater.

The *Division of Resource Management* has been given the responsibility by the citizens of this state to take the lead in helping them conserve, protect and manage Wisconsin's outdoor resources in the best interests of all citizens, now and in the future. In providing that leadership, it works closely with and seeks advice from the Wisconsin Conservation Congress, an independent group concerned with matters of resource management and protection, and other citizen groups including those interested in hunter-landowner relations, recreational opportunities provided by the state park system, and the protection of threatened and endangered resources, both plant and animal. Fish and wildlife managers help plan and coordinate the maintenance and improvement of fish and wildlife populations and habitat on both public and private lands. Foresters emphasize the multiple use concept of forest management programs on state and municipal forest lands and assist private woodlot owners and the wood-using industries of the state. Foresters are also charged with preventing and controlling forest fires on both public and private lands. It is the responsibility of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation to plan and coordinate the acquisition, development and operation of the state park and trail systems. The Bureau of Endangered Resources, now totally supported by taxpayers' voluntary contributions on annual income tax forms, is developing a new and increasingly popular program to protect and manage plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles and other wildlife that are not harvested, or are threatened or endangered. The Bureau of Research conducts and coordinates research in various resource and environmental fields. The Bureau of Real Estate plans, supervises and coordinates land acquisition programs of the department.

The *Division of Management Services* provides services in data processing, personnel, affirmative action, employe assistance, public information and education, word processing, printing, mailing and procurement of supplies.

Interagency Relationships: DNR works closely with state and federal agencies to coordinate programs, produce educational materials, conduct research and provide technical assistance to local governments and individuals on subjects ranging from enhancing wildlife habitat to protecting groundwater.

The department's agreement with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) to coordinate DNR and DATCP animal waste management and nonpoint pollution programs is typical of the many formal and informal arrangements agencies use to work together. The agreement includes cooperative field work and uniform standards for practices intended to limit water pollution from animal waste or soil erosion and to provide cost-sharing grants to farmers. In addition, DNR and DATCP work with county conservation agencies and federal agencies such as the Soil Conservation Service to coordinate state, federal and local programs in each county.

DNR regulations are often developed after consultation with other agencies. For example, DNR groundwater specialists work with health experts in the Department of Health and Social Services to develop groundwater quality standards designed to protect human health. DNR and other agencies use these standards to guide regulatory programs limiting the use of agricultural and industrial chemicals and disposal of wastes when necessary to protect groundwater quality.

Counties administer shoreland, floodplain and septic tank regulations and the wildlife damage program using state standards. DNR provides technical and financial assistance to counties as they carry out these responsibilities.

Just as counties administer programs using state standards, interagency agreements with the federal Environmental Protection Agency allow DNR to administer the federal water and air pollution control laws in Wisconsin using federal minimum standards.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

WISCONSIN WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Wisconsin Waterways Commission: JAMES F. ROONEY, *chairperson;* WILLIAM P. O'CONNOR, VIRGIL ROBERTS, CAROLYN P. SNEED, MARY S. WILLIS (all appointed by Governor).
Liaison: LARRY FREIDIG.

Mailing Address: Department of Natural Resources, State Natural Resources Building (GEF-2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-5897.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (1).

History: The Wisconsin Waterways Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The commission is composed of 5 members nominated by the governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed for staggered 5-year terms. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The commission may have studies conducted to determine the need for recreational boating facilities, provide funds to local governments for recreational boating project development, and recommend rules for promulgation by the department to implement the recreational facilities boating program.

LAKE MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board: DANIEL ANDERSON, RICHARD R. JOHNSON, JAMES MARICQUE, GILES PETERSON, GERALD ROUSAR, NANCY SKADDEN, DEAN SWAER (all appointed by Governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (3).

History: The Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board is composed of 7 members appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure. Members include 5 licensed commercial fishers, one licensed fish dealer, and one state citizen. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board reviews and considers applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses and approves or denies these applications based on rules issued by the department. The board also establishes criteria for allotting catch quotas to individual licensees, assigns catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits that must be allocated among licensees, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive license holders.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board: JEFF BODIN, RONALD BOUTIN, BILL DAMBERG, DAVID JOHNSON, vacancy (all appointed by Governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.345 (2).

History: The Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board is composed of 5 members appointed by the governor to serve at his pleasure. Members include 3 licensed commercial fishers, one licensed fish dealer, and one state citizen. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board reviews and considers applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses and approves or denies these applications based on rules issued by the department. The board also establishes criteria for allotting individual licensee catch quotas, allots catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits that must be allocated among licensees, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive license holders.

GROUNDWATER COORDINATING COUNCIL

Groundwater Coordinating Council: ORLO R. EHART (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), WILLIAM SCHMIDT (designee of secretary of health and social services), ED MCCLAIN (designee of secretary of industry, labor and human relations), LYMAN WIBLE (designee of secretary of natural resources), MEREDITH OSTROM (state geologist), THEODORE STEPHENSON (designee of secretary of transportation), DALLAS PETERSON (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System); STEPHEN M. BORN (representative of Governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.347 (13).

History: The Groundwater Coordinating Council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 410.

Organization: Council members include the secretaries of the Department of Natural Resources; Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations; Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection; Department of Health and Social Services; Department of

Transportation; the president of the University of Wisconsin System; and the state geologist (or their designees); plus a representative of the Governor's office. Members serve 4-year terms and the council meets at least twice yearly. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The council advises and assists state agency efforts to develop nonregulatory groundwater management programs. Member agencies also exchange information on groundwater monitoring, data management, public informational and educational efforts, laboratory analyses, research and available funding for research. The council is also directed to review Wisconsin's groundwater law and assess its implementation in a legislative report due January 1, 1989.

Department of TRANSPORTATION

Secretary of Transportation: RONALD R. FIEDLER, 266-1113.

Deputy Secretary: DONALD H. JORGENSEN, 266-1113.
Executive Assistant: THOMAS WALKER, 266-1113.
Special Assistant: JUDY RENDALL, 266-7836.
Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Officer: DEMETRI FISHER, 266-0507.
Minority Business Programs Director: DAVID MANNING, 266-7804.
General Counsel, Office of: JAMES S. THIEL, *director,* 266-8810.
Public Affairs, Office of: MAYNARD A. SCHNEIDER, *director,* 266-7744.
Transportation Safety, Office of: MAYNARD G. STOEHR, *director,* 266-0402.
Highways and Transportation Services, Division of: MARVIN J. SCHAEFFER, *administrator,* 266-2910; HAROLD L. FIEDLER, *deputy administrator,* 266-2910.
- *Engineering Development, Bureau of:* EDMUND J. BYRKIT, *director,* 266-2910.
  - *Bridge Section:* STANLEY W. WOODS, *chief,* 266-8348.
  - *Design Section:* vacancy, *chief,* 266-2941.
  - *Real Estate Section:* BERNARD J. MULLEN, *chief,* 266-2915.
  - *Special Services Section:* THOMAS E. CARLSEN, *chief,* 266-0075.
- *Engineering Operations, Bureau of:* MICHAEL E. JASKANIEC, *director,* 266-3410.
  - *Construction Section:* HENRY O. ELLISON, *chief,* 266-1631.
  - *Maintenance Section:* THEODORE E. STEPHENSON, JR., *chief,* 267-7830.
  - *Materials Section:* GARY C. WHITED, *chief,* 266-2311.
  - *Traffic Section:* HARRY O. PRICE, *chief,* 266-2375.
- *Environmental and Data Analysis, Bureau of:* JOHN ROSLAK, *director,* 266-9626.
- *Program Management, Bureau of:* ERNEST F. WITTWER, *director,* 266-2914.
- *Transportation District Directors:*
  - Dist. 1: WILLIAM T. WAMBACH, JR., (608) 246-3800, 2101 Wright Street, Madison 53704.
  - Dist. 2: HARVEY SHEBESTA, (414) 548-5902, 141 West Barstow Street, Waukesha 53187.
  - Dist. 3: THOMAS R. CLARK, (414) 497-4242, 944 Vanderperren Way, Green Bay 54304.
  - Dist. 4: DONALD L. CRONKRITE, (715) 421-8300, 1681 Second Avenue South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.
  - Dist. 5: THOMAS R. KINSEY, (608) 785-9022, 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse 54601.
  - Dist. 6: FREDERICK R. ROSS, (715) 836-2891, 718 West Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.
  - Dist. 7: ROBERT R. PACKEE, (715) 362-3490, Hanson Lake Road, Rhinelander 54501.
  - Dist. 8: LEE F. CROOK, (715) 394-0551, 1701 North 4th Street, Superior 54880.

Motor Vehicles, Division of: NORBERT K. ANDERSON, *administrator*, 266-2233; ROBERT W. BAKER, *deputy administrator*, 266-2233.

Central Vehicle Services, Bureau of: ELDON L. SCHIMMING, *director*, 266-2611.

Driver Licensing, Bureau of: JOYCE GELDERMAN, *director*, 266-2237.

Motor Vehicle Field Services, Bureau of: MILO HODGSON, *director*, 266-1448.

Vehicle Registration and Licensing, Bureau of: CARL G. JOHNSON, *director*, 266-2235.

Motor Vehicle District Managers:

Dist. 1: ROBERT OTIS, (608) 267-7920, Rm. 106, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, P.O. Box 7917, Madison 53707.

Dist. 2: RICHARD SOLTERMAN, (414) 929-3720, 783 South Main Street, Fond du Lac 54935.

Dist. 3: JOHN WALSH, (608) 372-6882, 1222 North Superior Avenue, Tomah 54660.

Dist. 4: LAWRENCE JANDRIN, (715) 359-7398, 5301 Rib Mountain Drive, Wausau 54401.

Dist. 5: LOYAL MUELLER, (715) 234-8088, 737 West Avenue, Rice Lake 54868.

Dist. 6: DENNIS NUSSBAUM, (414) 497-4313, 942 Vanderperren Way, Green Bay 54304.

Dist. 7: DONALD BRIEGER, (414) 723-2059, 835 South Lincoln Street, Elkhorn 53121.

Dist. 8: RUSSELL KARWEIK, (414) 224-4870, Rm. 90, 819 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee 53203.

State Patrol, Division of: JAMES W. VAN SISTINE, *administrator*, 266-3212; COL. HOWARD N. GOETSCH, *deputy administrator*, 266-3212.

Communication Services, Bureau of: ROBERT L. BENNETT, *director*, 266-0184.

District Operations, Bureau of: GEORGE P. WENZEL, *director*, 266-3908.

Support Services, Bureau of: MICHAEL C. MOSCHKAU, *director*, 266-3909.

State Patrol District Captains:

Dist. 1: JEROME J. BLIED, (608) 246-3220, P.O. Box 7879, Madison 53707.

Dist. 2: ROGER F. HLAVACKA, (414) 785-4700, 21115 Highway 18, Waukesha 53187.

Dist. 3: WILBERT C. DEGUIRE, (414) 929-3700, P.O. Box 984, Fond du Lac 54935.

Dist. 4: WILLIAM A. HARVEY, (715) 845-1143, 2805 Martin Avenue, Wausau 54401.

Dist. 5: MICHAEL A. MOORE, (608) 372-5998, Route 3, Box 242, Tomah 54660.

Dist. 6: STERLING J. STANDIFORD, (715) 836-2911, 5005 Highway 53 South, Eau Claire 54701.

Dist. 8: RICHARD C. FANKHAUSER, (715) 635-2141, P.O. Box C, Spooner 54801.

Wisconsin State Patrol Academy: DAVID L. SCHUMACHER, (608) 388-2942, Bldg. 1256, Fort McCoy, Sparta 54656-5000.

Transportation Assistance, Division of: JOHN H. EVANS, *administrator*, 267-7111; vacancy, *deputy administrator*, 266-0658.

Aeronautics, Bureau of: DAVID L. STRAND, *director*, 266-2480.

Local Transportation Aids, Bureau of: DAVID T. BOHLMAN, *director*, 266-2934.

Railroads and Harbors, Bureau of: PAUL C. HEITMANN, *director*, 266-7094.

Transit, Bureau of: JOHN M. HARTZ, *director*, 266-0658.

Business Management, Division of: MYRON L. BACON, *administrator*, 266-2878.

Accounting and Auditing, Bureau of: JANE CZESHINSKI, *director*, 266-3247.

Management Services, Bureau of: JAMES K. MCKINNON, *director*, 267-7224.

Personnel Management, Bureau of: CYNTHIA A. MOREHOUSE, *director*, 266-7023.

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of: BARRY L. LARSON, *director*, 267-2379.

Planning and Budget, Division of: ROGER L. SCHRANTZ, *administrator*, 266-6479.

Budget and Program Analysis, Bureau of: STEVEN J. WATTERS, *director*, 266-7575.

Policy Planning and Analysis, Bureau of: KENNETH J. LEONARD, *director*, 267-7754.

System Planning, Bureau of: GEORGE GUNDERSEN, *director*, 266-1402.

Rustic Roads Board: EARL SKAGEN, *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE CLETUS VANDERPERREN (chairperson of standing committee having jurisdiction over transportation as determined by the speaker of the Assembly), *vice chairperson;* JOYCE ERDMAN, *secretary;* SENATOR LLOYD KINCAID (chairperson of standing committee having jurisdiction over transportation as determined by the president of the Senate); HARVEY GRASSE, OSCAR LAHTI, ARTHUR MANKE,

MILTON MEINKE, KENNETH MEYER, THOMAS P. SOLHEIM (all appointed by secretary of transportation); JOSEPH SWEDA (nonvoting, *ex officio*).

Council on Aeronautics: ARCHIE BECHER, JR., WANDA CHAPLIN, JACK KIRBY, MYRON E. PADDOCK, BEN SILKO.

Council on Highway Safety: SENATORS LYNN S. ADELMAN, BRIAN D. RUDE; REPRESENTATIVES ALVIN OTT, ROBERT THOMPSON, CLETUS VANDERPERREN; HOWARD BJORKLUND, HERBERT J. GROVER, CAROL Z. HEMERSBACH, KATHLEEN MURPHY, JOSEPH SWEDA (state officer members); LAVERNE HOERIG, GERALD F. POWALISZ, JOHN RADCLIFFE, MICKY SADOFF, ROBERT J. YOUNG (citizen members).

Council on Traffic Law Enforcement: SENATORS LYNN ADELMAN, JOSEPH LEEAN; REPRESENTATIVES DAVID BRANDEMUEHL, DONALD HASENOHRL; EUGENE A. ANDREWS, HOWARD L. ERICKSON, LAWRENCE MALSCH, JAMES MCFARLANE, WALTER OLDHAM, DALE TROWBRIDGE, JAMES W. VAN SISTINE, MARSHA M. WILEY (traffic law enforcement members); ERWIN BESSLER, DONALD CHELL, HOWARD N. GOETSCH, ORVILLE PANOSH (alternate traffic law enforcement members); ROBERT W. CHRISTIAN, MADELYN GLAEDEN, DANIEL HINTZ, RAY NEWBERRY, ROBERT SUMMERS (community leader members).

Council on Uniformity of Traffic Citations and Complaints: RONALD R. FIEDLER (secretary of transportation), *chairperson;* 9 additional members.

Mailing Address: Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison 53702.

Publications: Biennial Report (departmental); Six-Year Highway Improvement Program; Manual for Motorists; Rustic Roads (brochure); Traffic Safety Reporter (bimonthly); Wisconsin Accident Facts (annual); Wisconsin Aeronautical Chart; Wisconsin Airport Directory; Six-Year Airport Improvement Program; Wisconsin Highway Map; Wisconsin Aviation Bulletin; Transit Trends; numerous highway safety films and leaflets (list available); special reports and publications.

Number of Employes: 3,808.12.

Total Budget 1985-87: $1,711,745,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.46.

History: The Wisconsin Department of Transportation was created in 1967 by the executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75). The units merged into the department were the Highway Commission, originally created by Chapter 337, Laws of 1911, when the Legislature authorized state aid for road building; the former Aeronautics Commission, established by Chapter 513, Laws of 1945 (although the state had actively participated in aeronautics since 1937 through several predecessor agencies); and the former Motor Vehicle Department, created in 1939 when Chapter 410 consolidated functions of several other agencies into one department.

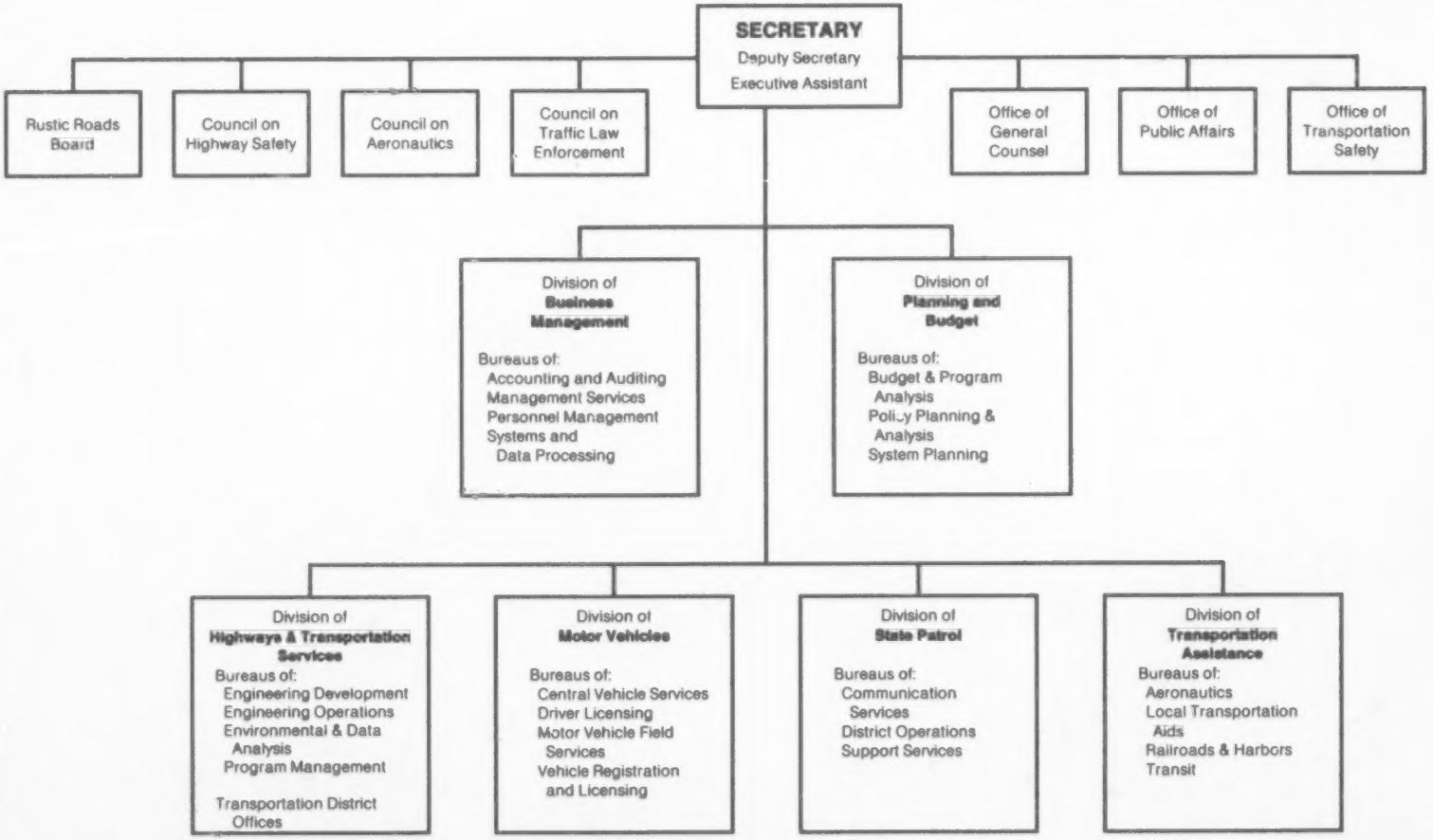
The 1967 reorganization act also transferred to the department the Governor's Council on Traffic Law Enforcement, created by Chapter 232, Laws of 1965, and named it the Council on Traffic Law Enforcement.

Chapter 500, Laws of 1969, defined the lines of authority within the department, which was headed by the secretary and consisted of the Division of Aeronautics, the Division of Highways under the Highway Commission, and the Division of Motor Vehicles. Under authority given to the secretary, the department subsequently organized two additional divisions: the Division of Planning and the Division of Business Management, mostly with personnel from the original three.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, transferred transportation regulation from the Public Service Commission to an independent Transportation Commission, reconstituted from the Highway Commission, which was attached to the department for administrative purposes; and vested statutory responsibilities and accountability with the department rather than specific divisions, thus providing the secretary with program authority for fulfilling his or her assigned budgetary responsibility.

1977 Chapter 29 also eliminated a statutory requirement for Divisions of Motor Vehicles and Aeronautics, although requiring the department to maintain district offices throughout the state. It eliminated gubernatorially appointed division heads, giving that authority to the secretary and enabling the secretary, with the governor's approval, to organize the department to promote

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03; Office of Commissioner of Transportation.

balanced, efficient solutions to transportation problems. Exercising this authority, the secretary reorganized the department in December 1977. Further restructuring of the department occurred in September 1978 and July 1985, establishing the current organization.

Chapter 142, Laws of 1973, created the Rustic Roads Board in the department.

Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, transferred the Council on Highway Safety and the highway safety coordination function from the Office of the Governor to the Department of Transportation.

Chapter 347, Laws of 1981, changed the Transportation Commission to the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation, attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03.

1985 Wisconsin Act 145 created the Council on Uniformity of Traffic Citations and Complaints in the department.

Organization: Overall management of the department is the responsibility of the secretary of transportation. The secretary is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, serving at the pleasure of the governor.

The Secretary's Office now includes the Council on Traffic Law Enforcement and a Council on Highway Safety, which are appointed by the governor; the Council on Aeronautics, consisting of 5 members appointed by the governor; a 10-member Council on Uniformity of Traffic Citations and Complaints; and the Rustic Roads Board, with members appointed by the secretary in accordance with a statutory formula. It also includes an Office of General Counsel, an Office of Public Affairs, and an Office of Transportation Safety. The secretary is now the governor's highway safety representative, and the Wisconsin Office for Transportation Safety functions within the Secretary's Office. Also assigned to the Secretary's Office is the department's affirmative action/equal employment officer, and the minority business programs director.

The secretary's staff includes a deputy secretary and an executive assistant, each appointed by the secretary.

The divisions now in the department are: Highways and Transportation Services, Motor Vehicles, State Patrol, Transportation Assistance, Business Management, and Planning and Budget. Each of the divisions is headed by an administrator appointed by the secretary for an indefinite term .

Agency Responsibility: The department is charged by law to protect, promote and plan for all transportation in the state. Major programs assigned to the department by the Legislature include highway, motor vehicle, traffic enforcement, rail, harbor, transit, and aeronautics activities.

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* provides overall direction to the department's programs, concentrating on improving the all-mode aspects of transportation facilities and services in Wisconsin with the goal of providing adequate, efficient, and environmentally sound movement of commodities and people.

The *Division of Highways and Transportation Services* is responsible for providing executive level direction in the planning, programming, design, real estate acquisition, construction, maintenance and operation of the state trunk and federal aid systems of highways and for other multimodal transportation facilities under the jurisidiction of the department. It is responsible for developing sound engineering, business, economic, and environmental and social practices; for the preparation of specific project plans, specifications and estimates; and for the awarding of engineering and construction contracts. It oversees the administration of approved operations and support functions in its central office and its transportation district field offices, to assure that department policies, processes and procedures, as well as federal and state laws and regulations are properly and uniformly administered. It advises and assists local units of government with respect to the programming, design, real estate acquisition, construction, maintenance and operation of roads, bridges, airports and other transportation facilities and processes within the jurisdiction of the department, serving as liaison between the department and its operational units as well as with the federal government. It works closely with public and private interest groups to secure input and/or assistance on transportation issues and programs. It appears before legislative committees and groups to give testimony and advice.

The *Division of Motor Vehicles* provides for the titling and registration of vehicles, the examining and licensing of drivers, commercial driver school instructors and vehicle sales persons; the licensing of commercial driving schools, vehicle dealers, manufacturers and distributors; the investigation of consumer complaints regarding vehicle sales and fair trade practices; the suspension of vehicle registration; the suspension and revocation of operating privileges of motorists; the suspension and revocation of the licenses of driving instructors and driving schools for proper cause; the administration of Wisconsin's point system, photo driver license program and nondriver identification program; the development and operation of the traffic violation and vehicle registration system; and the operation of the vehicle emissions inspection program. Other objectives include: maintenance of records of titled and registered vehicles, security interests on vehicles and driving records of motor vehicle operators; administration of reciprocal trucking agreements with other states and Canadian provinces; the collection of fees for all licenses, titles, sales taxes, abstracts of records, etc.; and a traffic accident data service to law enforcement officials, highway engineers, traffic safety and public information persons.

The *Division of State Patrol* promotes the safe, efficient and legal movement of persons and property on Wisconsin highways through enforcement of statutes applicable to highway safety and motor carrier regulation; protects the lives and property of citizens of the state through enforcement of the criminal code and as directed by the governor; and provides assistance to local law enforcement agencies through emergency police and communications services, and annually inspects Wisconsin's school buses and ambulances. The patrol operates a network of 7 district offices and provides a law enforcement training academy open to all federal, state, county and local law enforcement officers.

The *Division of Transportation Assistance* supervises departmental programs that assist local units of government and the private sector in the provision of transportation facilities and services. The division is a central office organization and has 4 bureaus: Aeronautics, Railroads and Harbors, Transit, and Local Transportation Aids. The bureaus manage local grant and aid programs as well as provide other, related technical and program services (airport and railroad project engineering, for example).

The *Division of Business Management* is responsible for providing assistance to departmental management by planning and administering programs in the areas of personnel, accounting and auditing, systems and data processing, purchasing, the departmental vehicle fleet, facilities, stores, and other management services.

The *Division of Planning and Budget* has the responsibility for integrated policy, planning and budget analysis. Its functions include federal-state relations coordination, system planning, policy issue analysis, urban and regional planning, planning methods and forecasts, budget and program analysis, and compilation of transportation information regarding network operations and travel statistics.

The *Rustic Roads Board* promulgates rules for the rustic roads system, approving or denying local applications for designating a highway as a rustic road.

Interagency Relationships: The Transportation Projects Commission reviews recommendations of the department for construction of major highway projects and reports its recommendations to the governor, the Legislature and its Joint Committee on Finance. The secretary of transportation is a nonvoting member of the commission.

The department works with the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration, both to fulfill federal requirements for eligibility for matching funds and to participate in joint state-federal highway projects, and — increasingly — in the rapidly broadening considerations of total transportation systems in which both federal and state interests have been accelerating. It has a similar relationship, for similar reasons, with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. It works with the Federal Aviation Administration in receiving and administering federal airport improvement aids and also in broadening considerations in which both federal and state aviation interests are involved. It works with the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration on similar bases.

On the state level, it cooperates with the Department of Public Instruction in aerospace education, school bus regulation and high school driver training; with the Department of Revenue in the collection of highway and aviation fuel taxes and other user fees, sales taxes on aircraft and ad valorem taxes on railroads and airlines and in the reporting of local highway costs; with the

Office of the Transportation Commissioner in regulatory matters of mutual interest; with the Department of Development in matters of industrial development-related transportation, in promotion of vacation and travel services, other travel-recreation assets of the state, permit requirements, and in relocation, housing assistance and land use considerations; with the Department of Natural Resources in establishing highway information centers, environmental analysis, roadside development, state parks roadways, and the conduct of clean air programs; with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection in studies of transportation impact on agriculture, and consumer complaints; with the Department of Health and Social Services in the coordination of transportation services for the elderly and the handicapped; and with the administrators of the Wisconsin Environmental Protection Act regarding other transportation impacts on state resources.

The department maintains a close working relationship with local governments and the private sector concerning transportation development, traffic enforcement, communications and financial aids.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ATTACHED FOR LIMITED ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION

Commissioner of Transportation: JOSEPH SWEDA, 267-9861.

Deputy Commissioner: MARY ANN GERRARD, 266-3408.

Legal Counsel: MARK KAISER, 267-7137.

Motor Carrier Authorities Unit: JULIE EYERS, 266-2672.

Railroad Safety Unit: REX A. MONTGOMERY, 266-0276.

Railroad Tariffs Unit: ROLLIN E. RASQUE, 266-2874.

Regulatory Examining Unit: MARY ANN GERRARD, 266-3408.

Safety Responsibility Unit: NOREEN OSCAR, 266-8323.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7957, Madison 53707-7957; location: Room 801, Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2321.

Publications: Motor Carrier Deregulation in Wisconsin, July 1983 ($2.40 plus 5% sales tax).

Number of Employes: 24.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $1,627,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.465 (1).

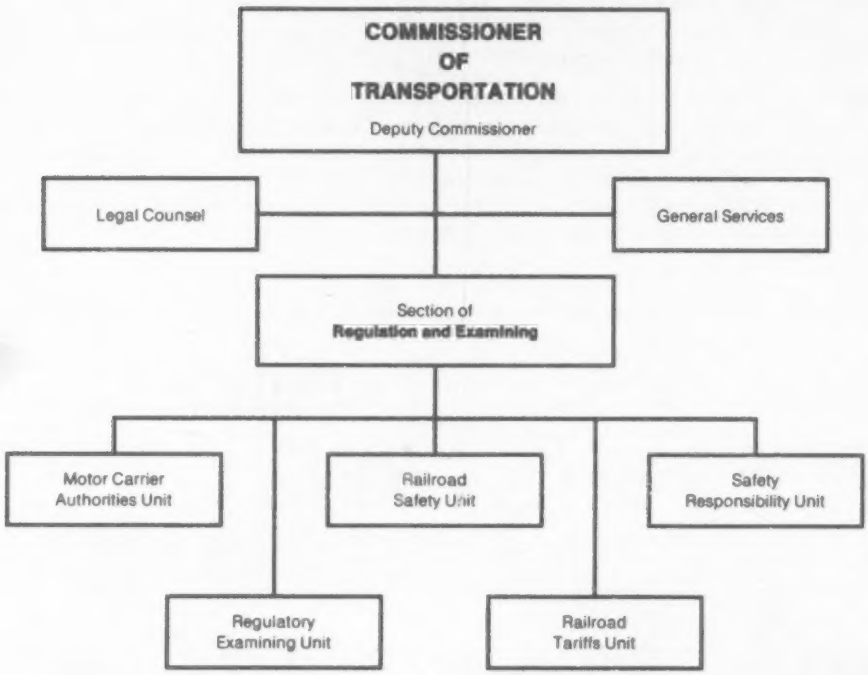
History: The Transportation Commission became the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation on July 1, 1983, as provided by Chapter 347, Laws of 1981. The Transportation Commission, created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, was reconstituted from the Highway Commission in 1978. The latter, created in 1911, became part of the Department of Transportation in 1967.

Organization: The commissioner of transportation is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate.

The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation is an independent body attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation performs quasi-judicial responsibilities for transportation regulation, providing citizens with an independent body

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF TRANSPORTATION



TRANSPORTATION COMMISSIONER

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for appeals on transportation matters. Beginning January 1, 1978, the former commission assumed the motor carrier regulation and the railroad regulation previously performed by the Public Service Commission. On October 1, 1982, the motor carrier industry was partially deregulated statewide and the commission functions in this area were substantially reduced. The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation continues to conduct hearings on appeals for: driver license revocation or suspension, driver safety responsibility hearings, auto dealer hearings, and denial, suspension or revocation of a certificate of title. It conducts hearings relating to proposed airport sites, conflicts between state and local regulation of airports, aircraft registration and aircraft dealer certificates. It holds hearings regarding competency of bidders, sign permits, junkyard control, highway right-of-way, closing of a highway, and overlength or overweight vehicle permits. The office also hears appeals on a road's functional classification, appeals on a road's qualifications for "connecting highway" status, and requests for hearings made by the secretary of transportation on transportation plans, policies, goals, priorities, and programs.

Unit Functions:

The *Motor Carrier Authorities Unit* provides information concerning laws, requirements and procedures pertaining to for-hire carriers operating on the highways of Wisconsin.

The *Railroad Safety Unit* implements the regulatory aspects of the Wisconsin Statutes and Administrative Code that deal with railroad highway crossings, railroad safety, certain service matters, and other railroad liabilities or responsibilities.

The *Railroad Tariffs Unit* is responsible for tariff and rate matters, ratemaking, railroad auditing, accounting, cost analysis, railroad assessments and related matters. This work affects rate level and tariff filing procedures for 19 rail carriers operating within Wisconsin and provides information which shippers, carriers and the office use in making transportation decisions.

The *Regulatory Examining Unit* holds automobile dealer hearings on issues such as denial, suspension or revocation of dealer licenses. It conducts hearings relating to proposed airport sites, sign permits, highway right-of-way, and transportation matters.

The *Safety Responsibility Unit* conducts hearings on appeals of driver license revocation or suspension and driver safety responsibility.

Interagency Relationships: The Office of the Commissioner of Transportation is the appellate body to which many appeals from the decisions of the Department of Transportation are taken. The appeals range from automobile dealership cases to driver safety responsibility cases. The office is also in constant contact with the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning changes in the laws affecting motor carriers and railroads. The office also often deals with local units of government when investigating safety at railroad crossings.

A ceremony at Hudson on June 17, 1987 officially marked implementation of the 65 mph speed limit on rural interstate highways in Wisconsin and Minnesota. To the left are Wisconsin Transportation Secretary Ronald R. Fiedler and Governor Tommy Thompson. On the right are Minnesota Governor Rudy Perpich and Minnesota Transportation Commissioner Len Levine (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Transportation).

Functional Area:

HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY

See COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY under *State Authorities* for description.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION

Commissioners: STEPHEN H. SCHOENFELD, *chairperson;* DANAE DAVIS GORDON, HERMAN TOROSIAN.

General Counsel: PETER G. DAVIS.

Staff Director: THOMAS L. YAEGER.

Council on Municipal Collective Bargaining: STEPHEN H. SCHOENFELD (chairperson of commission), *chairperson;* WILLIAM KALIN, ROBERT LYONS, JOHN PARR, SUSAN RADCLIFFE-COLE, MONA ROELKE (employe representatives); KENNETH COLE, ARNOLD ELLISON, PATRICK FOSTER, STANLEY YORK, JOHN ZIMMERMAN (employer representatives).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7870, Madison 53707-7870; location: Room 200, 14 West Mifflin Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1381.

Publications: Biennial Reports 1979-85 ($5/Vol.); Collective Bargaining Statutes ($5); Elections Procedure Manual ($5); Manual of Mandatory and Permissive Subjects of Bargaining ($60); Municipal Decision Digests (2/2/62-12/31/74, Vols. I and II, $5/Vol); Private Sector Decision Digests (5/12/39-12/31/85, Vols. I-VII, $5/Vol.); Rules of the Commission ($5); State Digest of Decisions (1/1/67-12/31/75, $5).

Number of Employes: 37.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $3,881,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.58.

History: The Employment Relations Board was created by Chapter 57, Laws of 1939, to replace previous agencies operating in the field of labor relations. It was renamed the Employment Relations Commission by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (the executive branch reorganization act), and designated as an independent agency.

The Council on Municipal Collective Bargaining was created within the commission by 1985 WisAct 318.

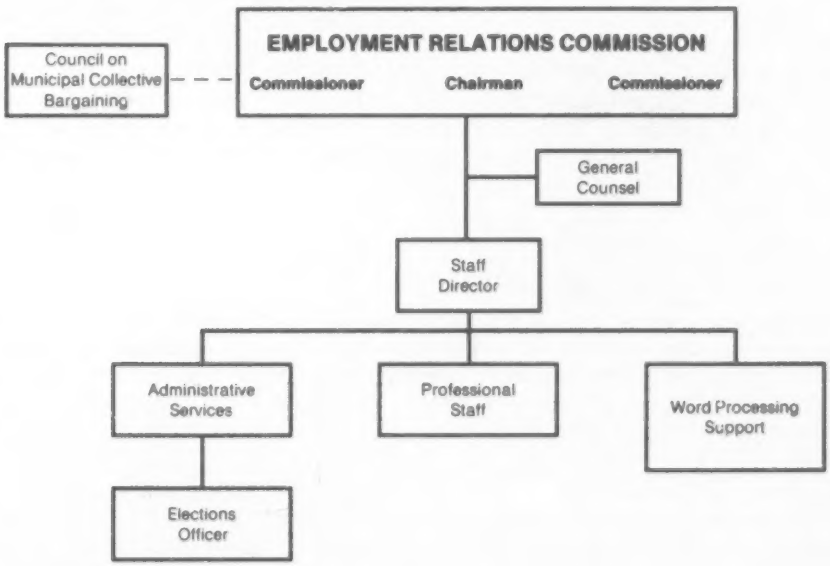
Organization: The commission consists of 3 full-time members nominated by the governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed, for 6-year terms, with one commissioner designated by the governor to serve as chairperson for a 2-year term.

The Council on Municipal Collective Bargaining consists of the commission chairperson, who serves as nonvoting chairperson of the council; 5 management representatives, appointed by statewide municipal employer organizations; and 5 labor representatives, appointed by the commission with the advice of statewide municipal employe organizations.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is responsible for furthering collective bargaining and promoting peace in labor relations in the private as well as the public sector of Wisconsin's economy by processing the following types of labor relations cases: election, referendum, complaint, mediation, grievance arbitration, prohibited practices, declaratory ruling, and municipal interest arbitration for municipal employes including law enforcement and fire fighters. Election, referendum, unfair labor and prohibited practice complaints, and interest/arbitration are initiated by the filing of formal documents by employes, employe organizations or employers. The commission has the authority to conduct hearings and elections and referenda to determine bargaining units, collective bargaining representatives and authorization for union security agreements. It also conducts hearings and issues orders in unfair labor and prohibited practices cases, which are subject to review in the state courts; as well as in declaratory ruling proceedings to determine, among other issues, mandatory versus permissive subjects of bargaining. The commission's mediation function is initiated at the request of either an employe organization or the employer or both; or, on occasion, the commission, by its own action or at the request of the governor, will proffer its mediation services to assist in the resolution of labor disputes. Commissioners and staff members, as grievance arbitrators, issue final and binding awards.

Under laws enacted by the 1971 Legislature, the duties of the commission were expanded in the area of public employment relations. The Municipal Employment Relations Act was amended specifically to grant employes the right to bargain collectively with their municipal employers, and the prohibited practices section was enlarged. Two laws were enacted to provide for compulsory arbitration for police and firemen. The State Employment Labor Relations Act was amended to provide for statutory establishment of appropriate collective bargaining units, and the scope of bargaining subjects was enlarged to include, among other things, salaries and fringe benefits. The laws also provided that municipal and state employers and collective bargaining representatives could enter into agency shop agreements. Since 1978 the commission has been authorized to process final and binding interest arbitration cases involving nonuniformed municipal employes and their employers.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION



EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION

Unit Functions:

The *Elections Officer* is responsible for the scheduling and conduct of elections and referendums.

The *Professional Section* is responsible for the conduct of hearings in unfair labor and prohibited practices, election unit/clarification, declaratory and arbitration cases. A professional staff member acts as a trial examiner in unfair labor and prohibited practice cases and issues decisions which are subject to review by the commission. The full commission or any one of the commissioners may also conduct such hearings and issue decisions in the name of the commission or the individual commissioner. Where an individual commissioner issues such a decision, the decision is reviewable by the full commission. In addition, the professional staff and commissioners issue formal grievance arbitration awards, after a hearing, and also act as mediators in resolving disputes arising during the negotiation of a collective bargaining agreement. The professional staff, as well as the commissioners, also conduct formal hearings or informal investigations to determine whether the conditions for final and binding interest arbitration exist in municipal negotiations. Such hearings or investigations may be conducted to determine whether the conditions for fact finding exist in state employment negotiations.

The *Council on Municipal Collective Bargaining* may study and make recommendations to the commission on matters relating to collective bargaining.

Interagency Relationships: The Employment Relations Commission performs functions on the state level which are similar to the functions of 2 federal agencies — the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS). The commission has no jurisdiction over labor relations activity regulated by the NLRB. The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 established some procedures for state-federal cooperation in mediation cases and directed the FMCS to avoid mediating disputes having only a minor effect on interstate commerce whenever state mediation services are available. Since mediation cases are initiated by employers or employes, rather than by the commission, the determination of whether a state or federal agency is called upon in cases involving interstate commerce is often up to the parties involved. As a matter of policy, the commission avoids involvement in cases already being handled by federal agencies.

Although some provisions in Chapters 101 and 103, Wisconsin Statutes, give responsibility for some aspects of labor relations to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, in practice, the department does not perform functions which overlap those of the commission.

Department of
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Secretary of Health and Social Services: TIMOTHY F. CULLEN, Room 650, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-3681.

Deputy Secretary: JEFFREY R.M. KUNZ, M.D., 266-3681.
Executive Assistant: JENNIFER DONNELLY, 266-3681.
Assistant to the Secretary: JULIA STRONG, 266-5657.
Affirmative Action and Civil Rights Compliance: vacancy, 266-3465.
Juvenile Offender Review Program: DON SCHMITT, 266-6463.
Legal Counsel: BARBARA YAFFE, 266-9543.
Legislative Liaison: JOHN MANSKE, 266-3262.
Office of Administrative Hearings: KRISTIANE RANDAL, 266-2447.
Office of Information Systems: BILL SHELTON, 266-0119.
Parole Board: MARY WILBURN, 266-1119.
Public Affairs: JOE SCISLOWICZ, 266-1683.
Care and Treatment Facilities, Division of: LINDA BELTON, *administrator*, Room 550, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-8740.

Deputy Administrator: GERALD DYMOND, 267-7921.

Office of Program Support: DONALD PAHNKE, *director*, 267-2254.

Office of Treatment, Planning and Evaluation: BETH COX, *director*, 266-5774.

Forensic Services Section: MARVIN CHAPMAN, M.D., *chief*, 266-1856.

Management Services Section: JAN SAMPSON, *chief*, 266-9668.

Research/Training Section: vacancy, *chief*, 266-2704.

Client Advocacy Program: SHARY BISGARD, *co-coordinator*, 266-2713; JOY SCHWERT, *co-coordinator*, 267-7144.

Mendota Mental Health Institute: TERRY SCHNAPP, *director*, (608) 244-2411. 301 Troy Drive, Madison 53704.

Winnebago Mental Health Institute: H. DAVID GOERS, *director*, (414) 235-4910. P.O. Box 9, Winnebago 54985-0009.

Central Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled: RICHARD SCHEERENBERGER, *director*, (608) 249-2151. 317 Knutson Drive, Madison 53704.

Northern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled: TERRY A. WILLKOM, *director*, (715) 723-5542. Chippewa Falls 54729.

Southern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled: MICHAEL J. MOORE, *director*, (414) 878-2411. P.O. Box 100, Union Grove 53182.

Wisconsin Resource Center: PHILIP MACHT, *director*, (414) 426-4310. P.O. Box 16, Winnebago 54985-0016.

Community Services, Division of: JAMES R. MEIER, *administrator*, Room 550, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-0554.

Assistant to the Administrator: LARRY REUTER, 267-7181.

Assistant Administrator: LINDA DUPONT-JOHNSON, 267-9059.

Assistant Administrator: GERALD BORN, 266-9879.

Legislative Analyst: JOHN HUEBSCHER, 267-7775.

Aging, Bureau on: DONNA MCDOWELL, *director*, 266-2536.

Children, Youth and Families, Bureau for: MICHAEL BECKER, *director*, 266-6946.

Community Programs, Bureau of: PHILIP MCCULLOUGH, *director*, 266-3719.

Economic Assistance, Bureau of: JOHN ERICKSON, *director*, 266-3035.

Long-Term Support, Bureau of: TOM HAMILTON, *director*, 266-9304.

Management and Budget, Bureau of: MARK HOOVER, *director*, 266-3782.

Social Security Disability Insurance, Bureau of: WILLIAM GRIFFIN, *director*, 266-1981.

Child Support Enforcement, Office of: ADA SKYLES, *director*, 266-1175.

Management Information, Office of: RICHARD PEDERSEN, *director*, 266-7936.

Corrections, Division of: STEPHEN E. BABLITCH, *administrator*, Room 1050, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-2471.

Acting Deputy Administrator: MIKE SULLIVAN, 266-2471.

Assistant Administrator: PAMELA BRANDON, 266-2471.

Adult Institutions, Bureau of: PHILIP KINGSTON, *director*, 266-6604.

Clinical Services, Bureau of: SHEILA DRESEN, PH.D., *director*, 266-0492.

Community Corrections, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-3834.

Juvenile Services, Bureau of: JOHN E. ROSS, *director*, 266-7551.

Program Services, Bureau of: PHYLLIS HILL, *director*, 267-9073.

Human Resources, Office of: HAMDY EZALARAB, PH.D., *director*, 267-9084.

Information Management and Operations, Office of: vacancy, *director*, 266-3023.

Policy, Planning and Budget, Office of: PETER J. DWYER, *director*, 266-3835.

Legislative Liaison: BOB MARGOLIES, 266-2931.

Health, Division of: JOHN TORPHY, *administrator*, Room 280, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-1511.

Assistant Administrators: JOHN CHAPIN, WILLIAM SCHMIDT, 266-1511.

Assistant to the Administrator: LINDA THELKE, 266-7828.

Community Health and Prevention, Bureau of: IVAN IMM, *director*, 266-1251.

Correctional Health Services, Bureau of: BARBARA WHITMORE, *director*, 267-7170.
Environmental Health, Bureau of: LLOYD RIDDLE, *director*, 266-2593.
Health Care Financing, Bureau of: TINA NYE, *director*, 266-2522.
Planning and Development, Bureau of: JUDY FRYBACK, *director*, 266-7384.
Quality Compliance, Bureau of: LARRY TAINTER, *director*, 267-7185.
Management and Policy, Office of: vacancy, *director*, 266-1511.
Center for Health Statistics: RAYMOND NASHOLD, PH.D., *director*, 266-1334.

Management Services, Division of: PATRICIA GOODRICH, *administrator*, Room 690, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-6954.
Assistant Administrator: GREG ROBBINS, 266-5725.
Collections, Bureau of: STEPHEN SANBORN, *director*, 266-1847.
Facilities and Management Services, Bureau of: WYNN DAVIES, *director*, 266-2904.
Fiscal Services, Bureau of: DONALD WARNKE, *director*, 266-5869.
Personnel and Employment Relations, Bureau of: KEN DEPREY, *director*, 266-9862.
Audit, Office of: JOHN PALTZ, *director*, 266-5485.
Information Systems, Office of: WILLIAM SHELDON, *director*, 266-0119.
Planning and Operations, Office of: GREG ROBBINS, *director*, 266-5725.
Engineering Section: KEITH GOODWIN, *chief*, 266-2901.
Purchasing Section: BEN SOWASKE, *chief*, 266-2903.

Policy and Budget, Division of: ALAN FISH, *administrator*, Room 618, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-8402.
Deputy Administrator: BRUCE FAULKNER, 266-1497.
Congressional Liaison: ROBERT BOHLMAN, (202) 624-5870.
Budget, Bureau of: ROBERTA KOSTROW, *director*, 266-2907.
Evaluation, Bureau of: ROBERT WAGNER, *director*, 266-9296.
Planning, Bureau of: TOM KAPLAN, *director*, 266-9295.

Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of: JUDY NORMAN-NUNNERY, *administrator*, Room 850, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 266-5466; toll-free information and referral: (800) 362-9611 (TDD access — telecommunication device for the deaf).
Deputy Administrator: KEN MCCLARNON, 266-2168.
Client Services, Bureau of: KEN MCCLARNON, *director*, 266-2168.
Operations and Planning, Bureau of: PATRICK MOMMAERTS, *director*, 266-2956.
Client Assistance Program: ELLEN DALY, *director*, Governor's Committee for People with Disabilities, toll-free: (800) 362-9611 (TDD access).

Boards and Councils:

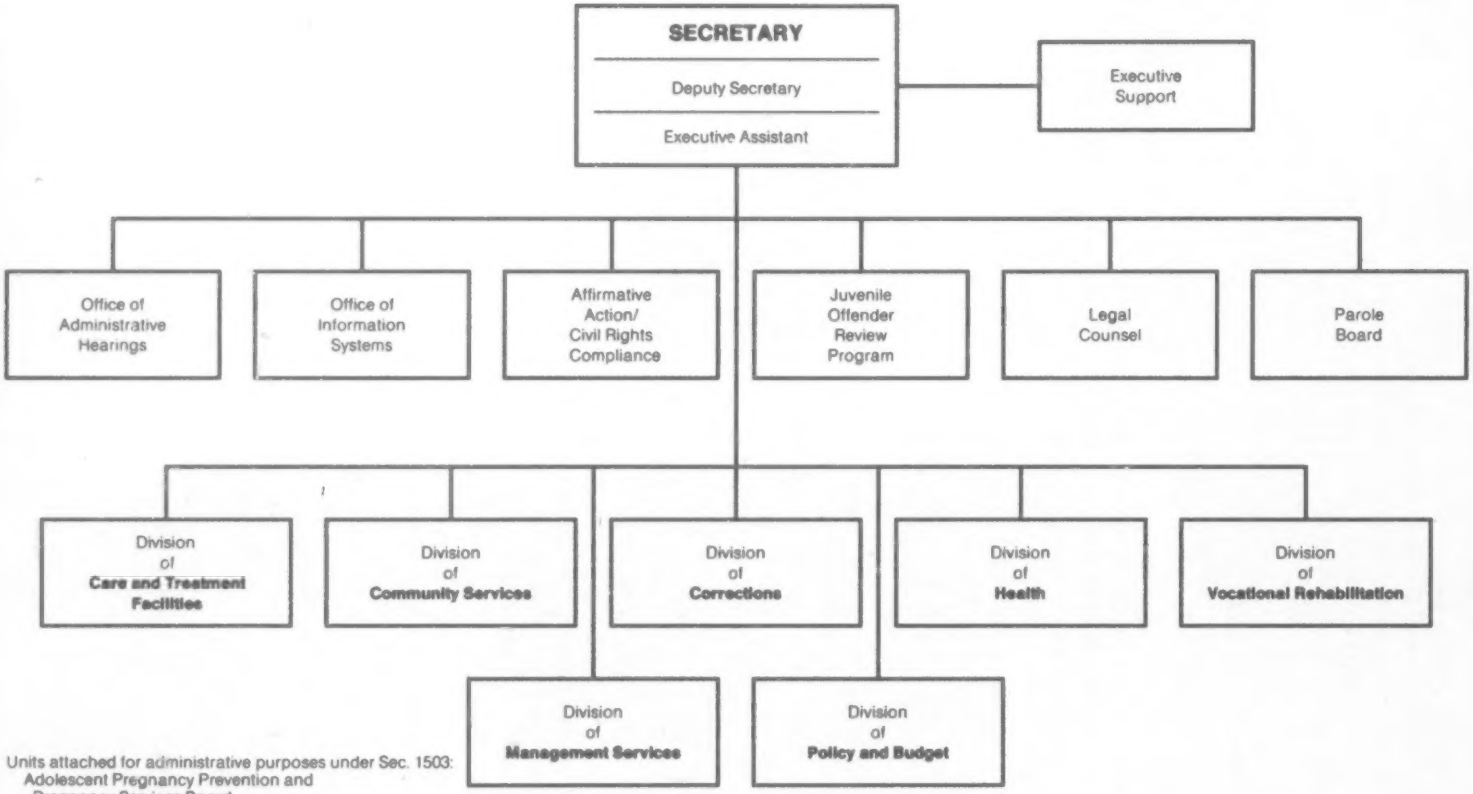
Controlled Substances Board: JUNE DAHL, PH.D. (pharmacologist member), *chairperson;* DAVID P. DONARSKI, M.D. (psychiatrist member), *vice chairperson;* GERALD R. MYRDAL (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), *secretary;* MIKE BOUSHON (designee of secretary of health and social services), JOHN KILLIAN (designee of Attorney General), JACK MYERS (designee of chairperson, Pharmacy Examining Board).

Medical Review Board on Epilepsy: JOHN J. BECK, HAROLD E. BOOKER, WILLIAM P. CROWLEY, R. CLARKE DANFORTH, MARIO DE OLIVEIRA, FRANCIS M. FORSTER, G.G. GIFFEN, PAUL G. GOTTSCHALK, ROBERT A. GRUESEN, EDWARD E. HOUFEK, DAVID M. KASHNIG, HAROLD S. LUBAR, MICHAEL P. MCQUILLEN, JONAS V. MILERIS, SHAMSEDDIN SARHADDI, KENNETH M. VISTE, JR. (all M.D.s). Alternates: JOHN B. BAKER, JEAN P. DAVIS.

Pesticide Review Board: CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources), *chairperson;* TIMOTHY F. CULLEN (secretary of health and social services), HOWARD C. RICHARDS (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection).

Council on Blindness: LARRY STEPHENSON, *chairperson;* JANIS HANSON, TOM JERAY, SISTER SUE MICICH, KAREN PERZENTKA, GEORGE SIPPL, JACKIE TEMPLE, ARNOLD TUCKER, VICKI WEITH (appointed by secretary of health and social services).

Council on Domestic Abuse: BEVERLY DARROW, KARLA R. STACY, *cochairpersons;* BETTY BURGETT, PAUL JICINSKY, DIANNE LAZEAR, DEBORAH A. NEAS, CAROL ROBERTSON, JAMES SCHAEFFER; vacancy; REPRESENTATIVE JOANNE HUELSMAN, ELLA LOUISE PEYTON, FAITH RUSSELL,



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 1503:
- Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board
- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board
- Prison Industries Board
- Council on Developmental Disabilities
- Council on Health Care Coverage for the Uninsured

PEGGY ZIMDARS, (one each designated by speaker of Assembly, Senate majority leader, and minority leader of each house and appointed by Governor).

Council for the Hearing Impaired: LESLIE HALVORSEN, JACK KILE, ARVILLA RANK, HELEN RIZZI, JOHN SHIPMAN, EDITH SIMONS, SANDI UTECH, DEBORAH ANN WINFIELD, JIM WITTIG.

Juvenile Correctional Rate Review Council: Appointed by secretary of health and social services (no set number of members).

Council on Mental Health: JAMES AHASAY, GERALD BORN, DIANNE GREENLEY, NIKKI GYLLANDER, HELEN HARRY, DR. JOHN JACKSON, KAREN LARSEN, DR. JOHN MARSHALL, JOHN PALMER, PENNY PODELL, RANDOLPH SCHENKAT, LARRY SCHOMER, LYNN TAMMS, BEVERLY YOUNG, GLEN ZWICKEY.

Pesticide Advisory Council: GORDON CHESTERS, PH.D. (representing U.W. Water Resources Center), *chairperson;* O.R. EHART (representing Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), HENRY A. ANDERSON, M.D. (representing Department of Health and Social Services), LLOYD LUESCHOW (representing Department of Natural Resources), JEFFREY WYMEN, PH.D. (representing U.W. College of Agriculture and Life Sciences), SCOTT CRAVEN, PH.D. (representing U.W. Department of Wild Life Sciences); THERESE GRATZ, MAHMOUD SHIHATA, vacancy (public members).

Radiation Protection Council: SEYMOUR ABRAMSON, PH.D. (public member), *chairperson;* RICHARD C. DARLING, ROBERT GREENLAW, M.D., RAYMOND C. THUROW, D.D.S., CHARLES R. WILSON, PH.D. (public members); SENATOR JOSEPH ANDREA, HELEN CORNELI, JOHN MOULDER (appointed as are Senate standing committees); REPRESENTATIVE JEFFREY NEUBAUER, MIKE MCCORMICK, JIM BOUMAN (appointed as are Assembly standing committees).

Mailing Address: Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53707.

Division of Community Services Field Offices: *Ashland District Office,* 601 Second Street, West, P.O. Box 72, Ashland 54806; *Eastern Regional Office,* 200 N. Jefferson Street, P.O. Box 3730, Green Bay 54303; *Fond du Lac District Office,* 485 S. Military, P.O. Box 1069, Fond du Lac 54935; *La Crosse District Office,* 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, P.O. Box 743, La Crosse 54601; *Milwaukee Regional Office,* 819 N. 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203; *Northern Regional Office,* 1853 N. Stevens Street, P.O. Box 697, Rhinelander 54501; *Southeastern Regional Office,* 141 N.W. Barstow, P.O. Box 1258, Waukesha 53187; *Southern Regional Office,* 3601 Memorial Drive, Madison 53704; *Wisconsin Rapids District Office,* 1681 Second Avenue, South, P.O. Box 636, Wisconsin Rapids 54494; *Western Regional Office,* 718 W. Clairemont Avenue, P.O. Box 228, Eau Claire 54702.

Division of Corrections Field Offices: *Eastern Region,* Suite 201, 200 N. Jefferson Street, Green Bay; *Milwaukee Region,* 819 N. 6th Street, 7th Floor, Milwaukee; *Northern Region,* P.O. Box 1277, 56-A S. Brown Street, Rhinelander; *Southeast Region,* 141 N.W. Barstow Street, Room 210, Waukesha; *Southern Region,* 125 W. Doty Street, Madison; *Western Region,* 718 W. Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire.

Division of Health Field Offices: *Southern Region,* 3518 Memorial Drive, Building 4, Madison; *Southeastern Region,* 819 N. 6th Street, Room 860, Milwaukee; *Northeastern Region,* 200 N. Jefferson Street, Suite 211, Green Bay; *Western Region,* 718 W. Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire; *Northern Region,* Box 1165, 1853 N. Stevens Street, Rhinelander.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Field Offices: *Eau Claire Office,* 517 Walker Avenue, P.O. Box 1228, Eau Claire 54702-1228; *Fond du Lac Office,* P.O. Box 1438, 820 S. Main Street, Fond du Lac 54935; *Green Bay Office,* 200 N. Jefferson Street, Suite 311, Green Bay 54301; *Janesville Office,* 514 S. Main Street, Janesville 53545; *Kenosha Office,* 712-55th Street, Kenosha 53140; *La Crosse Office,* 333 Buchner Place, Wing B, La Crosse 54603; *Madison Office,* 160 Westgate Mall, Suite 10, Madison 53711; *Milwaukee Northeast,* 120 East Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 53212; *Milwaukee Northwest,* 6815 W. Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 53216; *Milwaukee Southeast,* 3501 S. Howell Avenue, Milwaukee 53207; *Milwaukee Southwest,* 9401 W. Beloit Road, Milwaukee 53227; *Oshkosh Office,* 1000 Oregon Street, Oshkosh 54901; *Portage Office,* 311 E. Wisconsin Street, Suite 209, Portage 53901; *Racine Office,* 5200 Washington Avenue, Racine 53406; *Rhinelander Office,* 158 S. Anderson Street, P.O. Box 894, Rhinelander 54501; *Rice Lake Office,* 11 E. Eau Claire Street, Rice Lake 54868; *Sheboygan Office,* 1428 N. Fifth Street, Sheboygan 53081; *Superior Office,* 917 Tower Avenue, Superior 54880; *Waukesha Of-*

fice, 141 N.W. Barstow Street, P.O. Box 1349, Waukesha 53187-1349; *Wausau Office*, 2416 Stewart Square, Wausau 54401; *Wisconsin Rapids Office*, 2810-9th Street South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494; *Special Services Unit*, 5316 W. State Street, Milwaukee 53208.

Telephone: See individual divisions and bureaus.

Publications: Annual Fiscal Report, Biennial Report, many other reports (inquire of divisions).

Number of Employes: 10,792.76.

Total Budget 1985-87: $5,631,479,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.19.

History: The reorganization of the executive branch enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75) brought into a new Department of Health and Social Services the previous State Board of Health, organized in 1876, the Department of Public Welfare and the Commission on Aging. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was made part of the new department by the budget act passed in the same session.

The evolution of human service activities in Wisconsin has been a long and continual process. For more than 2 decades after becoming a state, Wisconsin met by special legislative enactment each of the separate and various problems relating to the public care, custody, and rehabilitation of the mentally ill; of law violators and delinquents; and of the handicapped, neglected, and dependent. Upon the establishment of each new institution or agency, it made provision quite separately for its government by a board of trustees or managers.

In 1871 there were 6 separate institutions, each with an independent governing authority of one to 15 members. A beginning of coordination was started with the creation of the State Board of Charities and Reform (Chapter 136, Laws of 1871), which, however, had powers principally limited to inspection, visitation, research, and recommendation. To remedy deficiencies in this system, which in time became apparent, the Legislature in 1881 (Chapter 298) created the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory, and Penal Institutions, consolidating the several institutional boards but not eliminating the old Board of Charities and Reform. The 2 boards functioned for another 10 years and then were abolished in 1891. In that year the Legislature created the State Board of Control of Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable, and Penal Institutions (Chapter 221).

During the 1930s the federal government entered the welfare field. When federal and state relief funds were made available, the Public Welfare Department was established by executive order, first within the Industrial Commission in 1935, then as an independent agency in 1936. When the federal Social Security Board was established and the various aid programs — old-age assistance, aid to dependent children and blind pensions — went into effect, the state Pension Department was created by Chapter 554, Laws of 1935, within the Industrial Commission, to administer and allot the funds involved. The increase in the number of agencies handling welfare services led to a study by Governor Philip La Follette's Citizens Committee on Public Welfare and the subsequent reorganization of such services by Chapter 9, Laws of Special Session 1937, and by the Governor's Reorganization Orders of 1938. These created the Department of Mental Hygiene, Department of Social Adjustment, and Department of Corrections, each with its own policy-making board. They were short-lived, however, as the 1939 Legislature nullified these provisions, reestablishing the previous agencies. Further studies that year, aimed at unifying all the welfare functions, eventually produced the measure (Chapter 435) creating the Department of Public Welfare. To it were transferred all the functions, powers and duties of the Board of Control, state Pension Department, and Public Welfare Department.

The State Board of Health was created by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1876 (Chapter 366). Public health legislation in Wisconsin, however, dates back to territorial days. The first Territorial Legislature in 1839 provided for the establishment of local boards of health, and other legislation followed. The high death rate from various communicable diseases and the subsequent efforts of medical societies led to the enactment of legislation creating the State Board of Health.

At that time the emphasis in public health work was on the control of communicable diseases through sanitation and quarantine. Over the years the significant causes of illness and death have changed, and many additional responsibilities having to do with promotion of health and prevention of illness and death were assigned to the Board of Health.

The State Commission on Aging had been created by Chapter 581, Laws of 1961, as a result of studies and interest in the problems of the aged population. Its advisory committee, the Interdepartmental Committee on Aging, was set up at the same time, replacing a previous committee established in 1957. In 1971 Chapter 332 replaced the Council on Aging in the department with an independent Board on Aging, but kept the Division on Aging in the department.

The Advisory Radiation Protection Council was created by Chapter 235, Laws of 1963, as part of a general revision of the laws governing regulation of radiation installations.

The Dangerous Substance Control Council was created in the department by Chapter 384, Laws of 1969, and renamed the Controlled Substances Board by Chapter 219, Laws of 1971. In 1971, Chapter 255 created an Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Examining Council in the department (transferred to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations in 1980), and Chapter 217 created a Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board. Chapter 198, Laws of 1973, created in the department the Citizens Advisory Council on Alcoholism (abolished in 1980), while Chapter 321 created the Ambulance Services Examining Council (abolished 1975), and Chapter 322 created an Emergency Medical Services Examining Council. The Council for the Hearing Impaired was created by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979. The Juvenile Correctional Rate Review Council was enacted by Chapter 20, Laws of 1981.

In 1975 a major structural change was made in the department. Under Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, the Board of Health and Social Services was abolished and the secretary is now appointed directly by the governor. Chapter 39 also called for the reorganization of the department by July 1977. A reorganization team, under the direction of the secretary, completed work on the proposed restructuring of the department, and it was approved by the Governor in March 1977. Following his approval, the reorganization process began.

Health planning under Public Law 89-749, the original federal health planning law, began in Wisconsin when the State Board of Health was designated the state health planning agency in 1967. Later that year, the board became part of the Department of Health and Social Services and the new Division of Health created the Bureau of Comprehensive Health Planning. In March 1973, the bureau was reestablished by Governor Lucey in Executive Order No. 53 as the Division of Health Policy and Planning. The order attached the division to the Department of Administration and placed the Health Policy Council in the Executive Office. The division was given statutory recognition and authority by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973. The Division on Health Policy and Planning was transferred to the department in January 1976, but was subsequently merged into the Division of Health.

The State Office of Economic Opportunity and the Energy Conservation Section of the Department of Local Affairs and Development were transferred to the Division of Economic Assistance in August 1980, when that department was merged to form a new Department of Development.

Organization: Departmental policies are set by the secretary, who is also the administrative head. The secretary is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate. The secretary appoints division administrators.

The various major councils in the department are appointed in different ways. Those councils related to health are appointed by the governor.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for providing a full range of services to prevent and treat dependency in its myriad forms and to reduce its impact on individuals and families. The department accomplishes these goals through the provision of services directly to people in communities and in institutions, through the supervision and counseling of local public and voluntary agencies, and through the regulation of certain care providers. Its broad responsibilities span the areas of physical and mental health, services to the aged, corrections, public and medical assistance, children's services, and vocational rehabilitation.

Unit Functions:

The *Office of the Secretary* is responsible for the overall administration of the department. Reporting directly to this office are the Divisions of Care and Treatment Facilities, Community Services, Corrections, Health, Vocational Rehabilitation, Management Services, and Policy and Budget. In addition, several staff services report directly to this office including the Parole Board; Juvenile Offender Review Program; Special Review Board; Office of Legal Counsel; Administrative Hearings; Office of Information Systems; Public Affairs; and Legislative Liaison.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Institutions	Location	Superintendent
Maximum Security		
Waupun Correctional Institution	Waupun	Warren Young
Dodge Correctional Institution	Waupun	Gordon A. Abrahamson
Green Bay Correctional Institution	Green Bay	Donald Clusen
Columbia Correctional Institution	Portage	James Murphy
Medium Security		
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution	Plymouth	Richard Franklin
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	Fox Lake	Darrell A. Kolb
Oshkosh Correctional Institution	Oshkosh	Donald W. Gudmanson
Wisconsin Resource Center	Winnebago	Philip Macht
Minimum Security		
Oakhill Correctional Institution	Oregon	Catherine J. Farrey
Correctional Center System	Oregon	James W. Mathews
Women		
Taycheedah Correctional Institution	Taycheedah	Nona Switala
Juvenile		
Ethan Allen School	Wales	Oscar Shade
Lincoln Hills School	Irma	James Kramlinger

MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

Institutions	Location	Director
Mental Health Institute — Mendota	Madison	Terence Schnapp
Mental Health Institute — Winnebago	Winnebago	H. David Goers
Central Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Madison	Richard C. Scheerenberger
Northern Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Chippewa Falls	Terry A. Willkom
Southern Wis. Center for the Developmentally Disabled	Union Grove	Michael Moore

The *Office of Legal Counsel* provides services to the secretary and the department's division administrators. These services include advice concerning the legality of current and proposed program operations and statutory revisions. Services also include appearances in contested matters before administrative agencies, legal settlement appeals in child welfare, tuberculosis sanatorium and mental hospital cases.

The *Parole Board,* which is comprised of 8 civil service staff and an unclassified chairperson, makes recommendations to the secretary on parole applicants and prepares evaluative reports on executive clemency applications requested by the governor.

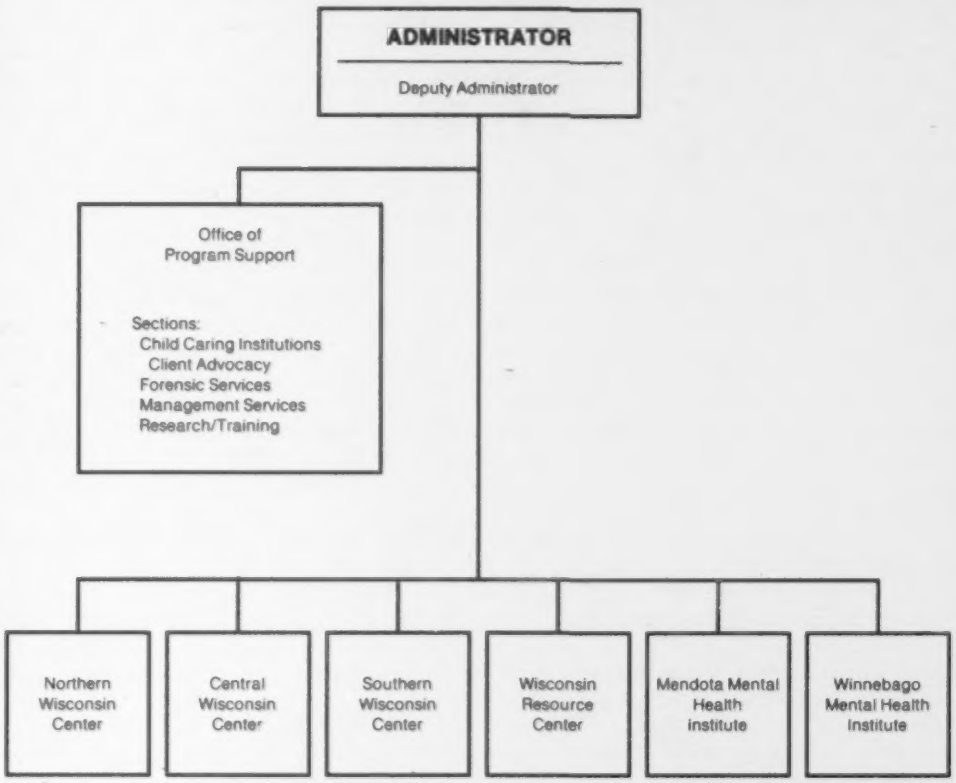
The *Special Review Board* makes recommendations to the secretary concerning the parole of clients committed under the sex crimes law. A majority of the members are not connected with the department.

The *Juvenile Offender Review Program* reviews initial placements and approves or recommends alternative placements for juveniles in state custody. It also makes release decisions on behalf of the secretary.

The *Division of Care and Treatment Facilities* administers the state's institutional programs for those persons whose mental and physical needs cannot adequately be met in a community setting. The division is also responsible for monitoring and providing policy direction for the private child-caring institutions within the state.

The division's 6 institutions provide specialized medical, psychological, social and rehabilitative services for persons who are developmentally disabled, mentally ill, or subject to alcohol or drug abuse and who require an institutional placement for care or treatment. The 3 centers for the developmentally disabled provide a full range of institutional programs and support for community alternatives. The 2 mental health institutes provide programs for both civil and criminal patients in need of specialized mental health services and support for community alternatives to placement and treatment. The Wisconsin Resource Center, a prison operated by the division, provides specialized programs for inmates identified to have needs that cannot be adequately met in the Division of Corrections institutions.

DH&SS: DIVISION OF CARE AND TREATMENT FACILITIES



Health and Social Services - CARE AND TREATMENT FACILITIES

The *Division of Community Services* is responsible for promoting and supporting a system of services designed to help people whose lives are, or may be, adversely affected by age, living situation, mental or physical condition, social or economic circumstance, or dependency. The division works with human services and income maintenance agencies, both public and private, to ensure that services of adequate quality are integrated, available, accessible, and efficiently delivered in a safe and humane environment to people throughout the state.

This broad range of program responsibility includes the areas of alcohol and other drug abuse, developmental disabilities, physical handicaps and mental health, visual and hearing impairments, elderly and children, youth and family services, day care, refugee resettlement assistance, minority and American Indian affairs, child support, weatherization and energy assistance, and community-based, long-term support programs. In addition, the division supervises county administration of federal public assistance programs; such as, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Relief to Needy Indian Persons, Vietnamese and Cuban Refugee Relief, food stamps, and eligibility determination for Medical Assistance. The division is also responsible for determining eligibility for Wisconsin residents applying for Social Security and Supplemental Security Income programs based on disability.

The central office of the division performs policy development, planning, and standard-setting functions. Six regional offices focus on monitoring policy, and providing assistance to communities in planning, budgeting, and delivering a broad range of human and income maintenance services. Both central and regional offices provide support and supervision to counties to assist them in improving their service delivery capacities, and the quality of their services.

The central office is composed of the following Bureaus: Aging; Children, Youth and Families; Community Programs; Economic Assistance; Long-Term Support; Management and Budget; and Social Security Disability Insurance; plus the Offices of Child Support Enforcement and Management Information.

The *Division of Corrections* administers an integrated institution and field services program to protect the public from criminal activity and to supervise, rehabilitate, and aid in the reintegration of adult and juvenile offenders committed to the department by the courts. In its treatment of offenders, the division draws upon a maximum use of probation and parole, individualized institutional programs, and a wide range of professional social, educational, employment and clinical services. In accordance with its overall mission and goals, the division maintains and operates 18 correctional facilities and 6 community correctional centers throughout the state. Division personnel provide consultation to the courts and law enforcement agencies.

The *Division of Health* is responsible for protecting and promoting public health in Wisconsin and assuring that all state residents have access to adequate quality health services with reasonable costs. To fulfill these responsibilities, the division provides planning, coordination and overall direction for health services and facilities throughout the state. Division activities include enforcing state and federal health regulations; promoting preventive health care programs; administering the state capitol expenditure review and medical assistance programs; providing consultation, education and information on general and occupational health topics; preparing and disseminating health statistics; and providing health care services in state correctional institutions.

The *Division of Vocational Rehabilitation* provides services to help vocationally handicapped individuals obtain and retain employment. Counseling services, aided by medical, psychological, vocational evaluation and training, provide the basis for an Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program for the individual. Individuals who have a physical or mental disability that results in a handicap to employment may receive assistance from the division. The goal is to assist disabled residents of the state who might benefit from the program to become employable and as economically self-sufficient as possible. During 1986 the division placed over 6,000 disabled Wisconsin citizens into jobs and served over 46,500 people who came to the division's 21 field offices for employment assistance. The division also provides independent living services for persons with severe disabilities.

The *Division of Management Services* provides the staff services for administering and controlling departmental fiscal and other operations. These services include personnel management; management analysis; accounting; collections and assistance to institutions in the areas of purchasing, food service and nutrition; engineering; space required for regional, district and area offices; and data processing services. It also manages the Wilson Street Computing Center, which provides computer services to several other agencies and the legislature.

The *Division of Policy and Budget* is responsible for preparing and implementing department-wide planning, budgeting and evaluation systems. It develops major policy directions (called Human Services Agenda), reviews existing and proposed policies, plans and administrative rules, and develops budget and legislative proposals.

The *Office of Information Systems* provides data processing services to the department.

The *Controlled Substances Board* issues rules controlling drugs that have a potential for abuse.

The *Nursing Home Reimbursement Appeals Board* reviews petitions from nursing homes for modifications to any reimbursement rate for such homes, and makes findings and recommendations.

The *Pesticide Review Board* recommends to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection rules for the protection of persons and property from pesticide hazards, and such rules are not effective until approved by the board.

Interagency Relationships: In carrying out their responsibilities and implementing programs, the separate divisions of the department have established working relationships with other state agencies, with local governmental and voluntary agencies, and with agencies of the federal government.

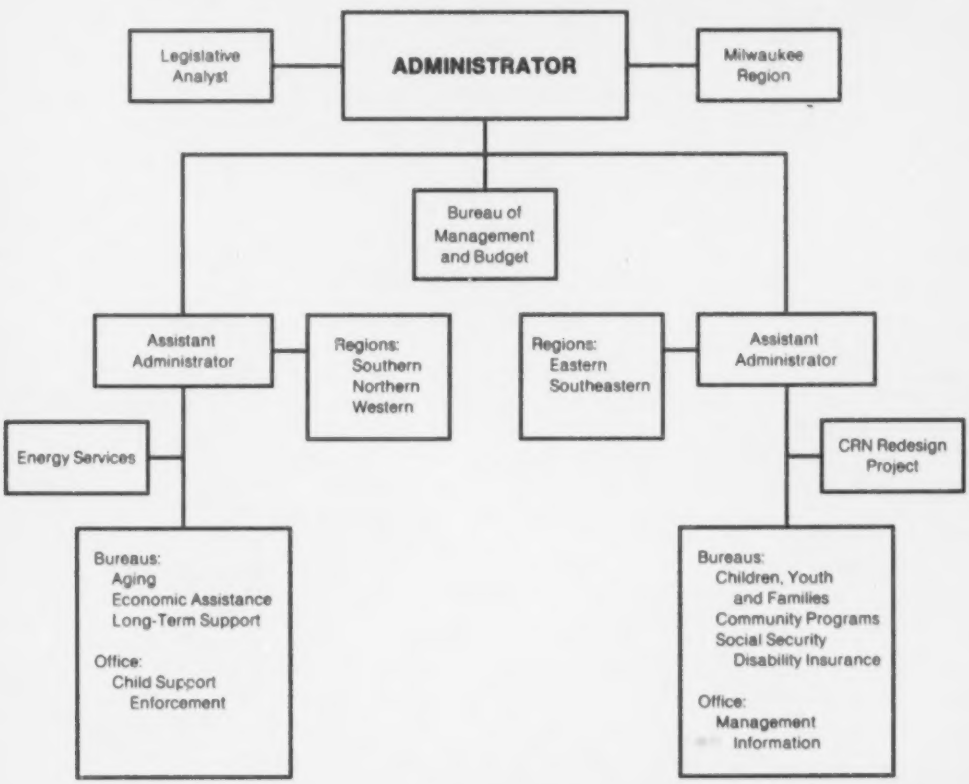
The *Division of Care and Treatment Facilities* coordinates with the Department of Public Instruction regarding standards for institutional educators, libraries and librarians, and the administration of educational and special educational programs; with the University of Wisconsin Law

School regarding the legal assistance to institutionalized persons program; with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations regarding building inspection and safety and health code compliance throughout the institutions; and with the Division of Health for patient care standards of both the federal and state nursing home and hospital codes.

The *Division of Community Services* is responsible for the review and approval of local community services, social services, and aging program plans and budgets and for allocating the state's share of funds for these programs. In addition, the division supervises county administration of aid programs for economically disadvantaged individuals.

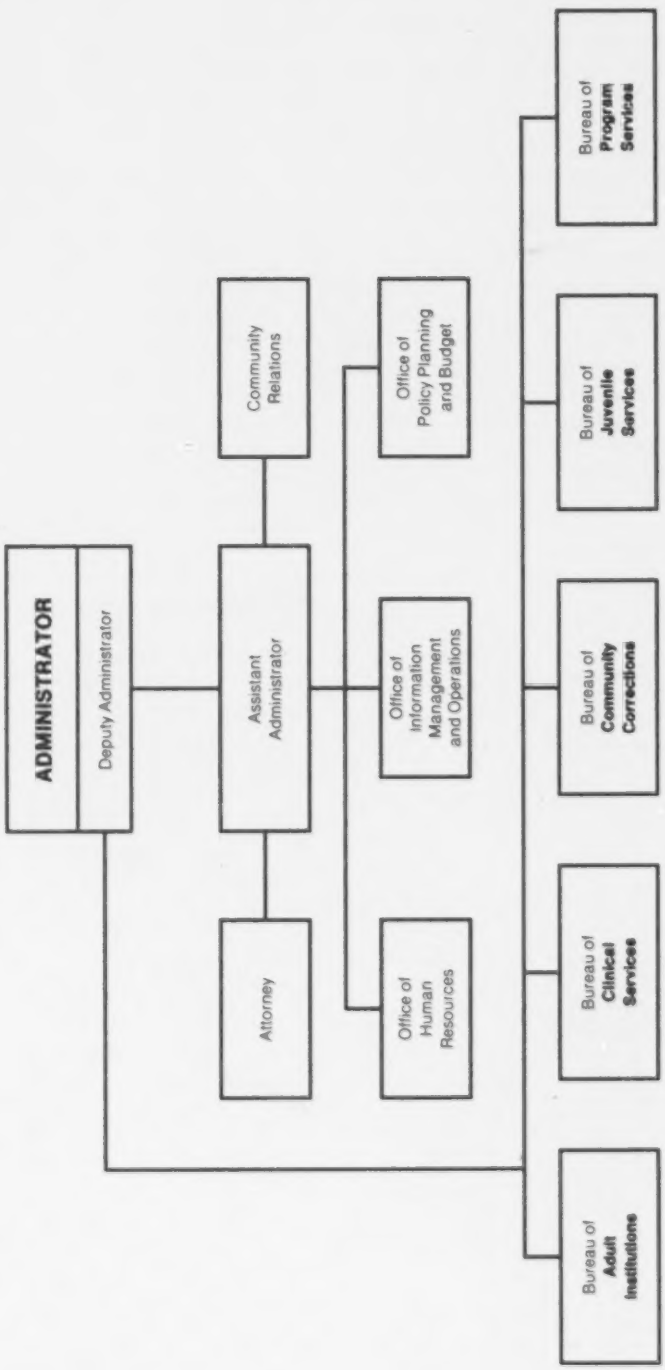
In carrying out these responsibilities and activities, the division maintains a close working relationship with many local, voluntary, state and federal agencies. The division cooperates with units of the University of Wisconsin; the Department of Public Instruction; the Department of Justice; the Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations; the Department of Veterans Affairs; and with state voluntary organizations such as the Wisconsin Association for Retarded Citizens, the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, the Wisconsin Association on Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse, and the Wisconsin Mental Health Association. On the national level it has close contact with the Administration on Aging in the Office of Human Development; the National Institutes on Mental Health, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and Drug Abuse; the Social Security Administration, the Office of Child Support Enforcement, the Office of Family Assistance, the Social and Rehabilitation Services, and the Division of Developmental Disabilities — all within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. On the local level the division has a close working relationship with the many social and human services departments, community services agencies, child support agencies, aging units and American Indian tribal councils.

DH&SS: DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES



Health and Social Services - COMMUNITY SERVICES

DH&SS: DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS



Because of the wide scope of its activities, the *Division of Corrections* works in cooperation with many federal, state, local, and voluntary agencies. On the federal level, the division coordinates with the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice in the area of grant approval and funding for new and innovative juvenile justice-related programs, and with the Veterans Administration and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in the area of benefit payments to eligible institutional residents and/or probation and parole clients.

Within the state, the division coordinates with the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice regarding the planning and granting of statewide programs for the division; with the Department of Administration regarding authorization for remodeling, construction, leasing, augmentation of institutional telecommunications and/or security equipment, and budget reviewing; with the Department of Employment Relations regarding personnel and staffing; with the Department of Public Instruction regarding standards for institutional educators, libraries, and librarians, and the administration of educational and special educational programs; with the Department of Justice, which essentially acts as legal counsel for the division, and regarding the use of the Crime Information Bureau, the multi-network TIME system, and the administration of jailor training institutes; with the University of Wisconsin System regarding the placement of institutional residents or probation and parole clients in college credit courses under the division's study release

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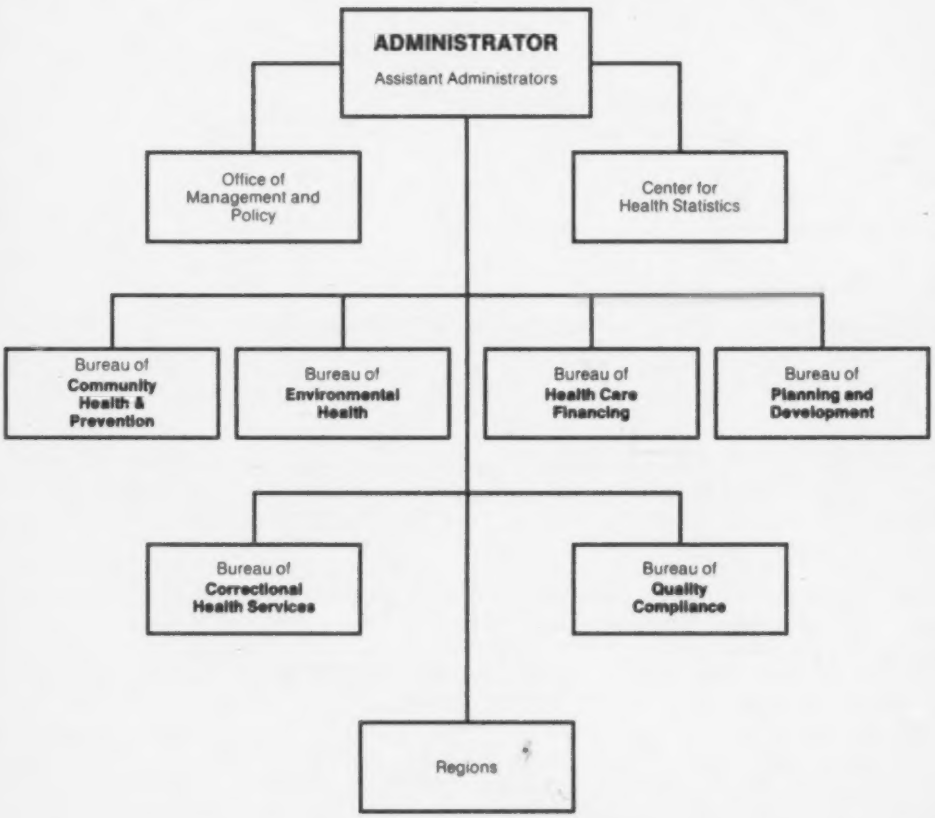
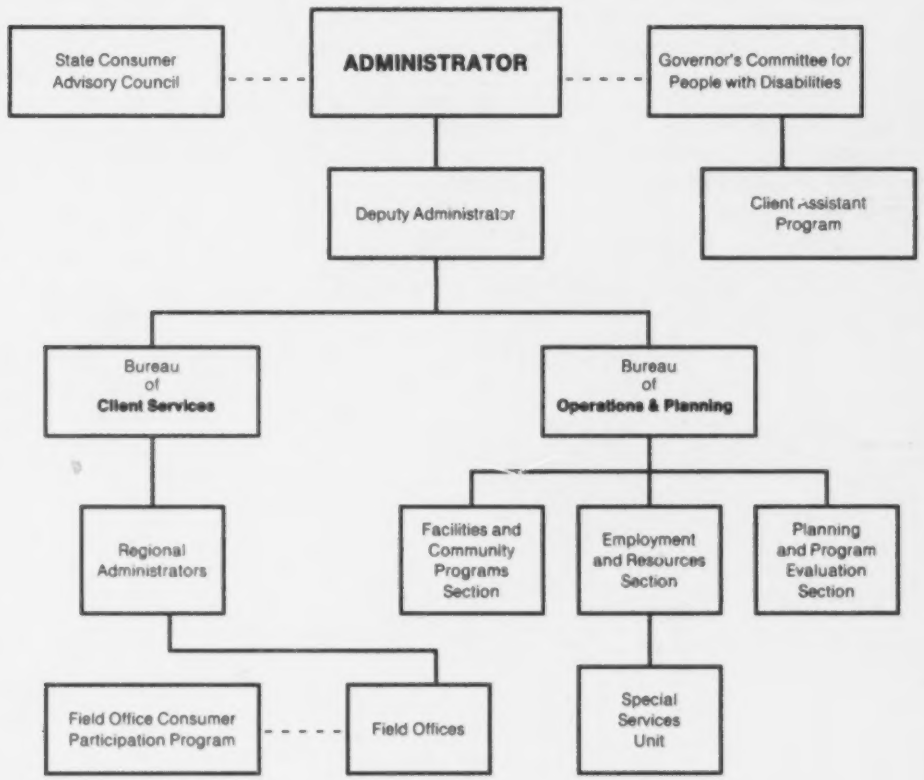
DH&SS: DIVISION OF HEALTH



DH&SS: DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

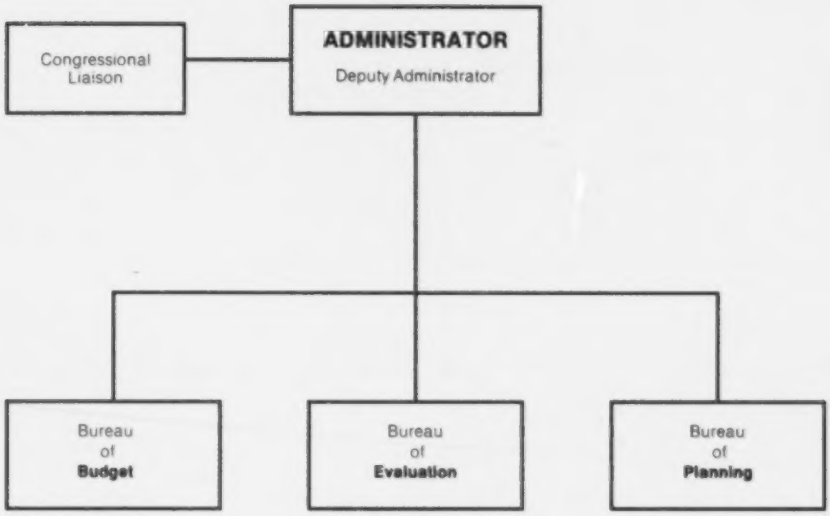


program, and with the U W Law School regarding the legal assistance to institutionalized persons program; with the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education regarding the certification of vocational teachers and vocational classes for eligible institutional residents or probation and parole clients sent to voc-tech centers under the division's study release program; with the Department of Natural Resources regarding the placement of eligible institutional residents or probation and parole clients in DNR projects under the division's work release program; and, with the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations regarding building inspection and safety and health code compliance throughout the institutions and group foster homes, and regarding the counseling of eligible residents or probation and parole clients for employment placement through the department's Job Service staff.

The division cooperates with local units of government by working closely with city and county officials through its jail inspection services, by collecting restitution for city and county localities, and by coordinating with county officials regarding the planning of community-based facilities.

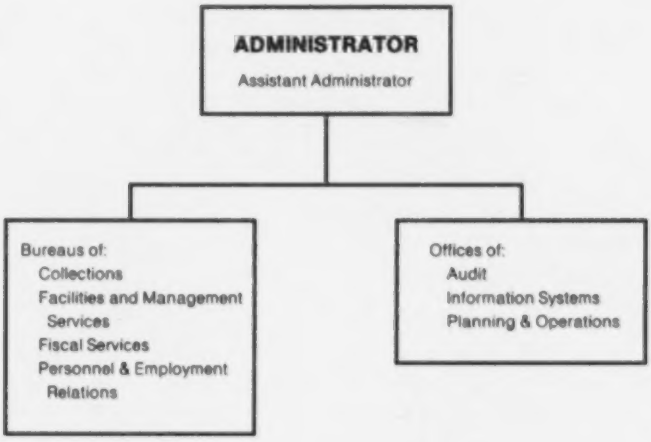
The division cooperates and coordinates with voluntary agencies by division contracting through purchase of services moneys for clinical, supervisory, and special services, such as tutoring and job placement.

DH&SS: DIVISION OF POLICY AND BUDGET



Health and Social Services - POLICY AND BUDGET

DH&SS: DIVISION OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES



Health and Social Services - MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The *Division of Health* interagency relationships include those with the state and federal Departments of Agriculture, the state Department of Public Instruction, the state Department of Natural Resources, the state Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, the state Department of Justice, the state Laboratory of Hygiene, and the University of Wisconsin. The division also works closely with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Public Health Service, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the state Health Systems Agencies, the Health Policy Council, voluntary, nongovernmental health agencies, and local public health agencies.

The *Division of Vocational Rehabilitation* has developed close working relationships with the Bureau of Handicapped Children, the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations' Worker's Compensation Division and Job Service Division, as well as other public and private social service agencies, and with over 40 private nonprofit rehabilitation facilities across the state. The major portion of the funding of the vocational rehabilitation program is provided by the Rehabilitation Services Administration of the federal Department of Education.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PREVENTION AND PREGNANCY SERVICES BOARD

Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board: HANNAH ROSENTHAL (executive director of Women's Council) (nonvoting), *chairperson;* DANA ALDER, BARBARA BARNARD, BARBARA BITTERS, LORRAINE DAVIS, ANN DOPP, CONNIE THREINEN (all appointed by Women's Council) (nonvoting); SUE G. GILBERT, BARBARA KAVADIAS, CHARLES PHILLIPS, HERBERT SANDMIRE, M.D., RHONDA TAYLOR, vacancy (appointed by Governor).

Administrator: BARBARA KAY.

Mailing Address: Suite 908, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-2080.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.195 (5).

History: The Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 56.

Organization: The 13-member board consists of 6 nonvoting state employe members appointed by the Women's Council, plus the Council's executive director who serves as permanent, nonvoting chairperson. The remaining 6 members are appointed by the governor for 3-year terms from persons nominated by statewide organizations that together represent an equal balance of points of view on pregnancy prevention and pregnancy services. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board develops criteria for funding reviews grant applications from organizations applying for awards of state funds to provide adolescent pregnancy prevention programs or pregnancy services.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION BOARD

Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board: JOAN ANDERSON (designee of Governor), DONALD J. HANAWAY (Attorney General), TIMOTHY F. CULLEN (secretary of health and social services), HERBERT J. GROVER (Superintendent of Public Instruction) (or their designees); SENATOR BARBARA L. ULICHNY (appointed by president of Senate), REPRESENTATIVE JEANNETTE BELL (appointed by speaker of Assembly); JOANNE M. DYE, STANLEY ENGLANDER, BARBARA HUG, RICHARD KINCH, CALLY KING, HAMILTON I. MCCUBBIN, KATHI P. SIEFERT, KAREN L. WEBB (appointed by Governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.195 (4).

History: The Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 109.

Organization: The board consists of 3 *ex officio* officers or their designees, one senator appointed by the president of the Senate and one representative appointed by the speaker of the Assembly, and 8 members appointed by the governor for 3-year terms, of whom 6 are appointed on the basis of their knowledge of the subject, one was a victim of abuse, and one is a parent who has received treatment or advice on child abuse. The board is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board develops plans for awarding grants to organizations to establish child abuse and neglect prevention programs, monitor applications, recommend changes in state programs to reduce the problems of child abuse and neglect, and promote statewide educational seminars to develop public awareness of the problems.

PRISON INDUSTRIES BOARD

Prison Industries Board: GLENN A. DAVISON, OTTO JUNKERMAN, J. ALLEN STOKES, CHARLES YOST, 5 vacancies.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.195 (3m).

History: The Prison Industries Board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members appointed by the governor for 3-year terms. Two members represent private business and industry and 2 represent labor organizations. One member each represents: an ex-offender, the University of Wisconsin System, the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education System, the Department of Health and Social Services, and potential customers of prison industries. The board is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board is directed to develop a plan containing recommendations for the manufacture and marketing of prison industries' products and for the provision of prison industries' services. It approves the establishment or closure of prison industries and approves purchases for prison industries.

COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Council on Developmental Disabilities: DONALD CANNADY (appointed by Governor), *chairperson;* JEFFREY KUNZ, M.D. (designee of secretary of health and social services), VICTOR CONTRUCCI (designee of superintendent of public instruction), TERRANCE DOLAN, PH.D. (designee of president, University of Wisconsin System), CHRIS FAULHABER (designee of secretary of industry, labor and human relations); KATHLEEN BENDER, KAY DEGNAN, WALTER G. DOBRATZ, JUDITH A. FELL, DENNIS M. FILIPPELLI, LEONARD J. GANSER, M.D., JOSEPH GRUBER, RUTH GULLERUD, DONALD HANSON, DONALD KNAPP, SR., ALBERT T. LAHMAYER, O.D., FLORENCE H. MINEAU, PEG OLSON, HERBERT G. PANITCH, ROGER RASMUSSEN, KAREN R. REIBETANZ, PH.D., SYLVIA SIPRESS, LUCILLE STROM, DIANA STRZOK (appointed by Governor).

Executive Director: JAYN J. WITTENMYER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7851, Madison 53707-7851; location: Room 338, Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-7826.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.197 (11n).

History: The Council on Developmental Disabilities was created within the Department of Health and Social Services by Chapter 322, Laws of 1971. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, made the council a distinct unit, exercising its powers independently of the department.

Organization: Council members serve staggered 4-year terms. The heads of state agencies providing direct services to the developmentally disabled, specifically the secretary of industry, labor and human relations, the secretary of health and social services, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the University of Wisconsin, designate representatives on the council. The governor appoints members representing public and private nonprofit agencies of the state's political subdivisions that provide direct services, and representatives of nongov-

ernmental agencies and groups concerned with services to the developmentally disabled. At least one-half of the membership shall consist of persons with developmental disabilities or their parents or guardians.

The council is attached to the department for administrative purposes only under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The council advises the department, other state agencies, the legislature and the governor on matters relating to developmental disabilities.

COUNCIL ON HEALTH CARE COVERAGE FOR THE UNINSURED

Council on Health Care Coverage for the Uninsured: RALPH ANDREANO, M.D., CELESTA DAY, THOMAS M. GAZZANA, JEAN LOGAN, PAUL W. NANNIS, DAVID R. REIMER, BILL G. SMITH, STEPHANIE WILLIAMSON, M.D., ROBERT W. WIRCH.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.197 (18).

History: The Council on Health Care Coverage for the Uninsured was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29.

Organization: The council consists of 9 members who are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the governor. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The council advises the department in designing a state health insurance program to provide coverage to uninsured persons.

HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY

See HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY under *State Authorities* for description.

Department of
INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS

Secretary: JOHN T. COUGHLIN.

Deputy Secretary: MICHAEL F. CORRY.
Executive Assistant: RAYMOND ALLEN.
Affirmative Action, Office of: JOSEPH MCCLAIN, *director*, 266-7327.
Information and Public Affairs, Office of: MICHAEL H. MCCOY, *director*, 266-1090.
Legal Counsel: HOWARD I. BERNSTEIN, 266-9427.
Legislative Liaison: RAYMOND ALLEN.
Employment and Training Policy Division: JUNE M. SUHLING, *administrator*, 266-2439; GERTRUDE M. PEERENBOOM, *deputy administrator*, 266-1021.
Apprenticeship Standards, Bureau of: CHARLES T. NYE, *director*, 266-3133.
Employment Policy Development, Bureau of: ELLEN J. HANSEN, *director*, 266-8769.
JTPA Programs, Bureau of: ELLEN O'BRIEN SAUNDERS, *director*, 266-1150.
Labor Market Information, Bureau of: HARTLEY J. JACKSON, *director*, 266-5843.
Program Services, Bureau of: RONALD F. HUNT, *director*, 266-2687.
Employment and Training Library: JANET PUGH, *librarian*, 266-2832.
Occupational Information Coordinating Committee: JANET WASHBON, *director*, 266-6722.

Equal Rights Division: MYRA L. SHELTON, *administrator*, 266-0946; CAROL A. LOBES, *deputy administrator*, 267-9012.

Conciliation & Compliance, Bureau of: CAROL A. LOBES, *director*, 267-9012.

Equal Rights Investigation, Bureau of: ROBERT M. HUPPERTZ, *director*, (414) 227-4377.

Labor Standards, Bureau of: JAMES L. STELSEL, *director*, 266-0026.

Legal Services, Bureau of: THOMAS W. DALE, *director* (414) 227-4376.

Job Service Division: JIM JOHNSON, *administrator;* CHRISTINE EVERSON, *deputy administrator*, 266-8561.

Labor Exchange, Bureau of: WILLIAM GRENIER, *director*, 266-7926.

Management Support, Bureau of: HUGH KELLY, *director*, 266-1051.

Migrant Law Enforcement, Bureau of: MATEO CADENA, *director*, 266-0002.

Northeast Region: DONALD HUNTLEY, *director*, (414) 497-4125.

Northwest Region: DONALD ICKSTADT, *director*, (715) 836-2903.

Southeastern Region: ROLLIN ODLAND, *director*, (414) 224-4220.

Southern Region: DAVE PEDRO, *director*, (608) 267-2441.

Safety and Buildings Division: WILLIAM M. NOREM *administrator*, 266-1816.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: WILLIAM J. MORRISSEY, *director*, 266-1932.

Buildings and Structures, Bureau of: JOHN WENNING, *director*, 266-1817.

Code Development, Bureau of: RICHARD L. MEYER, *director*, 266-3080.

Safety Inspection, Bureau of: RON D. REMY, *director*, 266-1930.

Petroleum Inspection and Fire Protection, Bureau of: DENNIS STREY, *director*, 266-7605.

Plumbing, Bureau of: JAMES A. SARGENT, *director*, 266-8984.

Technical Services, Bureau of: GORDON E. HELMEID, *director*, 266-1818.

Unemployment Compensation Division: DONALD L. STONE, *administrator*, 266-7074; JANET VAN VLECK, *deputy administrator*, 266-2284.

Benefit Fraud Operations, Bureau of: JAMES L. MCGUIRE, *director*, 266-0374.

Benefits, Bureau of: KAREN MORGAN, *director*, 266-6705.

Legal Affairs, Bureau of: GREGORY A. FRIGO, *director*, 266-0487.

Local Operations, Bureau of: ROBERT M. SCHMIDT, *director*, 266-3170.

Tax and Accounting, Bureau of: FREDERICK R. SIEGENTHALER, *director*, 266-3177.

Management Services, Office of: vacancy, *director*, 266-8209.

Policy Research, Office of: RICHARD TILLEMA, *director*, 267-9807.

Worker's Compensation Division: CHRIST M. FAULHABER, JR., *administrator*, 266-6841.

Compensation Performance, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-3149.

Legal Services, Bureau of: HARRY F. BENKERT, *director*, 266-5672.

Program Support, Bureau of: MARGARET P. BROWN, *director*, 267-9407.

Administrative and Management Services Division: MICHAEL E. LOVEJOY, *administrator*, 266-1024.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: RICHARD M. JERRICK, *director*, 266-7349.

Finance and Management Analysis, Bureau of: MICHAEL W. MAHONEY, *director*, 266-7895.

Personnel, Bureau of: DUANE M. SALLSTROM, *director*, 266-3588.

Systems and Data Processing, Bureau of: ROLLIN W. AGER, *director*, 267-9369.

Wisconsin Apprenticeship Council: JAMES CASPER (employer member) and RICHARD SAWICKI (employe member), *cochairpersons;* CONRAD BEYER, E.A. BUSCH, MARY ANN CORCEK, BEN KOSMATKA, LYNN LEGAULT, ALVIN C. SANDERS (employer members); JACK COLE, JOSEPH GEORGE, JOHN SCHMITT, WILBERT VANDERHEYDEN, MARY VILBRANDT, ROBERT WOLFGRAM (employe members) (all appointed by Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Examining Council: ALLEN GRADY, *secretary;* JEFF BATEMAN, DENNIS DRIEBEL, RAYMOND MALEK, EUGENE RICE (all appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Child Labor Council: HARRY ACKER, REPRESENTATIVE MARCIA COGGS, JOHN DEWEY, RICHARD DIGNAN, ED LUMP, ALVIN RANDALL, LEONOR ROSAS, ANNA SCHMIDT, DR. JOHN STEPHENSON, GEORGE TIPLER, RUSSEL WEISENSEL, SHARON WILLIAMS (all appointed by Labor and Industry

Review Commission); SENATOR WALTER CHILSEN, SENATOR JEROME VAN SISTINE, REPRESENTATIVE CAROL BUETTNER, REPRESENTATIVE PETER BARCA (legislative members); JAMES STELSEL (department representative).

Construction Wage Rate Council: PHIL DE CABOOTER, GERALD GERMANSON, LYNN LEGAULT, JAMES PANKOW, JR., RICHARD SAWICKI, DAVID SEITZ, RONALD STADLER, JAMES WARD, STANLEY YORK (all appointed by Labor and Industry Review Commission); GARY C. SHEALY (department representative).

Dwelling Code Council: R. BRUCE GRIFFIN, *chairperson;* WILLIAM J. BONCHER, JR., FRANK BUECHNER, JOSEPH CHUDNOW, DENNIS DORN, REIMAR FRANK, HOWARD GYGAX, ALBERT HANSON, JAMES KRUSE, GEORGE MARK, GLORIA RYBARCZYK, LU SACHARSKI, JAMES SCHULTZ, RICHARD SEGELKEN, RANDY THELER, DEAN WIELAND, CHRISTINE WILSON (all appointed by Governor). *Secretary* (nonvoting): RICHARD MEYER (designated by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Equal Rights Council: HAROLD SCHWARTZ, *chairperson;* GLADYS BENAVIDES CORBIT, HELEN FORBECK, LETHA F. HARMON, MARSHA MALAK, MARGARET MASLOWSKE, CHALLONER MORSE MCBRIDE, SUSAN MILLER, RICHARD MINOR, DIANE MOEN, BARBARA MORFORD, TERESA MAYFIELD NITZEL, SYLVIA OBERLE, LESTER PINES, WILLIAM REHNSTRAND, JOANNE D. RICCA, CATHERINE SPATZ, GLORIA STEPHENSON, KEN STRASMA, SINA THOMPSON VOGEL, STANLEY WEBSTER, JR., GEORGE WILLIAMS, vacancy (all appointed by the Governor).

Fire Prevention Council: EDWARD CIECHANOWSKI, *chairperson;* JEFFREY AMO, DAVID BERENZ, CHARLES ELLIOT, KINGSLEY FORBES, CHARLES A. HAWK, JAMES JARAPKO, KARL KEARNS, JAMES MCLAUGHLEN, PHILIP MCMANUS, MARVIN MUNDT (all appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Labor Standards Council: Inactive.

Migrant Labor Council: SENATOR JOSEPH LEEAN, SENATOR JEROME VAN SISTINE, REPRESENTATIVE PETER BOCK, REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT WELCH (legislative members); JERRY J. GENSON, PAUL HEDRICK, JR., JOHN P. HEIN, JOHN H. KNOCH, ARNOLD SVEOM, MARVIN P. VERHULST (employer members); ROSA DOMINGUEZ, DAVID DURBAN, JOHN F. EBBOTT, LUCIO FUENTEZ, MARK P. GROSS, ROSA I. GUERRERO (employe members).

Minimum Wage Advisory Council: SENATOR CHARLES CHVALA, SENATOR BARBARA LORMAN, REPRESENTATIVE PETER BARCA, REPRESENTATIVE DWIGHT YORK; SUSAN ADAMS, ELLEN BRAVO, WAYNE COREY, VINCE GALLO, GEORGE GERHARZ, EDWARD LUMP, JAMES STELSEL, RUSSELL WEISENSEL, WILLIAM WILBERG, ALICE WILKINS (all appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Plumbers Examining Council: JAMES SARGENT, *secretary;* STEVE JESMOK, WILLIAM REIGEL (all appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Self-Insurers Council: G. HOWARD PHIPPS, JR., *chairperson;* GEORGE J. HENLE, SHELDON SEPSTEAD, GERALD ZITZER (all appointed by Labor and Industry Review Commission).

State Job Training Coordinating Council (as required by the Job Training Partnership Act, Public Law 97-300): FRED LUBER, *chairperson;* BEVERLY ANDERSON, *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE PETER BARCA, JONATHAN BARRY, JOHN COUGHLIN, TIMOTHY CULLEN, RAYMOND FARLEY, BEVERLY FRENCH, RAY FULARCZYK, JAMES GRASSE, HERBERT GROVER, SANDRA HERRE, REGENT MATERO, BRUNO MAUER, ROBERT MILBOURNE, GEORGE MUELLER, AUDREY O'HARROW, AL SMITH, PAT SODERBERG, ROBERT SORENSEN, JAMES STOWELL, LEO TALSKY, EDWIN THEISEN, JOHN VETTE, PATRICK ZIELKE.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707; location: State Industry and Labor Building (GEF-1), 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2439.

Unemployment Compensation Council: GREGORY A. FRIGO (department employe member), *chairperson;* ROYAL CLUBERTON, CHARLES LOSINSKE, ROBERT LYONS, JACK REIHL, WILLIAM TROESTLER (employe members); HARRY CAIN, SHARON CAMPBELL, KATHLEEN PROPP, EDWARD WELLNITZ, WILLIAM WILBERG (employer members) — (all appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Worker's Compensation Advisory Council: CHRIST M. FAULHABER, JR. (department employe member), *chairperson;* RICHARD J. BAGIN, HAROLD W. GRENELL, WILLIAM R. WILBERG, 2 vacancies (employer members); GERALD JENSEN, EMIL R. MUELVER, JACK REIHL, OBERT J.

VATTENDAHL, ROBERT C. VICARS (employe members); CHARLES FORSAITH, TOM HILLMAN, JOHN H. JONES, JR. (nonvoting insurance company representatives) — (all appointed by Labor and Industry Review Commission).

Equal Rights Attorney Advisory Committee: JAMES BIRNBAUM, JOHN BRAHM, BARRY CHAET, NOLA HITCHCOCK CROSS, THOMAS DALE (department representative), JAMES HALL, ARTHUR HEITZER, MARY KLAVER, BARBARA ZACK QUINDEL, MARK ROGERS, MICHAEL ROSHAR, JOHN SAPP, ROBERT SCHREIBER, WILLIAM SMOLER — (all appointed by secretary of industry, labor and human relations).

Mobile Home Advisory Committee: ALDEN LUZI (public member), *chairperson;* RICHARD DEMIER, WILLIAM STEENBERG (industry members); GORDON HELMEID (agency member); vacancy (public member) — (all appointed by the department).

Job Service Employer Committee: PALMER J. SMITH, *chairperson,* JEFFERY SCHEEL, *vice chairperson,* LEE MATTHEWS, TIM ROGGE, JOHN SCHIEBER (executive committee); ROGER BALDWIN, ROGER EDDINGSAAS, DOROTHY FRANK, GENE GRILLE, JIM JANSKY, JOHN MEYST, JOY PRIEBE, ED REED, SANDRA RICHMOND, HORACE SANCHEZ, RONALD SCHULTZ, PATTY ZIBURSKI (steering committee).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7903, Madison 53707; location: State Industry and Labor Building (GEF-1), 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

Location — Job Service and Unemployment Compensation Offices (full time): Ashland, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Lancaster, Madison, Manitowoc, Menasha, Milwaukee (3 locations), Oshkosh, Racine, Rhinelander, Sheboygan, Superior, Watertown, Waukesha, Wausau, West Bend, Wisconsin Rapids. *Job Service only:* Baraboo, Beaver Dam, Beloit, Elkhorn, Grafton, Hayward, Hudson, Marinette, Marshfield, Rice Lake, Stevens Point.

Telephone: (608) 266-3131 (general information; see individual divisions and bureaus).

Publications: Contact individual divisions for publications.

Number of Employes: 2,466.01.

Total Budget 1985-87: $397,113,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.22.

History: The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations evolved from the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics, created in 1883, and the State Industrial Commission, created in 1911 (Chapter 485). Wisconsin labor law grew directly as a response to the conditions of industrialization of the state which began in the 1880s.

Early legislative action in this area included child labor laws, collection of employment and business statistics, and required factory safety inspections.

The year 1911 marked the beginning of "The Wisconsin Idea" as government and the university developed policies and laws affecting workers and employers. Wisconsin took the national initiative in adjusting labor laws to modern industrial conditions. The state sought administrative solutions following 4 concepts:

(1) The "commission" idea, in which labor laws were administered by politically independent bodies of experts and advisory committees;

(2) The "social insurance" idea, in which costs of correcting some labor problems, such as worker injuries, and later unemployment, were imposed on employers as an inducement to prevent the problems;

(3) Administrative decision making, wherein the legislature and the governor delegated the specifics of administration to the Industrial Commission through the use of administrative rules and adjudication; and

(4) A close tie between state government and the university, in which reforms or changes in laws and programs were stimulated in the academic arena and translated into laws by the governor and the legislature.

Laws enacted in this era related to minimum wage, conditions of employment for women and children, free public employment offices, apprenticeship standards, and job safety regulations. Many of these programs served as models for legislation elsewhere in the country.

In the 1930s, Wisconsin was a leader in the development of the unemployment compensation system (Chapter 20, Laws of Special Session 1931) and issued the first benefit check in the nation in 1936. In the post-war era, Wisconsin enacted legislation in the anti-discrimination field, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, sex, creed, national origin, sexual orientation, age, and handicapping condition in employment. Similar laws now protect people in access to housing and public accommodations. In 1967, at the time the present department was formed, such laws were placed within the jurisdiction of the Equal Rights Division.

Other programs added to the department over the years include plumbing and electrical inspections and certifications, regulation of migrant camps, building and energy conservation standards for homes and buildings, inspection of petroleum products, and employment training responsibilities under the U.S. Job Training Partnership Act.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, changed the administrative structure of the department from a 3-member commission to a secretary who serves at the pleasure of the governor and is a member of the governor's cabinet.

1985 Wisconsin Act 17 made major changes in Wisconsin's Unemployment Compensation Law, continuing a pattern of significant revisions made in 1983 by WisActs 8, 99, 168 and 388.

Organization: The Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations is headed by a secretary who is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. A deputy secretary and executive assistant are named by and serve at the pleasure of the secretary. The work of the department is carried on through 7 divisions.

There are various councils and committees created by statute in the department, but numerous temporary committees are established by the secretary and the divisions to offer technical and general advice. For example, members of the Dwelling Code, Equal Rights, Migrant Labor and State Job Training Coordinating Councils are appointed by the governor. Members of various other councils are appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission or by the secretary of industry, labor and human relations.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides a wide range of services to industry and labor in Wisconsin, and seeks to insure the protection of certain human rights. These responsibilities are carried out through the administration of programs and activities to:

Develop and maintain systems for benefit payments to help stabilize the effects of decreased or irregular purchasing power of workers due to unemployment or injury.

Provide opportunities for employers looking for workers and people looking for jobs to promote full employment.

Develop training opportunities to improve job skills of Wisconsin residents to help business and industry meet skilled workforce needs.

Promote compliance to protect the public from discrimination and substandard and dangerous conditions in public and private buildings, housing, and employment.

Unit Functions:

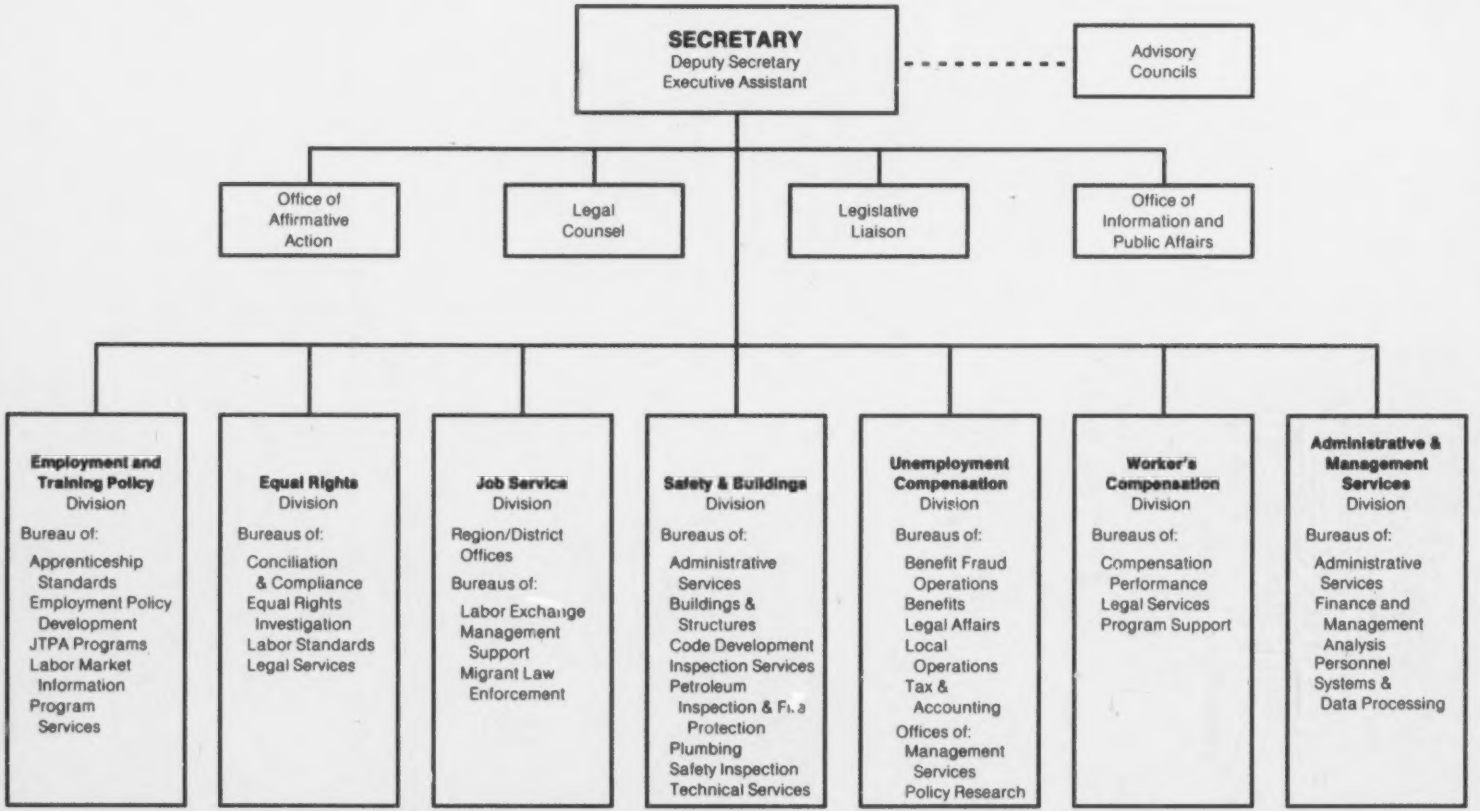
The *Administrative and Management Services Division* provides internal budgeting and other types of management and program support to the other divisions.

The *Employment and Training Policy Division* pursues the state's goal of effective and efficient employment and training programs through the development of clear and consistent program policies, provision of a strong labor market information program serving state and local needs, and administration of programs offering training opportunities to individuals and employers, including the state's apprenticeship standards system.

The *Equal Rights Division* promotes compliance with state laws to protect citizens from discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations; assures that legal provisions for proper hours, conditions of work and payment of wages are met; assures that prevailing wages are paid for state or municipal construction projects and state highway construction; and assures that persons and businesses displaced by public projects receive adequate relocation services and compensation for losses incurred.

The *Job Service Division* improves the functioning of the labor market through general and specialized labor exchange services designed to assist job seekers in finding employment and employers in filling jobs by facilitating the match between job seekers and employers. It also participates in a system of clearing labor between states and in assisting local offices in analyzing local labor market data.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Labor and Industry Review Commission.

The *Safety and Buildings Division* administers and enforces state laws relating to buildings, safety and health, and petroleum. In order to protect employes, consumers and the public, it promulgates reasonable standards to administer and implement the laws and programs; develops and distributes information to users, consumers and the public about laws, rules and programs; and assures that persons and businesses are provided with prompt service delivery.

The *Unemployment Compensation Division* administers programs to collect employer taxes and pay benefits to unemployed workers.

The *Worker's Compensation Division* administers programs to assure the prompt, appropriate delivery of benefits to injured workers by insurers and self-insured employers while encouraging reemployment and rehabilitation as well as promoting safety and loss control to lessen the number of work-related injuries, illnesses and deaths.

The *Apprenticeship Advisory Council* advises the department on matters pertaining to Wisconsin's apprenticeship system.

The *Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Examining Council* reviews the content of examinations and advises the department on related matters.

The *Council on Child Labor* conducts a biennial review of the child labor laws and recommends modifications when needed.

The *Construction Wage Rate Council* advises the department on the prevailing wage rates for state and municipal construction projects.

The *Dwelling Code Council* reviews the rules and standards for one- and two-family dwellings and manufactured housing.

The *Equal Rights Council* advises the legislature and the department on promoting a greater understanding of human rights.

The *Fire Prevention Council* reviews and recommends changes in rules for fire prevention.

The *Labor Standards Council* advises the department on regulations and legislation relating to the administration of minimum wage, overtime and other labor standards issues.

The *Council on Migrant Labor* advises the department and other state officials on matters affecting migrant workers.

The *Minimum Wage Advisory Council* reviews the adequacy of the established state minimum wage rates and, if warranted, makes recommendations to the department for changes.

The *Plumbers Examining Council* advises the department on the testing and licensing of plumbers.

The *Radiation Protection Council* reviews and makes recommendations to both the department and the Department of Health and Social Services regarding radiation protection.

The *Self-Insurers Council* advises and makes recommendations to the department on matters relating to companies which directly insure their worker's compensation risks without an insurance carrier.

The *State Job Training Coordinating Council* advises the governor and the department on employment and training issues, and promotes coordination among the 40 programs that comprise Wisconsin's employment and training system.

The *Council on Unemployment Compensation* advises the legislature and the department on unemployment compensation matters.

The *Council on Worker's Compensation* advises the legislature and the department on changes to be considered in worker's compensation laws.

The *Equal Rights Attorney Advisory Committee* advises the department about proposed rules of practice and other matters affecting the Equal Rights Division

The *Mobile Home Advisory Committee* reviews the rules and standards for mobile homes and recommends changes when needed.

The *Job Service Employer Committee* advises the department and its Job Service Division on program policies, procedures and operations at the local, state and national level.

Interagency Relationships: The work of the Safety and Buildings Division is related to the work of other state agencies such as the Department of Health and Social Services and the Department of Natural Resources involved in fire prevention and protection, safety, building standards, inspections, investigations and groundwater protection. The codes issued by the de-

partment are also coordinated with those of several other state departments and some local units of government.

In the administration of the prevailing wage law, the department shares jurisdiction with the state Department of Transportation. The Wage and Hour Public Contracts Division of the U.S. Department of Labor has a similar relationship in enforcing provisions of federal labor laws.

The Employment and Training Policy Division actively promotes coordination both at the state and local levels among the agencies that administer the 40 programs in Wisconsin's employment and training system. Some of the division's funds from the federal Job Training Partnership Act are channeled directly to other state agencies, such as the Department of Public Instruction and the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

The Job Service Division assists in administering a variety of employment and training programs with local communities receiving federal funds, and with federal agencies and with other state agencies such as the Department of Health and Social Services.

The Worker's Compensation Division works closely with the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Health and Social Services in assisting injured workers to find productive employment. The division also works with the commissioner of insurance and the Wisconsin Compensation Rating Bureau in regulating worker's compensation carriers.

The Equal Rights Division cooperates with human relations agencies in Wisconsin municipalities, the federal Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to avoid duplication in handling employment and housing discrimination complaints. The division cooperates with the U.S. Department of Labor in determining prevailing wage rates on certain state and municipal public works construction projects.

Enforcement of agency laws and rules, with the exception of unemployment compensation standards, is carried out by the state Justice Department.

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ATTACHED FOR PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW COMMISSION

Labor and Industry Review Commission: HUGH C. HENDERSON, *chairperson;* PAMELA I. ANDERSON, CARL W. THOMPSON.

General Counsel: JAMES L. PFLASTERER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8126, Madison 53708; location: State Industry and Labor Building (GEF-1), 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-9850.

Publications: Administrative Rules; Labor and Industry Review Commission informational brochure (LIRC-6791).

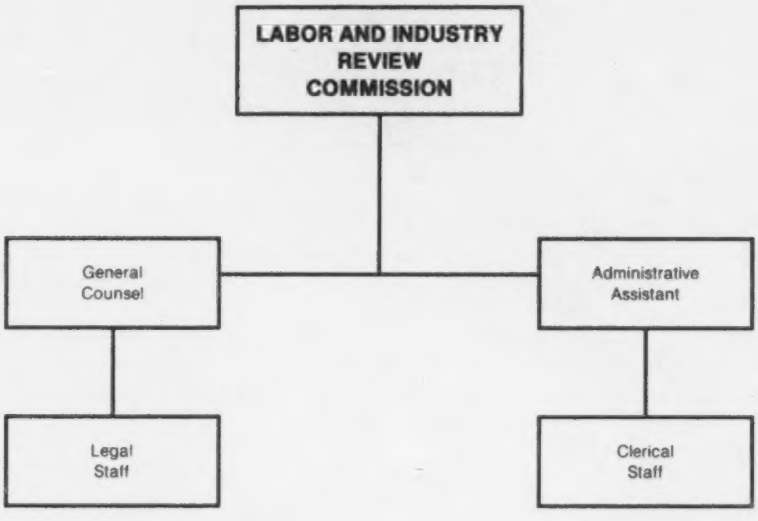
Number of Employes: 28.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $2,676,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.225.

History: Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, abolished the Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission as part of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, and established the Labor and Industry Review Commission as a separate unit attached to the department.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW COMMISSION



LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW

Organization: The Labor and Industry Review Commission consists of 3 full-time commissioners nominated by the governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed, for staggered 6-year terms. It selects one of its members to serve as chairperson for a 2-year period. The commission is a separate and independent unit, directly responsible to the governor for its proposed budget. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes only under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is a quasi-judicial body which handles petitions for review of Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations' decisions relating to: unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, equal housing, fair employment, and discrimination cases concerning physical condition or developmental disabilities in postsecondary education.

Interagency Relationships: Commission decisions are appealable for judicial review in the circuit courts of the state. Enforcement of commission decisions is carried out by either the state Justice Department or the commission's legal staff.

Department of JUSTICE

Attorney General: DONALD J. HANAWAY, 114 East, State Capitol, 266-1221.

Deputy Attorney General: MARK E. MUSOLF, 114 East, State Capitol, 266-1221.

Executive Assistant: MICHAEL W. STEAD, 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-0425.

Research and Information: FRANK RYAN, *director,* 114 East, State Capitol, 266-1221.

Criminal Investigation, Division of: FRANK A. MEYERS, *administrator,* 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-1671.

Arson Bureau: PHILIP CULP, *chief deputy fire marshal,* 266-1671.

General Investigations Bureau: RUSSELL NELSON, *director,* 266-1671.

Narcotics and Vice Bureau: JOHN KILLIAN, *director,* 266-1671.

White Collar Crimes Bureau: LEONARD BELSTNER, *director,* 266-1671.

Law Enforcement Services, Division of: HOWARD G. BJORKLUND, *administrator,* 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-7751.

Crime Information Bureau: ROBERT MCGRATH, *director,* 266-7314.

Crime Laboratory Bureau — Madison: DANIEL DOWD, *director,* 266-2031.

Crime Laboratory Bureau — Milwaukee: JOHN LINSSEN, *director,* (414) 649-2440.

Training and Standards Bureau: DENNIS HANSON, *director,* 266-8800.

Legal Services, Division of: JAMES D. JEFFRIES, *administrator,* 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-0332.

Civil Litigation Unit: CHARLES HOORNSTRA, *unit head,* 266-9945.

Consumer Protection and Antitrust Unit: KEVIN O'CONNOR, *unit head,* 266-2426.

Criminal Appeals Unit: BARRY LEVENSON, *unit head,* 266-8913.

Criminal Litigation Unit: STEVEN EBERT, *unit head,* 266-9594.

Environmental Protection Unit: SHARI EGGLESON, *unit head,* 266-9627.

General Government Unit: DANIEL STIER, *unit head,* 266-3067.

Industry and Labor Unit: DAVID RICE, *unit head,* 266-6823.

Medicaid Fraud Control Unit: ANDREW SOMERS, *unit head,* 267-7292.

Administrative Services Division: DAVID J. BARTZ, *administrator,* 123 West Washington Avenue, 266-7326.

Budget and Management Services Section: DAVID SELIGMAN, *director,* 266-5710.

Fiscal Services Section: DANIEL OAKLAND, *director,* 266-2609.

Management Information Services Section: ROBERT JOSWIAK, *director,* 266-7076.

Personnel Section: ERIK ERICKSON, *director,* 266-0461.

Crime Victims Services, Office of: RICHARD ANDERSON, *director,* 222 State Street, 266-6470.

Crime Victims Council: SENATOR BARBARA L. ULICHNY, *chairperson;* JO BEAUDRY, PHYLLIS BERMINGHAM, FELMERS CHANEY, SUSAN HALSETH, GERD HODERMANN, DANIEL R. MOESER, DAVID RESHESKE, MARY K. ROUSE (all appointed by the Attorney General).

University and Crime Laboratories Cooperation Council: STANLEY L. INHORN, *chairperson;* J.M. BLOODWORTH, MERLE A. EVENSON, HERMAN GOLDSTEIN, ALBERT D. HAMANN, CALVIN HUBER (all appointed by president, University of Wisconsin System).

Public Intervenor Citizens Advisory Committee: RONALD J. KOSHOSHEK, *chairperson;* WILLIAM BEVERLY, ARLEN CHRISTENSON, DALE DAGGETT, REBECCA LEIGHTON, JAMES MACDONALD, CHANDLER MCKELVEY, CHARLES P. SMITH, VIRGINIA SWANSON (all appointed by the Attorney General).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7857, Madison 53707-7857; location: State Justice Building, 123 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-3004; Toll-Free Numbers: Arson Tip Line — (800) 362-3005; Office of Consumer Protection — (800) 362-8189; Office of Crime Victims Services — (800) 362-3020.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (annual bound volume); Law Enforcement Bulletin; Prosecutor's Newsletter; Consumer Protection Annual Report; Consumer Catalog of Publications; Wisconsin Law Enforcement Film Catalog; Criminal Investigation and Physical

Evidence Handbook; When Crime Strikes: Injured Victims Can Get Help (brochure); Wisconsin Open Meetings Law; Selected Excerpts from the Wisconsin Statutes; Victims Voice (quarterly newsletter).

Number of Employes: 448.25.

Total Budget 1985-87: $56,272,800.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, 1p and 3, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Section 15.25, Statutes.

History: The executive branch reorganization act of 1967 (Chapter 75) created the Department of Justice under the direction and supervision of the attorney general. The law transferred the State Crime Laboratory, which was originally created by Chapter 509, Laws of 1947, to the new department. Chapter 234, Laws of 1969, redefined the responsibilities of the Crime Laboratory, renamed the Crime Laboratory Division the Division of Law Enforcement Services, and created a Crime Information and Identification Center and a bureau responsible for establishing law enforcement recruitment training and standards.

The 1967 reorganization act also transferred to the new Department of Justice the arson investigation program of the Commissioner of Insurance and criminal investigatory functions of the Beverage and Cigarette Tax Division of the Department of Taxation, which were combined with intelligence functions of the Attorney General's Office to form the Division of Criminal Investigation of the Department of Justice. Chapter 141, Laws of 1969, enlarged the responsibilities and duties of the Division of Criminal Investigation to include enforcement of certain laws related to dangerous drugs, narcotics and organized crime. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, returned alcohol and tobacco tax enforcement to the Department of Revenue.

The Division of Legal Services was created as a result of the budget bill enacted by the 1965 Legislature and the reorganization act of 1967.

Chapter 189, Laws of 1979, transferred the Crime Victims Compensation Program from the Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations to the Department of Justice. Chapter 219, Laws of 1979, created a bill of rights for witnesses and victims of crime.

Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, transferred the Division of Trust Lands and Investments from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Justice for administrative purposes.

The attorney general is elected on a partisan ballot and serves a 4-year term. The Office of Attorney General is established by Article VI, Section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution. The office, however, existed prior to statehood. When Wisconsin became a territory in 1836, an attorney general was appointed by the President of the United States. In 1839, a territorial act made the attorney general appointive by the governor with the consent of the Legislative Council for a term of 3 years. Both the Constitution proposed in 1846 and the one adopted in 1848 provided for an elected attorney general serving a term of 2 years. The term was increased to 4 years by a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967.

Organization: The Department of Justice is headed by the attorney general. The department is comprised of the Division of Legal Services, the Division of Law Enforcement Services, the Division of Criminal Investigation, the Administrative Services Division, and the Office of Crime Victims Services.

In addition, the department has 3 advisory committees or councils. These are the Citizen Advisory Committee to the Public Intervenor, the Crime Victims Council, and the University and Crime Laboratories Cooperation Council. The Law Enforcement Standards Board is attached to the department for the purposes of budgeting and program coordination.

The Division of Trust Lands and Investments was attached to the Department of Justice by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979. It remains, however, under the direction and supervision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, created by the Wisconsin Constitution.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Justice provides legal representation and advice as well as criminal investigatory and other law enforcement services for the state.

The department provides legal representation in civil cases in which the state, a state agency or an officer or employe of the state is a party. It also handles criminal cases in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. When expressly authorized by law or requested to do so by the governor, by either house of the legislature or by state department heads, the Department of Justice provides legal representation in lower court cases. The department provides legal representation

for the various units of state government in proceedings to review their administrative decisions in circuit court, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

The department advises state officers, departments and agencies as to their legal rights and responsibilities.

Written legal opinions are furnished to the governor, either house of the legislature, state department heads, district attorneys and county corporation counsel on request. Many of these opinions are published and serve as general guidance for state and local government operations.

The department consults and advises the counties' district attorneys and corporation counsel on civil and criminal matters within the jurisdiction of their offices.

Prosecutorial training is also provided for the state's 71 district attorneys and their staff. In addition, a monthly prosecutorial newsletter is circulated and a "hotline" is maintained to provide consultative services to prosecutors while trials are in session.

The criminal investigatory responsibility of the Department of Justice includes investigation of crime that is statewide in nature, importance, or influence; investigation and enforcement of laws pertaining to narcotics and dangerous drugs, gambling, prostitution, and white collar crimes; investigation of fires of known or suspected incendiary origin, bombings and other explosions of suspected criminal origin and, by request, the investigation of fires and explosions resulting in fatalities; and, upon request, assistance to local law enforcement agencies with major criminal cases.

Other law enforcement service responsibilities of the department include providing technical assistance to Wisconsin law enforcement agencies in crime scene processing, and laboratory analyses in areas such as firearms/tool marks comparisons, drug identification, questioned document examination, microanalysis and serology, photography, hardtrace chemistry-physics, toxicology, and the identification of footwear, vehicle tires, fingerprints and palm prints; establishing standards for recruitment and training of police and jail officers; and serving as a central repository for fingerprint identification and criminal histories. The Transaction Information for the Management of Enforcement (TIME) system allows instant telecommunications access into the Crime Information Bureau files through 415 terminals located in law enforcement jurisdictions throughout the state.

The attorney general is required to appoint an assistant attorney general "public intervenor". The public intervenor is authorized to intervene formally in all water and other resources proceedings where such intervention is needed for the protection of "public rights".

The department is responsible for administering the Crime Victims Compensation Program. The program is designed to reimburse innocent victims of crime for medical expenses, lost wages, funeral expenses, loss of support, and other expenses.

The Department of Justice has the responsibility of administering a program to reimburse counties for the services they provide to the victims and witnesses of crimes. It also administers the disbursement of federal grant funds for victim assistance under the U.S. Victims of Crime Act of 1984.

Unit Functions:

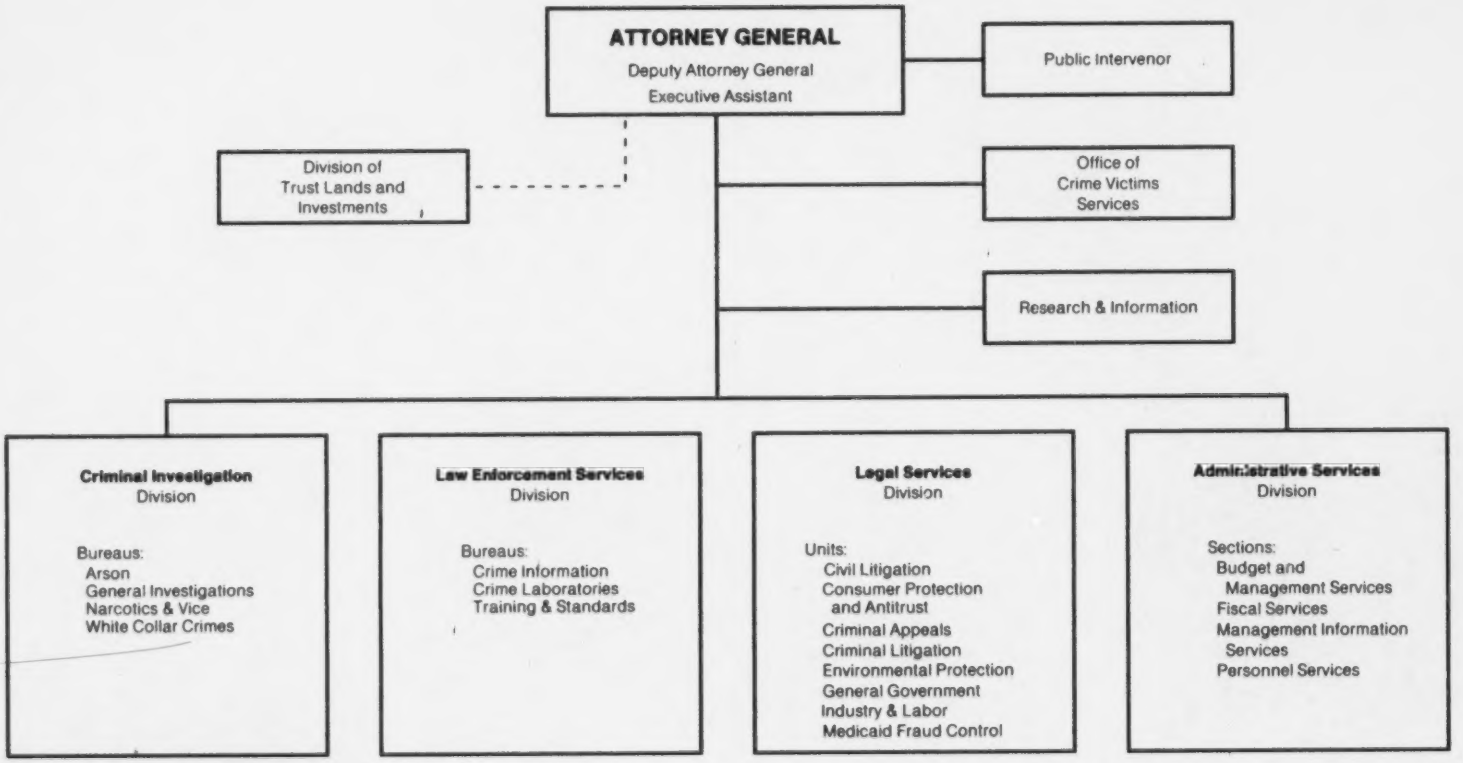
The *Division of Legal Services* provides legal services to the state, district attorneys and corporation counsel and furnishes requested legal opinions.

In a number of program areas, such as criminal prosecution, consumer protection, and pollution abatement, the attorney general not only enforces laws administered by other regulatory agencies, but initiates investigations and legal prosecutions independently.

The Legal Services Division also provides protection for Wisconsin citizens against fraudulent and deceptive business practices. This is handled by its Consumer Protection Unit through 4 functions: investigation and law enforcement, mediation and resolution of consumer complaints, consumer advocacy and consumer information.

With the aid of federal funding, a Medicaid Fraud Control Unit investigates and prosecutes Medicaid fraud throughout the state.

The *Division of Criminal Investigation* is responsible for all criminal investigations that the department is authorized to conduct. The division makes investigations of criminal activities that are statewide in nature, importance, or influence; makes investigations to insure the enforcement of laws concerning gambling and prostitution; investigates organized criminal activity, illicit narcotics and dangerous drug traffic; conducts investigations related to the arson investiga-



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03;
Law Enforcement Standards Board
Division of Trust Lands and Investments

tive function of the department; investigates white collar crimes; and assists local law enforcement in major cases on request.

The Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) is divided into 4 bureaus in order to provide more efficient services to the state and local law enforcement agencies in the areas of enforcement and training: the Arson Bureau, the General Investigations Bureau, the Narcotics and Vice Bureau, and the White Collar Crimes Bureau.

Special agents work closely with prosecuting attorneys (either assistant attorneys general or district attorneys) in a cooperative effort to investigate crimes and prosecute criminals successfully.

The White Collar Crimes Bureau investigates public corruption, criminal antitrust and financial crimes. At the request of the governor, this bureau is periodically called upon to conduct sensitive investigations involving elected and appointed officials, thus providing a necessary check-and-balance function.

A primary function of the General Investigations Bureau is to assist or supplement local law enforcement on major crime cases when requested to do so. Most requests of this nature have been concerned with complex murder investigations and multi-jurisdictional theft rings. This bureau is also responsible for maintaining an organized crime intelligence capability.

The Narcotics and Vice Bureau performs a large number of drug and vice investigations in conjunction with local law enforcement agencies.

The Arson Bureau is responsible for the investigation of fires of incendiary origin throughout Wisconsin.

The *Division of Law Enforcement Services* provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers, administers employment and training standards, and acts as a criminal information exchange center between law enforcement agencies. The Crime Laboratories provide technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement officers in physical evidence analysis. Forensic science services are provided by Crime Laboratories in Madison and Milwaukee. The Milwaukee Laboratory provides services to an 8-county area of southeast Wisconsin; the Madison Laboratory serves the remaining 64 counties. Field assistance is provided to local law enforcement agencies in major felony cases. The Madison Laboratory has a field team "on call" 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to respond to requests for assistance at major crime scenes and autopsy examinations. The Crime Information Bureau provides a central repository for fingerprint identification and computerized criminal history record information to assist criminal justice agencies. It also operates a statewide computerized telecommunications system (TIME) linking the bureau's state crime and criminal history files with the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), the Wisconsin Department of Transportation's motor vehicle and driver license files, and local law enforcement agencies. The bureau also publishes a monthly *Law Enforcement Bulletin* for distribution to criminal justice agencies. The Training and Standards Bureau ensures that the minimum recruitment and training qualifications established by the Law Enforcement Standards Board are met by all new police and jail officers entering law enforcement service at the county, municipal and state level. Eleven regional recruit academies offer the board's 320 hour certified program, in addition to providing regional in-service and specialized training. Training costs for the mandated basic program are fully reimbursed and other training programs are partially reimbursed depending on program type. Reimbursements are financed through an 11% penalty assessment on all criminal and civil fines and forfeitures except nonmoving traffic violations. The bureau also makes available the services of two legal and one criminalist instructor, operates a 650 print film library, and publishes instructional manuals covering a variety of topics.

The *Administrative Services Division* provides basic staff services to the other divisions in areas of budget preparation and fiscal control, personnel management, facilities management, mail services, and systems and data processing for management purposes and for record keeping.

The *Office of Crime Victims Services* provides help to crime victims and witnesses in three ways. The Crime Victim Compensation program provides reimbursement to innocent victims of crime for medical expenses, lost wages, funeral and burial expenses, loss of support, and other expenses incurred by the victim. The department makes awards in the amount of approximately $1,000,000 per year.

The Victim Witness program provides reimbursement to counties for the cost of providing services to help victims and witnesses participating in the criminal justice system. The Department of Justice reimburses 30 counties under this program.

The federal U.S. Victims of Crime Act of 1984 provides funds to expand services to crime victims, especially victims of sexual assault, child abuse, and domestic violence. On the advice of the Crime Victims Council, 19 programs statewide have expanded services to include crisis intervention, emergency services, court-related services, support services, training and publicity.

Interagency Relationships: The Department of Justice may be involved with all other state agencies at some time in its role of legal counsel for the state. In addition, some agencies maintain their own legal staffs to provide services of a legal nature, including the understanding and administration of complex laws, acting as hearing examiners in quasi-judicial matters, acting as department or "house" counsel, conducting investigations which may be the basis for instituting or defending judicial proceedings, and acting as an advocate before an administrative agency. These attorneys work with and seek opinions and advice from the Department of Justice.

The department works closely with other agencies in performing its role of criminal investigator. The Division of Criminal Investigation often cooperates with the Office of the Commissioner of Securities, the banking commissioner, and other state agencies when investigations involve violations related to the specialized nature of these offices. This cooperation at all levels enhances the division's ability to fulfill its main mission, which is to supplement and assist local law enforcement.

The Division of Law Enforcement Services provides technical assistance to many agencies of state government. The scientific and technical nature of the Crime Laboratories' work has resulted in working arrangements with the University of Wisconsin and the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. These arrangements provide for joint use of physical facilities and, in certain cases, the exchange of scientific personnel. The Crime Information Bureau continually coordinates with the Department of Transportation, Department of Health and Social Services, Court Administrator's Office and all other state agencies with law enforcement or criminal justice responsibilities. The Training and Standards Bureau maintains constant liaison with law enforcement agencies and, through a central records system, maintains training records on all Wisconsin law enforcement officers at the basic, specialized and in-service training levels.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS BOARD

Law Enforcement Standards Board: RUTH BACHMAN (district attorney), *chairperson;* EDWARD E. MOFFETT (law enforcement), *vice chairperson;* DONALD J. HANAWAY (Attorney General), TED MEEKMA (executive director, Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice), RALPH E. CHRISTENSEN (designee of secretary of Department of Natural Resources), JAMES W. VAN SISTINE (designee of secretary of Department of Transportation); DAVID HASKINS, MARK F. HAYES, KEITH POTTER, 3 vacancies (law enforcement); RALPH A. MANN (local government executive); AMY WACHS (public member); LAWRENCE NELSON (Milwaukee FBI Office, nonvoting).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.255.

History: The Law Enforcement Standards Board was created by Chapter 466, Laws of 1969.

Organization: The board consists of 15 members, of whom 10 are appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms (6 representatives of local law enforcement, one of whom must be a chief and one a sheriff; one district attorney, 2 local government representatives; and one public member) and 5 *ex officio* members, which include the executive director, Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice; the secretary of the Department of Transportation or designee; the Attorney General or designee; secretary of the Department of Natural Resources or designee; and the

special agent in charge of the Milwaukee Office for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A representative of the Department of Justice designated by the Attorney General serves as nonvoting secretary to the board. The board is an independent unit attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board 1) sets minimum education and training standards for employment of law enforcement and jail officers, 2) certifies persons as being qualified to be officers, 3) establishes minimum curriculum requirements for preparatory courses and programs and recommends minimum curriculum requirements for in-service and advanced courses and programs for training law enforcement recruits, 4) consults with other government agencies regarding the development of law enforcement training schools and courses, 5) conducts and stimulates research to improve law enforcement administration and performance, and 6) evaluates compliance by governmental units. The board appoints a curriculum advisory committee and a training research committee to advise it in the establishment of curriculum requirements.

DIVISION OF TRUST LANDS AND INVESTMENTS

Trust Lands and Investments, Division of: STEPHEN E. GAUGER, *secretary.*

Mailing Address: 110 East Main Street, Suite 701, Madison 53703.

Publications: Annual Report, Records Guide.

Telephone: (608) 266-1370.

Number of Employes: 7.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $543,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.253.

History: The Division of Trust Lands and Investments was transferred to the Department of Justice by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, from the Department of Natural Resources, where it had been placed in 1967. It remains, however, under the direction and supervision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, created by the Wisconsin Constitution.

Organization: The division is under the direction of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands. The board is, by Art. X, Sec. 7 of the Constitution, composed of the attorney general, the secretary of state, and the state treasurer. The division is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The division manages and sells public lands (Article X, Section 7, Wisconsin Constitution; Chapter 24, Statutes) and manages the educational trust funds, which totaled $166 million as of June 30, 1986. The division lends these funds to Wisconsin municipalities and school districts for public improvements and other purposes.

Department of MILITARY AFFAIRS

Commander in Chief: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON.

Adjutant General: MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND A. MATERA.

Deputy Adjutant General for Army: COL. JEROME J. BERARD.
Deputy Adjutant General for Air: BRIG. GEN. KENNETH G. STASIEWICZ.
Chief of Staff, Air National Guard: BRIG. GEN. RALPH C. JENSEN.
Assistant Adjutant General for Readiness and Training: BRIG. GEN. GERALD R. MATTESON.
Director, State Area Command: BRIG. GEN. JAMES K. PROUGH.
Chief of Staff, Army National Guard: COL. HOWARD D. MILLER.

Air Division: LT. COL. JOEL F. GRASSE, *executive support staff officer (air).*

Army Aviation Division: COL. ROGER L. GREENWOOD, *state aviation officer.*

Army Maintenance Division: COL. JIMMIE D. NIENAS, *surface maintenance officer,* Camp Williams, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3221.

Army Operations and Training Division: LT. COL. ROGER L. BRILL, *plans, operations and training officer.*

Army Personnel Division: COL. VINCENT J. PINTARRO, *personnel and administration officer.*

Executive Support Services Division: LT. COL. ANDREW M. SCHUSTER, *administrative officer.*

Facilities Division: MRS. MARY J. SEEFELDT, *construction and facilities officer.*

Federal Support Personnel Division: COL. JOHN A. LIETHEN, *support personnel management officer.*

Public Affairs Division: CW4 DONALD D. ERICKSON, *public affairs officer.*

Recruiting and Retention Division: LT. COL. MICHAEL F. FONGER, *recruiting and retention manager.*

U.S. Property and Fiscal Office Division: COL. JOHN M. SPAULDING, *U.S. property and fiscal officer for Wisconsin, Camp Williams, Camp Douglas,* (608) 427-3321; COL. ARVID M. FLANUM, *director of logistics.*

Permanent Field Training Site: COL. ROBERT E. WOODWARD, *commander,* Volk Field, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3341.

Wisconsin Military Academy: COL. JAMES G. BLANEY, *commandant,* Camp Williams, Camp Douglas, (608) 427-3321.

Major Army National Guard Unit Commanders:

State Area Command, Wis. ARNG: COL. JEROME J. BERARD.

32nd Separate Infantry Brigade (Mechanized): BRIG. GEN. CHARLES F. SCHARINE.

Troop Command: COL. HOWARD D. MILLER.

57th Field Artillery Brigade: COL. JAMES W. HOLMES.

264th Engineer Group: COL. MICHAEL L. DOWNEY.

13th Evacuation Hospital: COL. JAMES E. ENGELER, JR.

Major Air National Guard Unit Commanders:

Wisconsin Air National Guard: BRIG. GEN. KENNETH G. STASIEWICZ.

Headquarters, Wis. ANG: BRIG. GEN. RALPH C. JENSEN.

128th Tactical Fighter Wing: BRIG. GEN. DAVID B. HOFF.

128th Air Refueling Group: LT. COL. EUGENE A. SCHMITZ.

128th Tactical Control Flight: MAJ. JAMES A. MICHELSON.

Permanent Field Training Site: COL. ROBERT E. WOODWARD.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708-8111; location: 3020 Wright Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 241-6300/6310.

Publications: Biennial Report; At Ease.

Number of State Employes: 217.38.

Number of Federally Paid Support Personnel: 1,600.

Total State Budget 1985-87: $18,137,300.

Total Federal Budget *(annual):* $75,000,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.31.

History: The 1967 executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75) created a Department of Military Affairs with program responsibilities for the Wisconsin National Guard. The Wisconsin State Armory Board was also transferred to the new department and renamed the Armory Board. The Armory Board was abolished in 1973.

The Wisconsin National Guard was established as such by Chapter 208, Laws of 1879, but it was preceded by both a territorial and a state militia.

Local militia in this country existed as far back as colonial times. In 1792 federal law required all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 to serve in the militia of their locality. This provision was incorporated in the territorial statutes of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Constitution (Art. IV, Sec.

29) required the legislature to determine what persons should constitute the militia of the state and provide for its organization and discipline. The Wisconsin Statutes of 1849 specified the procedure for any group of persons to organize themselves into a uniformed company. Officers were to be commissioned by the governor, and a company could apply to the governor for arms or ordinance for its use.

Chapter 87, Laws of 1858, provided for a more formal organization of the state militia. The active militia was to be composed of general and field grade officers together with all legally organized companies. The governor was to be commander in chief and was to appoint the top officers. He was also to establish a military school of practice to assemble once each year, and all the uniformed companies were required to assemble in their respective military districts for such school. The adjutant general was to be the active, full-time officer of the military organization of the state.

Adjutants general existed in Wisconsin from 1836, when the first one was designated an aide to the territorial governor, supervising the everyday affairs of the militia, and gradually acquiring more authority until becoming head of the military establishments of the state under the governor.

In 1873 (Chapter 202) the state made an appropriation for the militia, constituting its first such direct state support. In 1879 the state militia officially became the Wisconsin National Guard.

The militia of the various states were established by federal law, but they were state-operated organizations. As a result of the lack of uniformity among the National Guard units which showed up in the Spanish-American War, Congress enacted a law in 1903 to unify the National Guard under federal supervision. This law divided the militia into the organized National Guard unit in each state and the reserve militia. Certain standards were set for the guard and federal aid was granted.

The State Armory Board was created by Chapter 271, Laws of 1943. A predecessor board, however, was created in 1919 (Chapter 324). Legislation similar to that establishing the 1943 board was originally passed in 1939, but was vetoed by the Governor. The board was abolished by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973.

Organization: The governor, by statute, is the commander in chief of the Wisconsin National Guard. However, the department is headed by the adjutant general, who serves as chief of staff to the governor. He is appointed by the governor from officers of the Army or Air National Guard of Wisconsin who have had at least 5 years of federally recognized commissioned service in such guard and who have attained at least the rank of lieutenant colonel. The term of office is 5 years.

The physical composition of units of the Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard is as authorized by the secretary of defense. All officers and enlisted personnel of the guard must qualify under the physical and educational requirements required of personnel of the regular Army or Air Force.

The Wisconsin National Guard is maintained by both the federal and state governments. The federal government provides arms and ammunition, equipment and uniforms, military and support personnel pay, supervision of training, and major outdoor training facilities. The state assumes the obligation of providing personnel, conducting training as required under the National Defense Act, and sharing the cost of constructing, maintaining and operating armories and other military facilities.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides an armed military force (the National Guard), organized, trained, equipped and available for use in state and national emergencies under competent orders. The federal, and prime, mission of the National Guard is to provide trained units to the active Army and Air Force in time of war or national emergency. Its state mission is to assist civil authorities in providing protection of life and property and preserving peace, order and public safety.

Unit Functions: The *Adjutant General* commands, administers and supervises, through his deputy adjutants general, all National Guard functions in Wisconsin.

Interagency Relationships: The National Guard is maintained by both federal and state governments, and the physical composition of units of the Army and Air Guard is as authorized by the secretary of defense. In time of war or national emergency, the guard may be activated to augment regular forces on active duty. A federal disaster recovery program has placed addi-

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS

tional responsibilities on the department. As this program grows, close relationships have been developed, and continue to be developed, with other state agencies that have programs relating to national and state emergencies.

Office of the State
PUBLIC DEFENDER

Public Defender Board: JAMES E. CARLEY, *chairperson;* DANIEL M. BERKOS (attorney member), CINDRA CARSON (attorney member), DAGOBERTO IBARRA, CHARLES F. KAHN, JR. (attorney member), ALAN ROBERTSON (attorney member), BRENT SMITH (attorney member), DON WALSH, vacancy (all appointed by Governor.)

State Public Defender: RICHARD J. PHELPS.

Deputy State Public Defender: JUDITH P. COLLINS.

Appellate Division: ERIC SCHULENBURG, *chief.*

Trial Representation Division: MARCUS T. JOHNSON, *chief.*

Administrative Unit: ARLENE F. BANOUL, *administrative officer.*

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7923, Madison 53707; location: 131 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-0087.

Number of Employes: 317.70.

Total Budget 1985-87: $37,891,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.78.

History: The Office of the State Public Defender was created by Chapter 479, Laws of 1965, as an appellate defense program within the Supreme Court's budget. The program was initiated in May 1966, partially financed by a Ford Foundation grant. The Supreme Court appointed a public defender for a term of 5 years, and the public defender, in turn, had authority to delegate representation to assistant state public defenders. Indigent defense at the trial court level was a county responsibility. Determination of indigency was the judge's responsibility at the defendant's initial court appearance. After determination of indigency, the judge either appointed private counsel or referred the client to a local public defender office.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, the budget act, transferred the public defender program from the Supreme Court to the executive branch as an independent agency called the Office of the State Public Defender under the Public Defender Board. The act provided for gradual implementation of the public defender program at the trial court level.

Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, the budget act, provided funding for the implementation of the statewide public defender program begun under Chapter 29, Laws of 1977. However, the Governor item vetoed the 1980-81 funding for the program except the private bar appropriation.

Chapter 356, Laws of 1979, effective July 1, 1980, established a 4-tiered system for the trial representation of indigents — in 25 counties 100% of the cases would be handled by the private bar, in 6 counties 50% of the cases would be handled by the private bar and 50% by staff, in 31 counties 25% of the cases would be handled by the private bar and 75% by staff and in 10 urban counties 15% of the cases would be handled by the private bar and 85% by public defender staff.

1983 Wisconsin Act 377 authorized additional staff to increase the percentage of the trial level cases handled by staff in the 47 counties the program was then operating in from 70% to 75% on average, beginning in 1984-85.

1985 Wisconsin Act 29 authorized additional staff to expand respresentation statewide and to increase the availability of support staff — investigators, client services and secretaries.

Organization: The Public Defender Board is composed of 9 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve staggered 3-year terms. At least 5 members of the board must be members of the State Bar of Wisconsin. The state public defender is appointed to serve at the pleasure of the board.

The Office of the State Public Defender consists of 3 units: the Appellate Division, the Trial Division, and the Administrative Unit.

Agency Responsibility: The board's duties include review and submission of the agency's budget, the promulgation of rules regarding the determination of indigency of persons entitled to be represented, and the promulgation of rules regarding the certification of attorneys for the assigned counsel lists. Rates of compensation for attorneys drawn from the assigned counsel lists are set by statute.

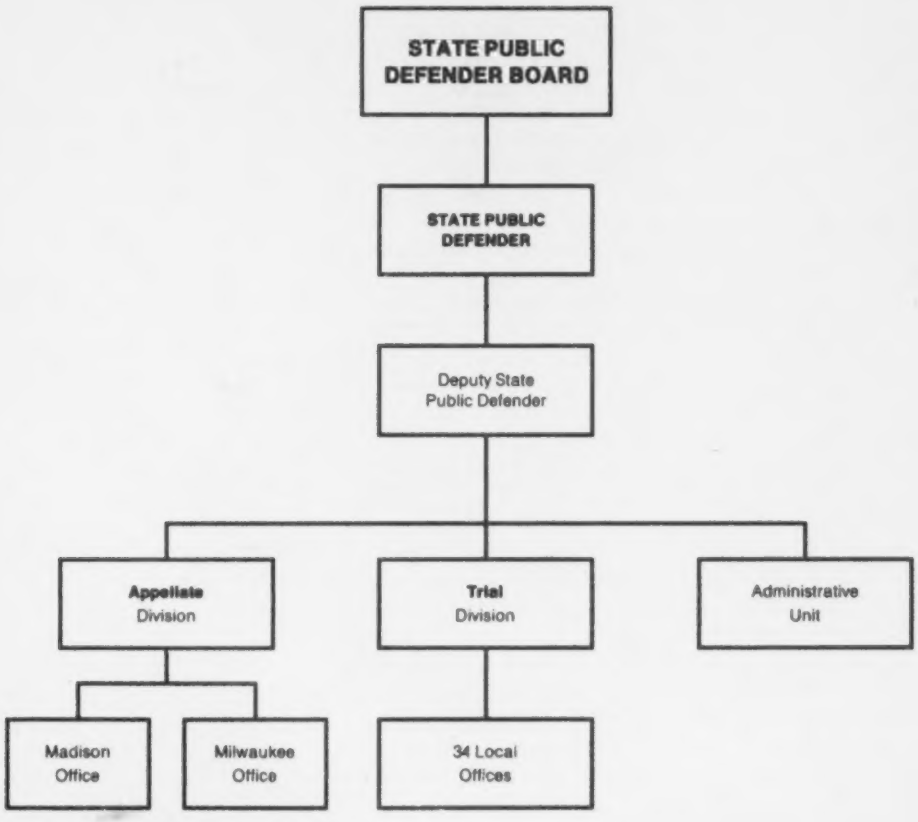
The state public defender supervises the operation, activities, policies, and procedures of the Office of the State Public Defender and makes final decisions regarding the handling of cases. The state public defender is also responsible for all indigency determinations and assignment of counsel for persons entitled to counsel.

Unit Functions:

The *Appellate Division* provides legal representation to indigents in post-conviction or post-commitment proceedings in the trial courts, the appellate courts, or the Supreme Court. The Appellate Division also receives and acts upon complaints from inmates or courts relating to persons confined to state institutions. The division provides appellate representation to indigents in all counties. In 1986-87, the office is staffed to handle approximately 84% of these cases. The remainder are assigned to private attorneys.

The *Trial Division* provides legal representation at the trial level to indigent persons charged with adult crimes or juvenile offenses, petitioned mentally ill, or involved in family disputes,

OFFICE OF THE STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER



STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

including paternity actions and the termination of parental rights. Staff of the division are currently able to provide representation statewide in approximately 68% of these cases. Private attorneys represent indigent clients in the remaining cases.

The *Administrative Unit* is responsible for providing staff support services in areas such as personnel, budget preparation, the agency's case management system, fiscal analysis, processing of payments for the private bar, and purchasing.

Interagency Relationships: The Office of the State Public Defender cooperates with other state agencies, including the Department of Administration, Department of Justice, Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Employment Relations and the University of Wisconsin Law School and School of Social Work. In addition, the public defender (or designee) sits on the Judicial Council and the Sentencing Commission. The office also maintains liaisons with the State Bar of Wisconsin and local bar associations because its cases are handled by both staff attorneys and private attorneys.

Department of VETERANS AFFAIRS

Board of Veterans Affairs: ROBERT M. FRAUTSCHY, *chairperson;* O. DAN GRIFFITH, *vice chairperson;* ITALO J. BENSONI, NORMAN L. MYHRA, MARVIN E. PRATT, RICHARD L. TIMMERMAN, CAROLE VASARELLA (all veterans appointed by Governor).

Secretary of Veterans Affairs: JOHN J. MAURER, 266-1315.

Deputy Secretary: STEPHEN T. HANDRICH, 266-1315.
Executive Assistant: HARVEY STOWER, 266-1315.
Internal Auditor: JOHN TRIMBELL, 266-1843.
Legal Counsel: FITCH J. TAYLOR, 266-3733.
Public Information Officer: CLIFFORD C. BORDEN, JR., 267-7329.
G.A.R. Memorial Hall Museum: RICHARD ZEITLIN, *curator,* 266-1009/1680.
Veterans Programs, Division of: ROBERT A. COCROFT, *administrator,* 266-2256.
- *Claims, Bureau of:* MELVIN E. HALL, *director,* (414) 671-8257.
- *Collections, Bureau of:* DENNIS NELSON, *director,* 266-8951.
- *Housing Loans, Bureau of:* LAWRENCE E. DEWANE, *director,* 266-1309.
- *Veterans Services, Bureau of:* THOMAS GILBERT, *director,* 266-2648.

Veterans Home, Division of: RICHARD SCHELLER, *administrator/commandant,* (715) 258-4241; LAVERN HANKE, *deputy administrator/deputy commandant,* (715) 258-4251; vacancy, *assistant administrator/adjutant.*
- *Activities Services, Bureau of:* WILLIAM HOWARD, (715) 258-5586.
- *Admissions and Discharges, Bureau of:* MARIAN BOUSHLEY, (715) 258-4252.
- *Clinical Services, Bureau of:* BERNADINE KRAUS, R.N., (715) 258-4250.
- *Financial Services, Bureau of:* RICHARD HAUG, (715) 258-4248.
- *Food Services, Bureau of:* GUY ALLEN, (715) 258-5586.
- *Materials Management, Bureau of:* vacancy.
- *Medical Services, Bureau of:* PAUL PFARR, M.D., (715) 258-4240.
- *Personnel Services, Bureau of:* JOHN PETERS, (715) 258-4244.
- *Physical Plant, Bureau of:* JOHN WELCH, (715) 258-4242.
- *Social Services, Bureau of:* SHERRY KELLEY, (715) 258-4249.

Administration, Division of: DAVID LARSEN, *administrator,* 266-3947.
- *Administrative Services, Bureau of:* JOYCE KREY, *director,* 266-3344.
- *Budget and Planning, Bureau of:* JERRALD M. SESSIONS, *director,* 266-0117.
- *Fiscal Services, Bureau of:* ROGER GRAHAM, *director,* 266-3916.
- *Information Systems, Bureau of:* DICK GJERDE, *director,* 266-6678.

Council on Veterans Programs: CHAUNCEY DUNDAY (representing Disabled American Veterans), *chairperson;* MARVIN J. FREEDMAN (representing Vietnam Veterans Against the War), *vice chairperson;* LEONARD C. BRODY (representing Jewish War Veterans), *secretary;* PAUL A. BIALK (representing Marine Corps League), ENSLEY BROWN (representing National Association for Black Veterans), DONALD F. DOMINO (representing Veterans of Foreign Wars), TED DUCKWORTH (representing County Veterans Service Officers Association), JOHN L. HAMMEL (representing Military Order of the Purple Heart), EDWIN MOLENDA (representing Navy Clubs of the U.S.A.) ASBURY NIX (representing American Ex-POW's), STEPHEN J. PIOTROWSKI (representing Vietnam Veterans of America), HAROLD G. ROSSELL (representing Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A.), ROBERT L. SAMUEL (representing American Legion), RON SCHULTZ (representing National Association of Concerned Veterans), JACK STONE (representing AMVETS), LEON URBAN (representing Catholic War Veterans), ANTHONY J. VRANA (representing the Polish Legion of American Veterans), THOMAS H. WYNN (representing American Red Cross), DAVID A. ZIEN (representing Army-Navy Union) (all appointed by the organization each represents).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7843, Madison 53707; location: 77 North Dickinson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1311.

Publications: Veterans Affairs in Wisconsin (department magazine); The Courier (Wisconsin Veterans Home newsletter); Legislative Bulletin; CVSO Digest; Secretary's Bulletin; This Is King (booklet on the Wisconsin Veterans Home); pamphlets on the following subjects: state veterans benefits, eligibility requirements, First Mortgage Home Loan Program, Second Mortgage Home Loan Program, Economic Assistance Loan Program, Part-time Study Grant Programs, G.A.R. Memorial Hall Museum, Wisconsin Veterans Home Museum.

Number of Employes: 686.80.

Total Budget 1985-87: $346,925,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.49.

History: The department was originally created by Chapter 580, Laws of 1945, and represented a consolidation of several predecessor agencies. The Wisconsin Veterans Home (formerly the Grand Army Home for Veterans) has been in continuous operation since 1887. Originally under the control of its founders, the Grand Army of the Republic (Civil War veterans organization), in subsequent years it was operated by a state-appointed Board of Trustees, and then by the adjutant general's office. Responsibility was transferred to the Department of Veterans Affairs upon its creation in 1945. Chapter 333, Laws of 1973, changed the name of the Grand Army Home to the Wisconsin Veterans Home.

Chapter 513, Laws of 1961, combined 3 segregated funds into a single operating fund — the Veterans Trust Fund — from which the department supports its loans and grants programs, the claims service and the G.A.R. Memorial Hall Museum.

The Primary (first mortgage) Home Loan Program was initiated by Chapter 208, Laws of 1973.

The Council on Veterans Programs was created as the Veterans Advisory Committee in the department by Chapter 443, Laws of 1943, and renamed by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967.

Organization: The department is headed by a 7-member board appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of 6 years. All members of the board must be veterans, as defined by statute. Administrative powers and duties are exercised by the secretary who is appointed by the board to serve at its pleasure.

The Council on Veterans Programs advises the board. It is comprised of one representative each from various organizations; members are appointed for one-year terms by the respective organizations.

Agency Responsibility: The department provides health, educational and economic assistance to specified veterans of the armed forces of the United States and their dependents. Included are low-interest purchase, construction and improvement home loans; economic assistance loans for education, home repair, business, debt consolidation, etc.; educational grants to Vietnam Era veterans for full-time study at schools of higher education within the state; educational grants to all eligible veterans for part-time study at schools within the state; health care and subsistence

grants; a claims service; grants to service organizations that provide assistance to veterans, incarcerated veterans and recently released veterans; operation of the Wisconsin Veterans Home, the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery and a veterans museum, all located at King, Wisconsin; and the G.A.R. Memorial Hall Museum located in the State Capitol.

The department serves an estimated 570,400 veterans living in Wisconsin, including 166,000 Vietnam Era veterans, 96,600 veterans of the Korean Conflict, 196,000 World War II veterans, and 5,800 veterans of World War I.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Veterans Programs* includes 4 Bureaus: Claims, Collections, Housing Loans and Veterans Services.

The Bureau of Claims is located with the Veterans Administration regional office at Wood, Wisconsin. The bureau assists Wisconsin veterans in the pursuit of claims against the federal government for compensation, pension, education, back pay or any other problems arising from military service. Representation by the claims office is free of charge to the Wisconsin veteran.

The Bureau of Collections is responsible for the collection of delinquent loan accounts, which may involve acquisition, management and sale of property, real and personal. Other responsibilities include inspection and appraisal of real estate which is the subject of loan applications, and servicing of the Veterans Trust Fund portfolio.

The Bureau of Housing Loans administers the department's primary and second mortgage home loan programs. The Primary Home Loan Program provides first mortgage 30-year loans at a fixed rate of interest for the purchase or construction of private housing by qualified Wisconsin veterans of modest means. It has been principally financed through the sale by the state of self-amortizing low interest rate general obligation (G.O.) bonds. The administrative and loan self-insurance costs of the program have been met from an interest add-on to the bond rate charged to the veteran borrower. As of December 31, 1986, the department had committed a total of 41,225 Primary home loans totaling approximately $1.35 billion. For a short time (July 1980 through August 1982), the Primary program was funded by means of revenue bonds, with $77.9 million in mortgage loans having been committed from this source of funding. In April 1982 the Legislature returned program funding to G.O. bonding.

The Second Mortgage Home Loan Program, begun in 1947, is now largely used for home improvement and for mobile home purchase. Qualified Wisconsin veterans can obtain a maximum loan of $5,000 at low interest rates (which includes required mortgage cancellation life insurance premiums). Since 1947, more than 52,000 such loans have been made.

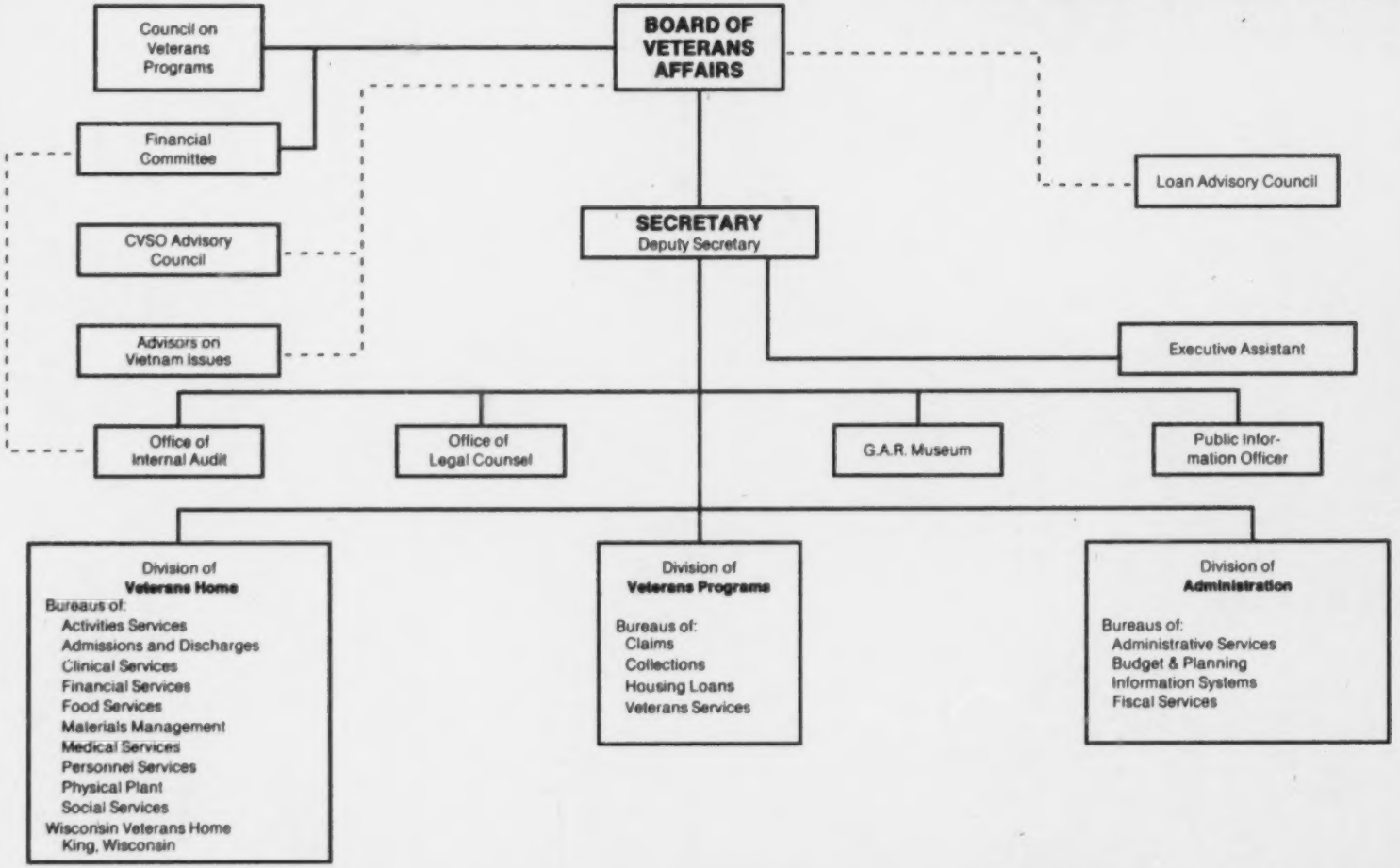
The Bureau of Veterans Services administers the department's Economic Assistance Loan Program and the educational, health and subsistence grant programs.

The Economic Assistance Loan Program permits eligible veterans to borrow up to $4,000 at a 6% annual rate of interest. The loan may be used for education of the veteran or the veteran's children; for the purchase or improvement of business property or for operating capital for a business; for repairs or additions to a veteran's home, including construction of a garage; for agricultural purposes, such as construction of outbuildings, feed and seed purchases, or purchase of farm machinery; for debt consolidation; for the purchase of furniture, appliances or fixtures; for payment of medical, dental or funeral expenses; or for other qualifying purposes. The program has provided nearly 85,000 low-interest loans since it began in 1945.

The Economic Assistance Loan Program and the department's housing loan programs are primarily designed to serve the needs of veterans with low or moderate incomes, i.e. those individuals with a demonstrated *need* for such assistance; hence, there are maximum income limits established for the programs.

The grants program provides full-time study grants to Vietnam Era veterans of up to $200 for single veterans, and $400 for married veterans or those with dependents, per academic year. The veteran must be a full-time undergraduate student in any college or school in Wisconsin approved by the Wisconsin Higher Educational Aids Board. Part-time study grants are available to *all* eligible Wisconsin veterans or eligible dependents of deceased veterans. The grant provides for full or partial reimbursement to the student, upon satisfactory completion, of the costs of tuition, fees and textbooks for part-time study or correspondent courses from *most* public and private schools in Wisconsin, including all high schools, the VTAE system, the UW system and most private colleges. The program also administers the National Guard education grant.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



The grants program also provides temporary, emergency financial aid to the veteran or the veteran's dependents. Subsistence aid may be provided *only* when there is illness or disability, or during treatment for alcoholism or drug addiction, causing loss of income which results in want or distress, or during period of treatment of the veteran in a Veterans Administration hospital, or at a clinic or counseling center under contract with the VA, for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), in which case loss of income is *not* a determining factor for eligibility. Subsistence grant monies must be used for essential budgetary requirements of the veteran, such as food, utilities and mortgage or rent payments. Health care grants are also available to veterans or dependents of veterans for emergency medical treatment or hospitalization only if necessary to prevent want and distress. Assistance in meeting the cost of nonemergency medical treatment may also be provided, but *only* when prior authorization has been obtained and when government facilities cannot be utilized.

The *Division of Veterans Home* administers the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King, Wisconsin. In continuous operation since its founding in 1887 by the Wisconsin Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, the home is located near Waupaca, about 100 miles north of Madison, on the shores of Rainbow Lake in the Waupaca "Chain O' Lakes". The home has about 700 members, 75% of whom are veterans and 25% dependents. Members receive complete personal, nursing, medical and rehabilitative care.

Facilities at the home include 4 licensed, modern skilled nursing care buildings: MacArthur Hall, Olson Hall, Stordock Hall and Burns-Clemens Hall. Other facilities at the home include: 14 cottages for married couples able to care for themselves, chapels, a post office, a theater, bowling alleys and a library. Services include: complete medical and nursing care, therapies (physical, occupational, activity/recreational, speech and respiratory), food service, laundry, social services, recreational and social activities, and religious services.

The home also has an active volunteer program. In the last fiscal year, 383 volunteers contributed in excess of 42,000 hours of service. (Equivalent paid staff benefits would appproximate a half million dollars).

Members and their dependents are classified into specific care levels, depending on individual needs. Some members require skilled nursing care, while others need one of 4 levels of intermediate care. Those basically able to care for themselves are placed in domiciliary care. In recent years, the home has been providing higher levels of nursing care for an increasing number of aging and disabled members.

Membership at the home is open to veterans who have served honorably during a wartime period specified in the Wisconsin statutes. Veterans who are permanently incapacitated due to age or physical disability and those unable to follow any substantially gainful employment, who meet service and residency criteria, and who apply income and resources to the cost of their care to the extent required under Medicaid eligibility standards, may be admitted to the home. The spouses of such veterans may also be admitted.

The home also operates the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery. Any member of the home, any honorably discharged veteran of any war who is a resident of the state at the time of death, and any parent or surviving spouse (if application is made within 6 months after the veteran's death) may be buried in the cemetery at King, Wisconsin.

The *Division of Administration* provides coordinating administrative services to the department, including direction and administration of research and evaluation of existing programs; budget development, implementation and control; data processing and information systems analyses and delivery; planning services; personnel administration; labor relations; training and staff development; payroll administration; administration of employe benefits; liaison to state and federal agencies; accounting and fiscal management; telecommunications; purchasing and contractual services; space management; records management; fleet management and other miscellaneous support.

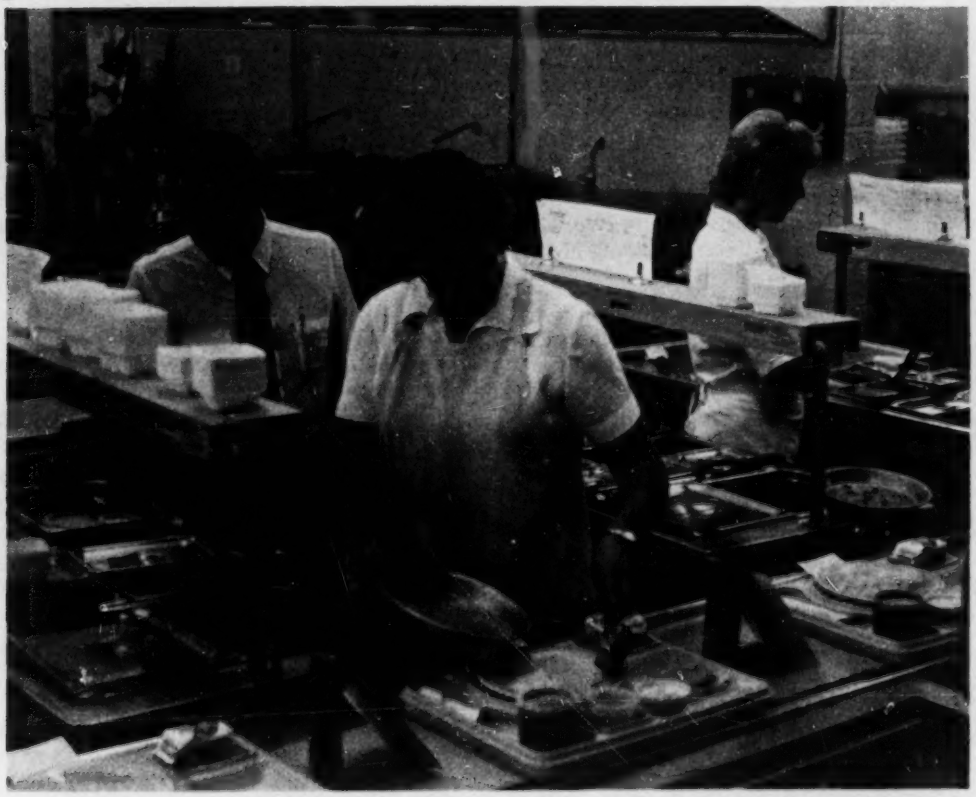
G.A.R. Memorial Hall Museum, dedicated to Wisconsin veterans of all wars, is maintained on the fourth floor of the State Capitol at Madison and is open to the public year-around. The Memorial Hall is a museum devoted principally to the Civil War and the Spanish-American War. It houses military weapons, artifacts and battle flags. The official replica of the Wisconsin Medal of Honor is on prominent display. (The original medal is enshrined at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D.C.).

The *Council on Veterans Programs* studies and presents policy alternatives and recommendations relating to veterans matters to the Board of Veterans Affairs. It is a statutory advisory body which is comprised of representatives of organizations having a direct interest in veterans affairs.

Interagency Relationships: The department coordinates the activities of all state agencies performing functions relating to veterans and their problems, including medical, hospital and other remedial care, placement and training, educational, economic or vocational training of honorably discharged veterans; and maintains a close working relationship with the Veterans Administration regional office, area VA hospitals and County Veterans Service Officers (CVSO).

Each county in the state is required to employ a CVSO to provide advice and counsel locally to veterans residing in the county. All applications for state veterans benefits, and many claims for federal benefits, originate through these offices.

The department is authorized to pay a service grant to counties which voluntarily agree to meet operating and budget standards developed by the department to improve the level of service to veterans. The department is also authorized to make grants to organizations which provide counseling for discharge review, incarcerated and recently released veterans. It also pays grants to veterans organizations located with the VA regional office which provide claims service similar to that performed by department personnel.



Guy Allen, director of the Bureau of Food Services, Wisconsin Veterans Home, supervises preparation of individual hot meals for residents which are keyed to dietary requirements (photo courtesy of Department of Veterans Affairs).

Functional Area:

GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

Department of ADMINISTRATION

Secretary of Administration: JAMES R. KLAUSER, 266-1741.

Deputy Secretary: GERALD WHITBURN, 266-1741.

Executive Assistant: RICHARD LORANG, 266-1741.

Legal Counsel: EDWARD MAIN, 266-2765.

Special Assistant: NICHOLAS HURTGEN, 267-2004.

Federal-State Relations, Office of (Washington, D.C.): DAVID J. BEIGHTOL, *director,* (202) 624-5870.

Buildings and Grounds, Division of: NEAL STEINHOFF, *administrator,* 266-2815; STAN VINGE, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-1691.

Building Management Specialists, Bureau of: STAN VINGE, *director,* 266-1691.

Building Complex Managers: Capitol, LLOYD BUSKAGER, 266-1173; General Executive Facilities, KENNETH MEYER, 266-1097; Hill Farms, JOHN HAYES, 266-2119; Wilson/Loraine, THOMAS BEATTY, 266-0913; Out-State, TOM BENDER, 266-5652.

Protective Services, Bureau of: MICHAEL C. METCALF, *chief,* 266-7546.

Emergency Government, Division of: RICHARD BRAUND, *administrator,* 266-0199; vacancy, *assistant to the administrator.*

Administrative and Community Services, Bureau of: SHARON CARROLL, *director,* 266-2983.

Field Services and Disaster Resources, Bureau of: ANTHONY TESTOLIN, *director,* 266-1896.

Plans and Preparedness, Bureau of: DAVID SPEERSCHNEIDER, *director,* 266-1899.

State Agency Services, Division of: RALPH E. HOLLMON, *administrator,* 266-1011; PATRICIA KRAMER, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-1558.

General Services, Bureau of: CAROL HEMERSBACH, *director,* 266-1551.

Procurement, Bureau of: LARRY EISENBERG, *director,* 266-0974.

Minority Business, State, Office of: HERMETTA WILLIAMS, *director,* 267-7806.

State Energy and Coastal Management, Division of: SCOTT NEITZEL, *administrator,* 266-8234.

Energy and Coastal Policy Analysis, Bureau of: CAROL CUTSHALL, *director,* 266-3687.

Coastal Management Section: WILLIAM BRAH, *director,* 266-3687.

Program Operations, Bureau of: CRAIG ADAMS, *director,* 266-6850.

Demographic Services Section: NADENE ROENSPIES, 266-1067.

State Executive Budget and Planning, Division of: RICHARD CHANDLER, *administrator,* 266-1035; JOHN MONTGOMERY, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-1353; *Budget Operations,* vacancy, 266-8777; *Education Budget,* GEORGE LIGHTBOURN; *Environmental/Commercial Resources Budget,* ROBIN GATES, 266-1040; *General Government Budget,* ANN WILEY, 266-3420; *Human Resources Budget,* MIKE HUGHES, 266-2214; *Federal/State Relations Budget,* TOM KRAUSKOPF; *Capital Finance Officer,* vacancy, 266-2305.

State Facilities Management, Division of: JERALD D. SLACK, *administrator,* 266-1031; RONALD KROHN, *assistant to the administrator,* 266-8874.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: HARLYN VERHAGE, *director,* 266-3620.

Energy Engineering, Bureau of: DEWEY EDWARDS, *director*, 266-3710.
Engineering Services, Bureau of: RALPH CULBERTSON, *director*, 266-1330.
Project Management, Bureau of: GERALD GERMANSON, *director*, 266-1412.
Property Planning and Evaluation, Bureau of: ART MCCLURE, *director*, 266-1360.
State Finance and Program Management, Division of: PAMELA WEGNER, *administrator*, 267-7996.
Financial Operations, Bureau of: GEORGE R. NATZKE, *director*, 266-3628.
Information and Telecommunications Management, Bureau of: RICHARD L. GODFREY, *director*, 266-1774.
Technical Assistance, Bureau of: GORDON G. GRONERT, *director*, 266-1866.
Administrative Services, Division of: JEAN ROGERS, *administrator*, 266-3508.
Financial Management, Bureau of: PAUL MCMAHON, *director*, 266-1359.
Management Services, Bureau of: THOMAS HERMAN, *director*, 266-0239.
Personnel, Bureau of: PETER OLSON, *director*, 266-2308.
Computer Services, Office of: BILL BELLEVILLE, *director*, 266-7627.

Boards and Councils:

State Employes Suggestion Board: MICHAEL LOVEJOY, *chairperson;* WYNN DAVIES, ERNESTINE GRIFFIN.

Acid Deposition Research Council: 7 members (3 *ex officio* and 4 appointed by the secretary of administration).

Certification Standards Review Council: PAUL HARRIS (representing a commercial laboratory), *chairperson;* ALLEN EBERHARDT (farmer actively engaged in livestock production), JOHN FLICKINGER (public water utility), RUSSELL JANESHEK (solid and hazardous waste disposal facility), JACK JAYNE (industrial laboratory), NANCY MANN (small municipal wastewater plant), JAMES NEMKE (large municipal wastewater plant), DR. MARY JO VODICNIK (demonstrated interest in laboratory certification), DR. WILLIAM SONZOGNI (appointed by UW-Madison chancellor to represent the state Laboratory of Hygiene).

Council on Data Processing: inactive.

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council: PATRICIA GOODRICH, CARYL TERRELL, vacancy (public members appointed by Governor); SENATOR BARBARA LORMAN, SENATOR JOSEPH STROHL, REPRESENTATIVE SPENCER BLACK, REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS OURADA (appointed by Legislature) (scheduled to expire 7/1/89).

Council on Printing: STANLEY SOLHEIM, *chairperson;* ROBERT W. FELLAND, *vice chairperson;* LINDA BALSIGER, DAVID G. CARMAN, SHARON KNUTSON, A. DOUGLAS LYKE (all appointed by secretary of administration).

Secretary: ROBERT TOGSTAD (nonvoting designee of secretary of administration).

Radioactive Waste Policy Council: WILL FANTLE, *chairperson;* MICHAEL SCHAEPE, *vice chairperson;* NAOMI JACOBSON, MARGIE LEWIS, PAT SHERIDAN, MARJORIE THEILER, RON VANDER VELDEN, HILARY WAUKAU, SR., JAMES WIESE, 2 vacancies (all appointed by Radioactive Waste Review Board).

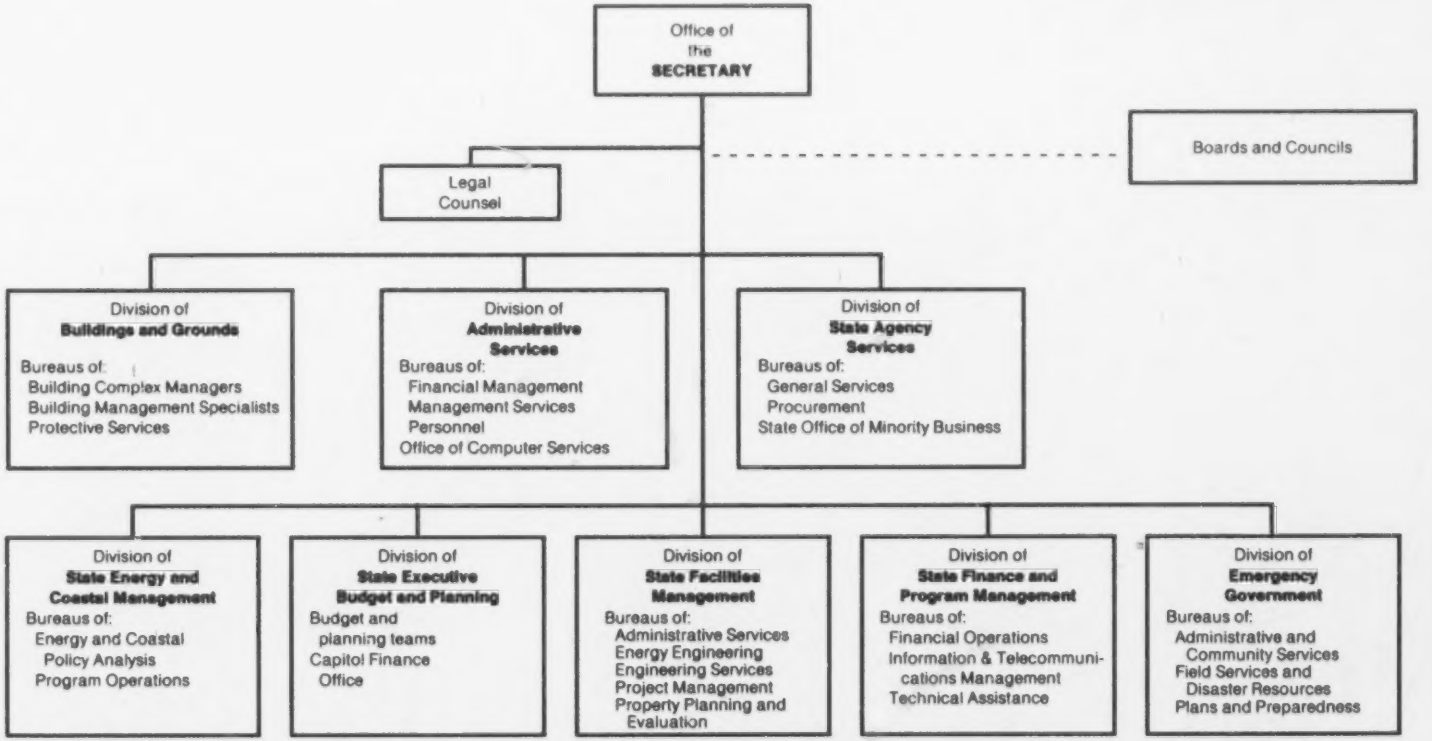
Radioactive Waste Technical Council: TOM EVANS (Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey), *chairperson;* MICHAEL CORRADINI (designee of president, University of Wisconsin), DU WAYNE GEBKEN (designee of secretary of natural resources), ROBERT HALSTEAD (designee of head of subunit on state planning and energy, Department of Administration), PERRY MANOR (designee of administrator, Division of Emergency Government), LARRY MCDONNELL (designee of secretary of health and social services), JERRY MENDL (designee of chairperson, Public Service Commission), CINDY MOREHOUSE (designee of secretary of transportation), CARL SINDERBRAND (designee of Attorney General), ROBERT ARNOT, vacancy (appointed by Radioactive Waste Review Board).

Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities: DAVID GRANADOS, *chairperson;* GENE BOYER, JOHN DOHERTY, KIM ERZINGER, SARAH FORD, PHYLLIS A. FULLER, RAYMOND HEISER, JANICE HIRTH, MARY LEE JOHNSON, KATHERINE SEIDERS, ROBERT WYNN (all appointed by secretary of administration).

Secretary: HERMETTA E. WILLIAMS (nonvoting designee of secretary of administration).

Strategic Planning Council: Not yet activated by Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:

Commissions
- Hospital Rate-Setting
- Sentencing
- Tax Appeals

Boards
- Aging and Long-Term Care
- Arts
- Claims
- Depository Selection
- Public Records and Forms
- Radioactive Waste Review
- State Capitol and Executive Residence
- Waste Facility Siting
- Wisconsin Conservation Corps

Division
- Hearing and Appeals

Councils
- Criminal Justice
- Hospital Rate-Setting
- Women's

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707; location: State Natural Resources Building (GEF-2), 101 S. Webster Street; Federal-State Relations Office, Suite 326, 444 N. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20001.

Telephone: (608) 266-1741 (secretary's office).

Publications: Biennial Report; Executive Budget ($10 per 2-volume set plus $2 postage and handling); Budget in Brief; Annual Fiscal Report; Decisions of Tax Appeals Commission (10 cents per page); Wisconsin Population Estimates; State of Wisconsin Telephone Directory ($1 plus postage and handling); Capitol Budget Recommendations 1985-87 (no charge).

Number of Employes: 859.25 (does not include LTEs or individuals working for attached boards and commissions).

Total Budget 1985-87: $142,821,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.10.

History: The Department of Administration was created by Chapter 228, Laws of 1959, which abolished the former independent Bureaus of Engineering, Personnel, and Purchases; the Department of Budget and Accounts; and the Division of Departmental Research in the Executive Office. All functions formerly carried on by these agencies were transferred to the new department. Chapter 645, Laws of 1961, separated the Personnel Board from the department in order to give it quasi-judicial review functions.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which reorganized the executive branch of state government, transferred the state comprehensive planning responsibility from the Department of Resource Development to the Department of Administration. In addition, the Claims Board, Personnel Board, Public Records Board, and Tax Appeals Commission were attached to the department for administrative purposes.

Since the 1967 reorganization, other units have been attached to the department for administrative purposes. These include the State Capitol and Executive Residence Board, created by Chapter 183, as amended by Chapter 217, Laws of 1967; the Arts Board, attached to the department by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973; the Depository Selection Board, created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977; the Board on Aging and Long-Term Care, created by Chapter 20, Laws of 1981; the Radioactive Waste Review Board, created by Chapter 62, Laws of 1981; the Waste Facility Siting Board, created by Chapter 374, Laws of 1981; the Hospital Rate-Setting Commission, the Hospital Rate-Setting Council and the Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board, created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27; and the Sentencing Commission, created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 371. The Public Records Board was expanded to become the Public Records and Forms Board by Chapter 350, Laws of 1981. The Division of Nursing Home Forfeiture Appeals and the Division of Natural Resources Hearings, created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, were combined to form the Division of Hearings and Appeals by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 removed the Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board from DNR and attached it to the department.

Executive Order 36, in September 1976, merged the Office of Emergency Energy Assistance with the State Planning Office to create the Division of State Planning and Energy. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, confirmed this by authorizing the department, through a system of long-range planning, to promote the development and maximum wise use of the energy, natural, and human resources of the state.

Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, created the Department of Employment Relations, which transferred the Division of Employe Relations to the new department. The Personnel Board was removed from the department, and a full-time Personnel Commission was created.

Within the department are several statutory subunits. One of these is the State Employes Suggestion Board, created by Chapter 278, Laws of 1953, and now staffed by the department.

Chapter 191, Laws of 1967, created an advisory Council on Printing.

Chapter 419, Laws of 1977, created the Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, authorized the department to establish a Demographic Services Center.

Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, transferred the Division of Emergency Government from the Department of Local Affairs and Development (DLAD) to the department. DLAD's Commu-

nity Management Services Program was also transferred to the department's Bureau of Technical Assistance in the Division of State Finance and Program Management.

The Division of Emergency Government was originally created as the Office of Civil Defense by Chapter 443, Laws of 1951, although in 1940 Governor Julius Heil had created the Wisconsin Council of Defense by executive order. The office was replaced by the State Council on Civil Defense, enacted by a 1943 law. The council was, in turn, abolished and its functions transferred to the Adjutant General's Department in 1945. In 1950, Governor Oscar Rennebohm appointed the adjutant general as director of civil defense, and the adjutant general retained this dual capacity, as permitted by the new law, for several years.

A State Civil Defense Council was created in 1955 (Chapter 377) to advise the director. Chapter 628, Laws of 1959, changed the Office of Civil Defense into the Bureau of Civil Defense within the Executive Department. In 1967, Chapter 75, as implemented by Chapters 211 and 327, transferred the bureau to the Department of Local Affairs and Development, where it became the Division of Emergency Government. In 1979 it was transferred to the Department of Administration.

Chapter 62, Laws of 1981, created the Radioactive Waste Policy Council and the Technical Council. The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Technical Council was initially created and repealed in 1981, and created again in 1983 (Chapter 393). It is scheduled to expire 7/1/89.

1985 Wisconsin Act 84 provided for the creation of the Strategic Planning Council, and Act 296 created the Acid Deposition Research Council.

Organization: The Department of Administration is administered by a secretary appointed by the governor to serve at his or her pleasure with the advice and consent of the Senate. The secretary selects an unclassified deputy and executive assistant to serve at his or her pleasure. The department has 8 divisions: Buildings and Grounds, Emergency Government, State Agency Services, State Energy and Coastal Management, State Executive Budget and Planning, State Facilities Management, State Finance and Program Management, and Administrative Services. In addition, several boards, commissions and councils are attached to the department.

The State Employes Suggestion Board is composed of 3 persons, who may be state officers or employes, appointed by the governor for 3-year terms.

The Council on Printing consists of 2 trade association members, 2 persons knowledgeable in graphic communications, and 2 state members. Appointments are made by the secretary for 2-year terms.

The Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities consists of 11 members appointed by the secretary for 3-year terms. The members are to represent small and minority businesses, handicapped-owned businesses, and rehabilitation centers. One member shall be a consumer and one shall represent the Department of Development.

The Radioactive Waste Policy Council consists of not more than 11 members appointed for 3-year terms by the Radioactive Waste Review Board. The council consists of 11 members, including 9 state agency heads or officials and 2 members with technical expertise in the field.

The Radioactive Waste Technical Council is comprised of 9 *ex officio* members. Two additional members may be appointed by the Radioactive Waste Review Board.

The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council consists of 7 members, including 3 public members and 4 legislative members.

The Acid Deposition Research Council consists of 7 members, including 3 who serve *ex officio* and 4 others appointed by the secretary of the department.

The Certification Standards Review Council consists of 9 members appointed for 3-year terms.

A Strategic Planning Council may be created by the governor consisting of 4 *ex officio* and 9 appointed members who serve 2-year terms.

Agency Responsibility: Under the direction of the secretary, the department acts as the governor's chief policy advisor and financial manager in preparing Wisconsin's biennial budget. It analyzes administrative and fiscal issues faced by the state and recommends solutions. The department initiates and coordinates statewide planning efforts in energy and coastal management issues.

An equally important function is the department's statutory responsibility for providing and coordinating a wide range of support services to other state agencies. These include procuring

services, commodities, and supplies; handling printing requests; developing new information systems; maintaining state-owned facilities; acting as the state's central real estate office; monitoring federal legislation; and administering the state's central payroll operation.

The department's other statutory responsibilities include analyzing and recommending building programs for the State Building Commission, managing those buildings and protecting them from unlawful or unsafe use, administering the state's fleet vehicles, managing the state's liability risk, providing population information and other demographic services, coordinating records management programs among state agencies, and auditing and improving the management of state programs.

Unit Functions:

The *Division of Buildings and Grounds* is responsible for the operation and maintenance of state office buildings, the State Capitol, and the Executive Residence. The 19 major buildings of the division are divided into 5 complexes, each headed by a building complex manager. The division also includes the State Bureau of Protective Services and the Bureau of Building Management Specialists.

The *Division of Emergency Government* implements and coordinates statewide programs of emergency preparedness for natural or man-made disaster and also for enemy attack; assists in effecting emergency repairs to, and emergency restoration of, vital public facilities destroyed or damaged by such actions or disasters through coordination of state and federal resources; administers private and public federal disaster and emergency funds; and maintains the state's 24-hour duty officer reporting and response system. The division is also engaged in comprehensive programs of required state and federal emergency planning, training, and education for officials of state and local government, business and industry, and the general public.

The *Division of State Agency Services* is the statewide policy and management agency for purchasing and contracting in state government as well as for printing, transportation, records management, minority business, and contract compliance. The division supports the administration of state agencies with a variety of services that includes printing composition and production, fleet services, records storage and microfilming, alternative transportation modes for state employes, and property disposition. Major organizational components of the division include the State Bureau of Procurement and the Bureau of General Services.

The *Division of State Energy and Coastal Management* is the statewide energy and Great Lakes coastal planning and management agency. Primary office functions include advising the department and the governor on policies for state and regional energy and coastal management, developing and coordinating implementation of emergency energy policies and programs, administering federal energy conservation funds, and development of annual population estimates for Wisconsin municipalities.

Other activities include energy supply and demand forecasting, assisting in the development of proposed state and federal energy legislation, managing energy conservation within state government, directing the coastal management program, and developing energy conservation programs.

The *Division of State Executive Budget and Planning* provides statewide budget and policy analysis, acts as advisor and staff to the governor in the development of executive budget proposals, and assists agencies in the technical preparation of budget requests.

In addition, the division provides analysis of legislation and prepares or coordinates the fiscal estimates which accompany all expenditure bills.

The division also advises the Building Commission and the Governor in the issuance of state debt.

The division's duties include federal grant review and coordination, demographic research, management and program evaluation, and maintenance of the position management information system and the governor's appointment register. The division's employes are organized into teams along major state functional lines (such as education and environmental resources).

The *Division of State Facilities Management* has the overall responsibility for developing and carrying out the State Building Program under the policy direction of the State Building Commission and provides the primary staff services to the commission.

Other major functions of the division relate to statewide facilities planning and evaluation, real estate acquisition and leasing services, architectural and engineering design and consultation

An operator runs a high-speed duplicator in one of the Department of Administration's five quick-copy centers located in Madison (photo courtesy of the Department of Administration).

services, management and field supervision of approved construction projects, and the administration of state architectural-engineering and construction contracts.

The *Division of State Finance and Program Management* encompasses such typical comptrollership functions as central accounting, central payroll, audit and payment of all claims against the state, financial reporting, and such other financial management-type services as cash flow projections, tax levy and special charges to counties, calculation and distribution of quarterly interest earnings from the state's investment pool, monitoring agency internal control procedures, and review of state agency write-off requests. In addition, the division is responsible for such statewide programs as risk management, telecommunications, review of agency requests for computer hardware and software, and effective utilization and management of available computer and other data processing resources. The division operates through its State Bureau of Financial Operations, State Bureau of Technical Assistance, and State Bureau of Information and Telecommunications Management.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides support services to the secretary, the divisions and the attached boards for personnel, records and forms management, financial management, printing, purchasing, mail, and management planning. Major functions are to develop management systems to improve department operations, prepare and monitor the department budget, provide analyses and recommendations to the Secretary's Office on policies and procedures that cross division responsibilities, and to perform internal audits of departmental programs. The division functions through the Bureaus of Financial Management, Management Services, and Personnel.

The *Office of Computer Services* supports the department by providing data processing services, office automation services, computer systems analysis/programming services, special project management services, data entry services, and computer operation services through its computer support teams, its word processing center, its data entry center, and its extensive use and networking of microcomputers, minicomputers, and/or the mainframe computers that are located at one or more regional computer centers.

The *State Employes Suggestion Board* administers an award program to encourage unusual and meritorious suggestions and accomplishments by state employes, thus promoting efficiency and economy in the performance of the functions of state government and a sense of real participation by state employes.

The *Acid Deposition Research Council* recommends the objectives, types, priorities and funding levels for acid deposition research in this state, as well as evaluating funding mechanisms and reviewing all research reports.

The *Certification Standards Review Council* is charged with reviewing the laboratory certification and registration program administered by the Department of Natural Resources. In this regard, the council reviews proposed rules and makes recommendations to the DNR concerning the specification of test categories, reference sample testing and standards for certification, registration, suspension and revocation, and other program aspects.

The *Council on Printing* confers with the secretary on policies and procedures with respect to the printing activities of the state.

The *Radioactive Waste Policy Council* provides policy advice to the Radioactive Waste Review Board in the execution of its responsibilities, including such services as the review of proposed federal rules and federal-state agreements.

The *Radioactive Waste Technical Council* provides technical advice to the Radioactive Waste Review Board.

The *Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council* advises and reviews the activities of the Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commissioner from Wisconsin.

The *Council on Small and Minority Business Opportunities* encourages the participation of small and minority businesses in the statewide purchasing program.

Interagency Relationships: The department's functions intimately relate to the internal operations of all state agencies.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

HOSPITAL RATE-SETTING COMMISSION

Hospital Rate-Setting Commission: JOHN C. OESTREICHER (resigned 5/1/87), *chairperson;* KATHERINE M. KIEDROWSKI, JAMES R. KUPERBERG, PH.D. — (scheduled to expire 7/1/87).

Staff Director: CAROL BROOKS.

Chief Legal Counsel: DAVID GHILARDI.

Mailing Address: Room 215, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2114.

Number of Employes: 27.00.

Total Budget 1985-1987: $2,471,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (15).

History: The Hospital Rate-Setting Commission was created in 1983 (WisAct 27), replacing the Wisconsin Hospital Rate Review Program established in 1972. The commission began setting hospital rates on February 1, 1985. The law originally established a termination date of July 1, 1989 for the commission, but a change enacted in 1985 advanced that date to July 1, 1987.

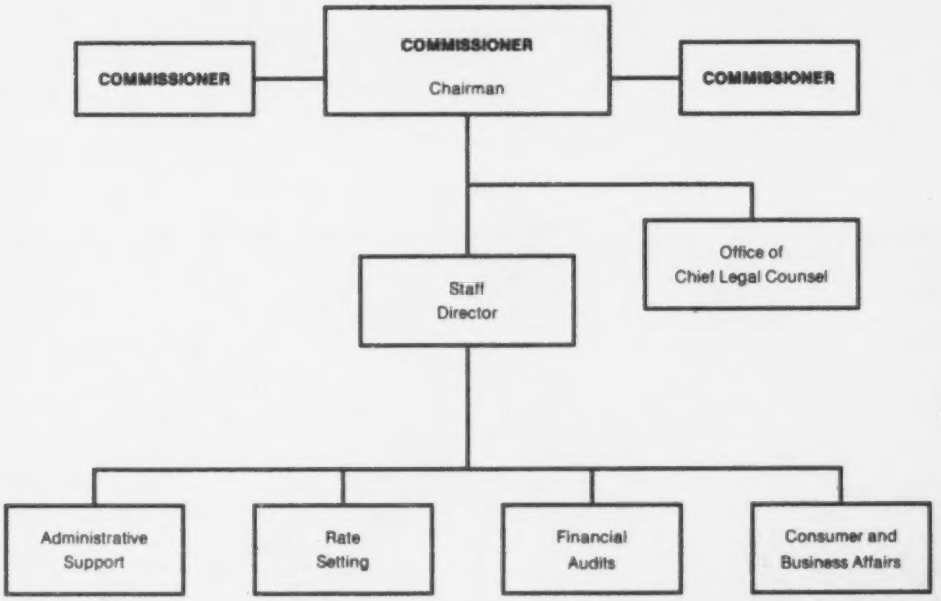
Organization: The commission consists of 3 members appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, for staggered 6-year terms. All members serve on a full-time basis. The commission may employ legal counsel and a staff director from outside the classified service. Unlike its predecessor, the Hospital Rate-Setting Commission is an independent agency of the state. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

An 11-member Hospital Rate-Setting Council advises the commission regarding rate setting, hospital cost containment and maintaining the quality of health care in Wisconsin.

Agency Responsibility: The Hospital Rate-Setting Commission sets the rates that each hospital in Wisconsin may charge its private pay patients. Rates charged to Medicare, Medical Assistance and General Relief patients, however, are not set by the commission. The state Legislature, in creating the commission, instructed it to reduce the rate of hospital cost increases while preserving the quality of health care in the state and taking into account the financial viability of economically and efficiently operated hospitals. Each hospital seeking to increase the total revenue it receives from private pay patients must submit a rate request to the commission for its review and approval. The commission inspects each item that may increase the cost of hospital care and demands justification for that expense from the hospital. In addition, the commission sets the rates each hospital may charge private pay patients for specific billable items. The commission can prosecute hospitals that fail to comply with rates it has set.

As a check on the quality of health care provided in Wisconsin hospitals, the commission is responsible for implementing an all-patient utilization review program throughout the state. This program will evaluate the medical necessity or appropriateness of care regarding hospital admissions, length of stay and ancillary services. The commission also reviews the financial feasibility of hospital capital expenditure review projects for the Department of Health and Social Services to use when deciding whether to approve these projects.

HOSPITAL RATE-SETTING COMMISSION



HOSPITAL RATE-SETTING

SENTENCING COMMISSION

Sentencing Commission: DONALD HANAWAY (Attorney General), TIMOTHY CULLEN (secretary of health and social services), MARY WILBURN (chairperson, Parole Board), RICHARD J. PHELPS (state public defender) (*ex officio* members); VIVI L. DILWEG, MARVIN C. HOLZ, MICHAEL B. TORPHY, JR., JON P. WILCOX (judges nominated by Chief Justice, Supreme Court, appointed by Governor); KRISTEN KOEFFLER (nominee of Senate Majority Leader), REPRESENTATIVE DAVID M. TRAVIS (nominee of Speaker of Assembly), GERALD PETERS (nominee of Senate Minority Leader), REPRESENTATIVE DAVID T. PROSSER, JR. (nominee of Assembly Minority

Leader); DOMINGO CRUZ, MARK E. CUPP, ROGERICK L. GRIFFIN, E. MICHAEL MCCANN, ANN C. MCKINLEY (all appointed by Governor).

Executive Director: SANDRA SHANE-DUBOW.

Mailing Address: Suite 901, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 267-2437.

Publications: Sentencing Guidelines Manual; 1986 Annual report.

Number of Employes: 5.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $356,500.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (17).

History: The Sentencing Commission was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 371. Section 751.13 (4), Wis. Stats., provided that if the Supreme Court did not promulgate an order by September 1, 1984 directing the director of state courts to continue the study of sentencing guidelines initiated by the Sentencing Guidelines Advisory Committee and did not begin preparation of proposed rules, the authority to promulgate rules would transfer to the commission. A Sentencing Council was to become operative if the authority to promulgate rules was not transferred to the commission. Authority has been transferred. The Wisconsin Sentencing Commission's administrative rules were effective January 1986.

Organization: The commission is composed of 17 members, of whom 4 are *ex officio*, 4 are circuit judges nominated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and appointed by the Governor, 4 are nominated by legislative leaders and appointed by the Governor, and 5 others are appointed by the Governor (one defense attorney, one prosecuting attorney, and 3 others who are not attorneys and who have been victims of felonies or who have demonstrated concern for crime victims). The Governor selects the chairperson. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Circuit Judge Michael B. Torphy, Dane County Branch 2, prepares to sentence after examining a sentencing guidelines scoring form (photo by Colleen Ward).

Agency Responsibility: The commission is directed to promulgate rules providing sentencing guidelines for use by general jurisdiction judges for sentencing defendants convicted of felonies. Such rules shall be based on sentencing experience in this state and shall set forth recommended sentence lengths; include consideration of previous criminal history, severity of the offense, status relating to incarceration, probation, parole or pretrial release; and include mitigating and aggravating factors and other relevant factors. The commission is also directed to investigate alternatives to sentencing.

Courts were directed to take the guidelines into consideration when imposing sentence beginning November 1, 1985. The commission staff provides training and ongoing consultation on the guideline system to all general jurisdiction judges, district attorneys, public defenders, and probation and parole agents throughout the state.

TAX APPEALS COMMISSION

Tax Appeals Commission: KEVIN POTTER, *chairperson;* DOUGLAS H. BARTLEY, ROBERT C. JUNCEAU, JOHN P. MORRIS, THOMAS R. TIMKEN.

Administrative Assistant to the Commission: JOSEPH P. ZIESEL.

Mailing Address: 133 South Butler Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1391.

Number of Employes: 9.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $995,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (1).

History: The Tax Appeals Commission was originally created as the 3-member Board of Tax Appeals by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939. That law abolished and transferred to the new board the appeals duties of the Tax Commission (which heard appeals of corporations) and of county boards of review (which heard appeals of individuals and fiduciaries). The law established the board as a separate state agency, apart from the tax assessment and collection agency of state government.

The Board of Tax Appeals was renamed the Tax Appeals Commission in 1967 by the executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75). Two additional commissioners were added to the Tax Appeals Commission by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977. 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 restructured the membership of the Commission from one full-time member and 4 part-time members to 3 full-time members and 2 part-time members.

1985 Act 29 also created a Small Claims Division within the commission.

Organization: The Tax Appeals Commission consists of 5 members appointed by the governor with Senate consent for staggered 6-year terms. One member is designated by the governor to serve as chairperson for 2 years. Three members serve on a full-time basis, and 2 members serve on a part-time basis. Members are chosen based on their qualifications and experience in tax matters. The commission is an independent state agency, but is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

The commission includes a Small Claims Division.

Agency Responsibility: The Tax Appeals Commission is independent from the Department of Administration and the Department of Revenue. It hears and determines disputes between persons and the Department of Revenue involving the following taxes: individual income, corporation franchise/income, fiduciary, withholding, gift, sales and use, car line, cigarette use, metalliferous minerals occupation, and floor taxes imposed when the tax rates change for motor fuel, intoxicating liquor, cigarettes and tobacco products. The commission also hears and determines appeals arising under the homestead and farmland preservation tax credits. In addition, the commission decides appeals of state assessments of manufacturing property, penalties for late filing by manufacturers of the annual standard manufacturing report form, taxation district appeals regarding the relative value of taxable property in taxation districts of a county, real estate transfer fees, telephone license fees, electric cooperative association license fees, and county sales and use tax.

The Small Claims Division is concerned with any matter in which the amount in controversy is less than $2,500 unless the commission on its own motion determines that the case not be heard

as a "small claims" case or unless the Department of Revenue determines that the case has statewide significance. In all small claims cases, the presiding commissioner shall render an oral decision on the date of the hearing or provide a written decision to all parties within 2 weeks after the date of the hearing.

In cases other than small claims, the final decision and order shall be issued within 90 days after the date on which the last document necessary to the decision of the matter is received or the date on which the hearing is closed, whichever is later, unless good cause is shown or unless the parties and the commission agree to an extension.

BOARD ON AGING AND LONG-TERM CARE

Board on Aging and Long-Term Care: LORRAINE E. MOORE DAUBNER, ALFRED HIRSCH, JENIFER Y. HURTGEN, EUGENE LEHRMANN, JACQUELINE PAVELSKI, RUTH ANN STROZINSKY, vacancy.
Executive Director: GEORGE F. POTARACKE.

Mailing Address: 122 East Dayton Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8944; Milwaukee (414) 227-4386; Wausau (715) 847-5251; Eau Claire (715) 836-3627; Hotline — (800) 242-1060.

Publications: Annual Report; *Bridge Building*.

Number of Employes: 9.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $544,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (10).

History: The Board on Aging and Long-Term Care was created by Chapters 20 and 182, Laws of 1981, when the Board on Aging and the Governor's Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled were merged.

This merger came as a result of an extensive study prepared for the Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules by the Special Subcommittee on Nursing Home Regulation. It places the ombudsman function under the control of a citizens' board and links investigative results to legislative initiatives.

Predecessor agencies include the State Commission on Aging (created by Chapter 581, Laws of 1961), which was succeeded in 1967 (Chapters 75 and 327) by the Division on Aging in the Department of Health and Social Services and the Council on Aging. Chapter 332, Laws of 1971, replaced the council with the Board on Aging.

Organization: The Board on Aging and Long-Term Care is comprised of 7 members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate to serve 5-year, staggered terms. At least 4 of these shall be public members who have no financial or other interest or affiliation with any nursing home. The board appoints the executive director. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The Board on Aging and Long-Term Care through legislative mandate performs the following functions:

(1) The board reports annually to the governor and the legislature, setting forth the scope of the programs developed in the state for providing long-term care for the aged and disabled, findings regarding the state's activities in the field of long-term care for the aged and disabled, recommendations for a more effective and efficient total program, and actions taken by the agencies of the state to carry out the board's recommendations.

(2) The board monitors the development and implementation of federal, state and local laws, regulations, rules, ordinances, and policies that relate to long-term care facilities for the aged and disabled.

(3) As a result of information received while investigating complaints and resolving problems or disputes, the board publishes material that assesses existing inadequacies in federal and state laws, regulations and rules concerning long-term care for the aged and disabled. The board initiates legislation as a means of correcting these inadequacies.

(4) The board has assumed responsibility for the Medigap Hotline. The hotline provides information and counseling to Wisconsin residents on supplemental health insurance in addition to Medicare, hospital indemnity, cancer and nursing home insurance. The hotline also provides information on the Health Insurance Risk Sharing Plan, group insurance continuation and conversion rights, and health maintenance organization plans for Medicare beneficiaries.

ARTS BOARD

Arts Board: JOSEPH W. GARTON, *chairperson;* JEANNE B. TREGONING, *vice chairperson;* JESS BROWNELL, KATHRYN BURKE, DUANE DELORME, LLOYD W. HERROLD, KARLYN HOLMAN, CYNTHIA PITTS, OLGA SCHLEITER, BEN SIDRAN, KATHY VANATTA, MICHAEL C. WALTER.

Executive Director: ARLEY CURTZ.

Mailing Address: 107 South Butler Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-0190.

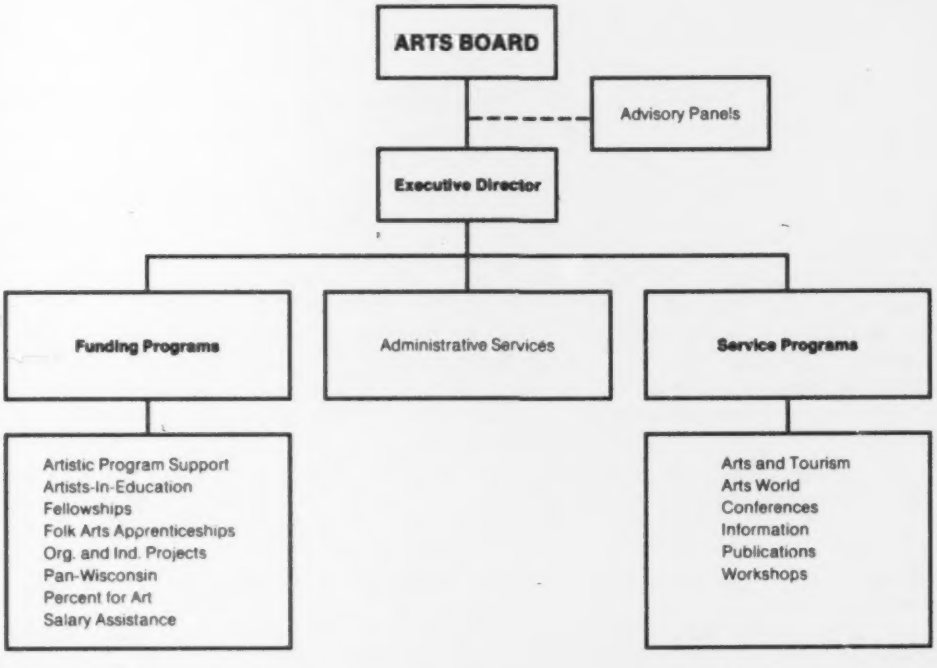
Publications: Annual Report; Wisconsin Arts Board Bulletin (a quarterly newsletter); Guides to Programs and Services; Arts and Crafts Fairs Directory; Guidebook for Residencies; A-I-E Artists Directory; Percent for Art Opportunities Bulletin; WAB Promotional Brochure; Wisconsin Arts Guide.

Number of Employes: 11.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $3,334,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (8).

ARTS BOARD



ARTS BOARD

At a January 1987 Wisconsin Arts Board artists fellowship ceremony, Governor Tommy Thompson presented awards to 9 Wisconsin Arts Board fellowship winners. Pictured with the Governor (left to right) are Jim Fleming, WHA-TV; Arley Curtz, executive director of the Arts Board; and Joseph Garton, chairperson of Arts Board (photo courtesy of the Wisconsin Arts Board).

History: The Arts Board was created as a statutory agency by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and attached to the department by Chapter 333, Laws of 1973. It was preceded by a nonstatutory committee, the Governor's Council on the Arts, created in 1963.

Organization: The Arts Board consists of 12 members appointed by the governor for 3-year, staggered terms. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The Legislature directed the Arts Board to: 1) continually study the artistic and cultural activities within the state; 2) assist arts activities in the state; 3) assist communities in creating and developing their own arts programs; and 4) plan and implement funding programs for groups or individuals engaged in the arts.

In carrying out these responsibilities, the board acts as both a funding agency providing financial support to the arts and a service agency promoting communication and information about the arts.

As a funding agency, the board assists arts organizations and individual artists through a variety of programs designed to provide broad public access to the arts, strengthen the state's artistic resources, and create opportunities for individuals of exceptional talent. Financial support programs include Organizational and Individual Projects, Artistic Program Support, Pan-Wisconsin, Salary Assistance, Folk Arts Apprenticeships, Fellowships, Artists-in-Education, and Percent for Art.

As a service agency, the board assists the interests of Wisconsin's artistic and arts community through an information program which includes workshops, conferences, research projects, and publications. The board regularly produces and distributes materials on local, state, and national arts activities for both the arts community and the general public.

CLAIMS BOARD

Claims Board: WILLIAM H. WILKER (representative of Department of Justice designated by Attorney General), *chairperson;* EDWARD MAIN (representative of Department of Administration designated by secretary), *secretary;* RAYMOND P. TAFFORA (representative of Office of Governor designated by Governor); SENATOR GARY GEORGE (chairperson of the Senate Committee on Finance), REPRESENTATIVE MARLIN SCHNEIDER (chairperson of the Assembly Committee on Finance).

Program Assistant: DONNA SORENSON.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707; location: State Natural Resources Building (GEF-2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1743.

Number of Employes: 1.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $146,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (2).

History: The Claims Board was originally created as the Claims Commission by Chapter 669, Laws of 1955. Prior to its adoption, the statutory procedure for making claims against the state was to file the claim with the director of budget and accounts or to have a legislator introduce the claim as a bill. In 1967, under the executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75), the Commission for the Relief of Innocent Persons and the Judgment Debtor Relief Commission were absorbed by the Claims Board.

Organization: The Claims Board consists of a representative each from the Office of the Governor, Department of Administration, and Department of Justice, and the chairpersons of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Finance or their designees. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The Claims Board receives, investigates and makes recommendations on all money claims against the State of Wisconsin. Its findings and recommendations are reported to the legislature together with appropriate legislative proposals to implement its findings.

DEPOSITORY SELECTION BOARD

Depository Selection Board: JAMES R. KLAUSER, CHARLES SMITH, ROBERT L. ZOBEL.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (3).

History: The Depository Selection Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board consists of the state treasurer, the secretary of administration, and the executive director of the Investment Board or their designees. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board: 1) establishes procedures for the selection of public depositories by state agencies and procedures for contracting for banking services by them; 2) establishes procedures by which state agencies pay for such services; 3) establishes by rule minimum banking operation requirements to be met by institutions in order to be eligible to be considered for serving as a public depository; and assists, upon request, a state agency in selecting a depository.

PUBLIC RECORDS AND FORMS BOARD

Public Records and Forms Board: PHILIP ALBERT (representative of Permit Information Center), DALE CATTANACH (state auditor), GERALD HAM (designee of director of State Historical Society), SHARON HALVERSON (designee of Governor), BONNIE REESE (executive director of Legislative Council), BILL WILKER (designee of Attorney General); ERROL KINDSCHY (small business representative), SCOTT THOMSON (newspaper representative) — (appointed by Governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (4).

History: The Public Records Board, originally created by Chapter 316, Laws of 1947, under the State Historical Society, was transferred to the Executive Department by Chapter 547, Laws of 1957, and attached to the Department of Administration by the executive branch reorganization act in 1967 (Chapter 75). Chapter 350, Laws of 1981, renamed the board and added duties to the board for forms management. Under Chapter 350, Laws of 1981, as affected by 1985 Wisconisn Act 180, the Public Records and Forms Board is scheduled to terminate July 1, 1989 and be replaced by the Public Records Board, comprised of the Governor, the director of the State Historical Society, the Attorney General and the State Auditor (or their designees).

Organization: The board now consists of the Governor, the director of the State Historical Society, the Attorney General, the state auditor, and the executive secretary of the Legislative Council, or their designated representatives, plus a representative from the small business community and a state newspaper appointed by the Governor, and a representative of the Permit Information Center. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board provides for the preservation of important state records, the orderly disposition of state records which have become obsolete and cost-effective management of forms and records by state agencies.

RADIOACTIVE WASTE REVIEW BOARD

Radioactive Waste Review Board: SENATOR JOSEPH STROHL (appointed as are standing committees), *chairperson;* WILLIAM CLARE (public member appointed as are Senate standing committees), *vice chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE SPENCER BLACK (appointed as are Assembly standing committees), TOM EVANS (chairperson, Radioactive Waste Technical Council), RON VANDERVELDEN (chairperson, Radioactive Waste Policy Council), MATT FLYNN (public member appointed as are Assembly standing committees); DAVID W. OPITZ, JOHN STOESSEL, DR. ALBERT WILEY, Paul D. Ziemer (appointed by Governor).

Executive Director: JAMES KLEINHANS.

Mailing Address: Room 620, 3 South Pinckney Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-7615.

Number of Employes: 3.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $119,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (11).

History: The Radioactive Waste Review Board was created by Chapter 62, Laws of 1981, to represent the State of Wisconsin in the federal Department of Energy's search for 2 high-level radioactive waste repositories.

Organization: The Radioactive Waste Review Board consists of a member of the Senate and a member of the Assembly, a public member selected by the Senate and one public member selected by the Assembly, 4 members selected by the Governor, the chairperson of the Radioactive Waste Review Policy Council, and the chairperson of the Radioactive Waste Review Technical Council. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

The board has 2 ancillary bodies attached to it: the Radioactive Waste Review Policy Council and the Radioactive Waste Review Technical Council.

Agency Responsibility: The Radioactive Waste Review Board is charged with responsibility to act as an advocate on behalf of Wisconsin residents before the federal Department of Energy and other federal agencies in considering the location of long-term disposal sites for high-level radioactive waste.

STATE CAPITOL AND EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE BOARD

State Capitol and Executive Residence Board: SENATORS ALAN LASEE, FRED RISSER, BARBARA ULICHNY (appointed as are standing committees); REPRESENTATIVES LOLITA SCHNEIDERS, JOHN MEDINGER, DAVID TRAVIS (appointed as are standing committees); JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration), RALPH D. CULBERTSON (head of engineering function, Department of Administration), H. NICHOLAS MULLER, III (director, State Historical Society); PATRICIA A. FROST, ROBERT B. GRAVES, ROBERT E. LEWCOCK, EUGENE POTENTE, SHIRLEY PREUSS, MARILYNN SCHALL, WALTER L. WILSON (citizen members appointed by Governor).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (5).

History: Chapter 183, as amended by Chapter 217, Laws of 1967, created the State Capitol and Executive Residence Board.

Organization: The State Capitol and Executive Residence Board consists of the secretary of administration or designee, the director of the State Historical Society, the head of the DOA engineering function or designee, 3 members of the Senate and 3 members of the Assembly appointed as are standing committees, and 7 citizen members, of whom at least 2 shall be architects, 1 a landscape architect, and 3 shall be interior designers, appointed for staggered 6-year terms. The board is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board annually inspects the condition of the Capitol and executive residence. It is responsible for setting standards for design, composition and appropriateness of repairs, replacements, and additions to these structures and their furnishings.

WASTE FACILITY SITING BOARD

Waste Facility Siting Board: LYNN NIMZ (town appointee of Governor), *chairperson;* ELMON OTT (town appointee of Governor), *vice chairperson;* INGEBORG LOTHE (county appointee of Governor), *secretary;* JAMES JOHNSON (designee of secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); WILLIAM NOREM (designee of industry, labor, and human relations); LYNN PAULSON (designee of secretary of development); JOHN ROSLAK (designee of secretary of transportion).

Executive Secretary: PATTI WRIGHT CRONIN.

Mailing Address: Room 201, 132 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 267-7854.

Publications: Annual Report, Standard Notice, Opinions of the Waste Facility Siting Board.

Number of Employes: 1.50.

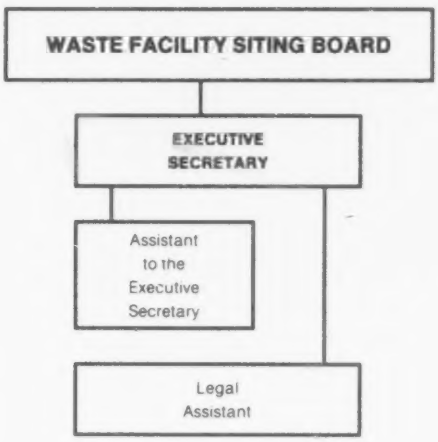
Total Budget 1985-87: $161,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (12).

History: The Waste Facility Siting Board was created by Chapter 374, Laws of 1981, to implement a negotiation-arbitration process in the siting of all solid and hazardous waste disposal facilities in the state. This process was designed and created by an ad hoc legislative committee representing the interests of the state Senate and Assembly, industry, environment, state agencies, regional planning, and local government. It is the first agency of its kind in the nation.

Organization: The impartial 7-member Waste Facility Siting Board consists of the secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; Development; Industry, Labor and Human Relations; and Transportation (or their designees); 2 elected town officials and one elected county official appointed by the governor for staggered 3-year terms. The board appoints an executive secretary, who administers the daily functions of the office and serves as an attorney-advisor to the board. The board is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

WASTE FACILITY SITING BOARD



WASTE FACILITY SITING BOARD

Agency Responsibility: The Waste Facility Siting Board administers the mandated negotiation-arbitration process between the license applicant for a proposed facility and the local committee composed of representatives from municipalities affected by the proposed facility. The board hears and decides the disputes between the applicant and the local committee in matters of negotiability, default and arbitration. In arbitration hearings, the board is authorized to make final awards.

The board also enforces the legal deadlines and other obligations of the applicants and the local committees of affected municipalities during the negotiation and arbitration process.

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION CORPS BOARD

Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board: HAZEL DUEHOLM, EMILY H. EARLEY, BARBARA A. FRANK, RAYMOND MOYER, EMIL MUELVER, ROGER SABOTA, vacancy.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.105 (18).

History: The Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 removed the corps from the Department of Natural Resources and attached it to the Department of Administration.

Organization: The board is composed of 7 members appointed by the governor to serve staggered 6-year terms. The members are from various areas of the state to provide regional, environmental and agricultural representation. Liaison representatives from several state agencies serve to provide information and assistance, but are not members of the board and may not vote. The board is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board is a policy-making body responsible for establishing program guidelines and implementing the Wisconsin Conservation Corps program. The board staff's duties include the coordination, supervision and implementation of conservation projects and day-to-day administrative functions of the program.

DIVISION OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

Hearings and Appeals, Division of: DAVID H. SCHWARZ, *administrator.*

Mailing Address: Suite 308, 310 North Midvale Boulevard, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-7709.

Number of Employes: 5.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $427,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.103 (1).

History: The division is an amalgamation of the previous Divisions of Natural Resource Hearings and Nursing Home Appeals. It was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.

Organization: The division of Hearings and Appeals operates with 2 attorney hearing examiners, one of whom is the division administrator. In addition, the staff includes clerical support, court reporter and transcription personnel. The division is an independent unit of state government which is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The division's hearing examiners conduct and decide all contested administrative proceedings for the Department of Natural Resources. It hears cases under the Department of Justice's Crime Victim Compensation Program. It also handles appeals brought by nursing homes desiring to contest actions of the Department of Health and Social Services involving alleged violations of Chapter HSS 132 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. As the only group of hearing officers not housed within the agency for which it hears cases, the division also frequently conducts hearings for other state agencies when neutral and independent decision making is required.

COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Council on Criminal Justice: CLARENCE SCHWARTZ, *chairperson;* ELOISE ANDERSON, DENNIS BAILEY, RON BIEDSEIL, EUGENE DELMORE, BETH JOHNSON, KEN JOHNSON, MARY JO KEATING, BERNETTA KILPATRICK, NOBEL KLEVEN, JAMES W. KOLEAS, REPRESENTATIVE MARGARET KRUSICK, ANTHONY PARIS, SCOTT PEDLEY, JOHN PEDROZA, ARETHA RICHARDSON, OLE SEVERUDE, STEVE WERNER (appointed by governor).

Executive Director: THEODORE MEEKMA.

Deputy Executive Director: SCOTT A. NEITZEL.

Mailing Address: Suite 1000, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3323.

Publications: Statistical Analysis Center (annual); Annual Juvenile Justice Plan (1985-1987); reports on (including but not limited to): various counties' inmate profiles and population forecasts, Wisconsin's crime and arrests, secure detention, recidivism, sexual assault, law enforcement training, and restitution.

Number of Employes: 22.50.

Total Budget 1985-87: $4,211,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.107 (1).

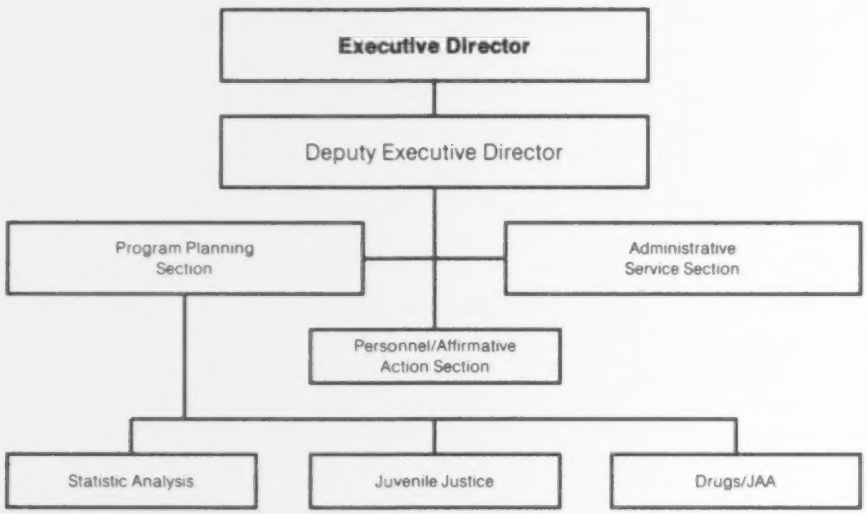
History: The Wisconsin Council on Criminals Justice (WCCJ) was originally created by executive order in 1969 as the state planning agency required by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The council replaced the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime and operated within the Department of Justice. In 1971, the council was recreated by executive order and was transferred to the Executive Office. In 1983, Wisconsin Act 27 recreated the council and transferred it to the Department of Administration.

Organization: The council consists of no more than 20 members with a recognized interest in and knowledge of criminal justice matters. All members are appointed by the governor and serve at his pleasure. The governor also appoints the executive director. The council is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice (WCCJ) provides direct assistance to local units of government, state agencies and private nonprofit organizations through the provision of technical assistance, the collection and analysis of criminal justice system data, and the award of grants to improve the criminal/juvenile justice system in Wisconsin.

WCCJ's statutory responsibilities include the administration of federal juvenile justice funds (about $850,000 per year), operation of a statistical analysis center, conducting evaluation stud-

WISCONSIN COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE



CRIMINAL JUSTICE

ies of the juvenile justice system, and the development of policies and strategies to improve the criminal justice system.

The council is responsible for the administration of funds received under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) of 1974, as amended, and the Justice System Improvement Act (JSIA) of 1979 and the Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. The council is the FBI-recognized agency for the collection of Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) in Wisconsin. The UCR program is operated by the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), which also conducts other research and analysis and maintains other justice system data. Originally funded through a grant from the Federal Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Center is now supported by state revenues. In 1985, the governor designated the agency to administer a new federal anti-crime initiative, the Justice Assistance Act of 1984. Over $700,000 are available under this act for local units of government. In 1986, the governor designated the agency to administer the state and local law enforcement assistance portion of the Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. Approximately $3,500,000 are available annually for new law enforcement anti-drug initiatives. Finally, the WCCJ is the responsible agency for advising the governor and the Legislature on all major issues involving the criminal/juvenile justice system.

HOSPITAL RATE-SETTING COUNCIL

Hospital Rate-Setting Council: C. WILLIAM FREEBY, THOMAS M. GAZZANA, DIANE GREENLEY, SISTER JULIE HANSER, LAUNCELOT E. JONES, MARY LARKIN, EUGENE I. LEHRMANN, BONNIE MURPHY, LELAND OLKOWSKI, PETER A. PESHEK, LOWELL E. SCHOENHERR (scheduled to expire 7/1/87).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.107 (1m).

History: The Hospital Rate-Setting Council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. Its membership was changed by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29. The council is scheduled to expire 7/1/87.

Organization: The council consists of 11 members appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms. Seven of the members are nominated by various groups, and not more than 3 may be state employes. The council is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The council advises the Hospital Rate-Setting Commission on containing hospital costs while maintaining the quality of health care; reviews proposed commission rules; issues reports on the performance of the commission and its operations, recommends alternate rate-setting methodologies, the degree to which government health care rates do not equal nongovernment health care rates, and the policy implications to hospitals and nongovernment payers of discounts granted to nongovernment payers; and issues recommendations concerning methods of scheduling rate requests.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Women's Council: SARAH HARDER, *chairperson;* KATHLEEN REMY (Governor's designee); SENATOR WALTER JOHN CHILSEN, SENATOR RUSSELL FEINGOLD, REPRESENTATIVE BARBARA NOTESTEIN, REPRESENTATIVE SUSAN VERGERONT (appointed as are standing committees); KAY CLARENBACH, SUSAN HOBART (appointed by Senate president); KITTY BRENNAN, MARY HANRAHAN (appointed by Assembly speaker); SUSAN DUBOIS, JANE HIEB, MARIA RODRIGUEZ-GUIZOR, SANDRA THOMAS, LORETTA R. WEBSTER (appointed by Governor).

Executive Director: HANNAH ROSENTHAL.

Mailing Address: Suite 512, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2219.

Publications: A wide variety of publications relating to the council's mission (list available on request).

Number of Employes: 2.50.

Total Budget 1985-87: $200,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.107 (11).

History: The Wisconsin Women's Council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 to assess and improve the status of women in Wisconsin. It was preceded by a nonstatutory commission, the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, created in 1964 and abolished in 1979.

Organization: The council is composed of the governor (or designee), 6 public members appointed by the governor, 2 public members appointed by the president of the Senate, 2 public members appointed by the speaker of the Assembly, 2 members of the Senate and 2 members of the Assembly appointed as are standing committees. All members, except the 2 Assembly representatives and the governor or designee, serve staggered 2-year terms, and the governor or designee serves a 4-year term. The council is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Representatives from schools, welfare and human service organizations, job training agencies, and youth advocates attend a conference sponsored by the Wisconsin Women's Council, entitled "Choices: Building the Future for Adolescent Girls" (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Women's Council).

Agency Responsibility: The Wisconsin Women's Council is charged with the responsibility to identify the barriers that prevent women in Wisconsin from participating fully and equally in all aspects of life; conduct statewide hearings on issues of concern to women; review, monitor, and advise all state agencies regarding the impact upon women of current and emerging state policies, procedures, practices, laws and administrative rules; recommend changes in the public and private sectors and initiate legislation to further women's economic and social equality and improve Wisconsin's tax base and economy; and disseminate information on the status of women in this state.

ELECTIONS BOARD

Elections Board: PETER R. DOHR (designated by Chief Justice, Supreme Court), *chairperson;* FREDERIC E. MOHS, JR. (designated by Senate minority leader), *vice chairperson;* EVAN ZEPPOS (designated by Assembly speaker), *secretary;* THOMAS P. GODAR (designated by Assembly minority leader), DONALD L. MOECKER (designated by Wisconsin Republican Party), JOHN H. NIEBLER (designated by Governor), MARK E. SOSTARICH (designated by Wisconsin Democratic Party), ROBERT L. TURNER (designated by Senate majority leader) — (all appointed by Governor).

Executive Director: KEVIN J. KENNEDY, 266-8087.

Legal Counsel: KEVIN B. CRONIN, 266-0136.

Mailing Address: Third Floor, 132 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8005, general office; 266-3276, election services; 266-3061, campaign finance services.

Publications: Absentee Voting in Wisconsin Nursing Homes Pamphlet; Biennial Report; Calendar of Election Events; Campaign Finance Instruction and Bookkeeping Manual; Election and Campaign Manual for County and Municipal Clerks; Election Day Manual for Wisconsin Election Officials; Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund Information and Instruction Manual; Wisconsin Election Statutes; various guides and checklists for candidates, political committees, election officials and clerks.

Number of Employes: 9.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $2,647,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.61.

History: The Elections Board was created by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973. At that time, administration of the state's election laws was transferred from the secretary of state to the board.

Chapter 85, Laws of 1975, created an Elections Advisory Council in the board.

Organization: The Elections Board is composed of persons appointed by the governor for 2-year terms as follows: one person selected by the governor, one member each designated by the chief justice of the Supreme Court, the speaker of the Assembly, the leader of the most numerous party in the Senate, the leader of the second most numerous party in each house of the legislature, and the chief officer of each political party whose candidate for governor received at least 10 percent of the vote in the most recent election.

The board employs an executive director (unclassified) and a legal counsel and other technical, administrative and support staff as authorized under the classified service. Administrative and supportive services are provided by the Department of Administration, and data processing services are provided by the University of Wisconsin Computing Center.

The Elections Advisory Council consists of 5 county and municipal clerks appointed by the board.

Agency Responsibility: The Elections Board administers the state election and campaign laws, investigates violations of such laws, brings civil actions to collect forfeitures from violators of the law, subpoenas records and violators as necessary and notifies the district attorney or the attorney general of any grounds for civil or criminal prosecution. The board also issues formal opinions upon request and promulgates administrative rules as necessary. The board holds information and training meetings with local election officials to promote uniform election procedures and to emphasize the integrity and importance of the vote of each citizen.

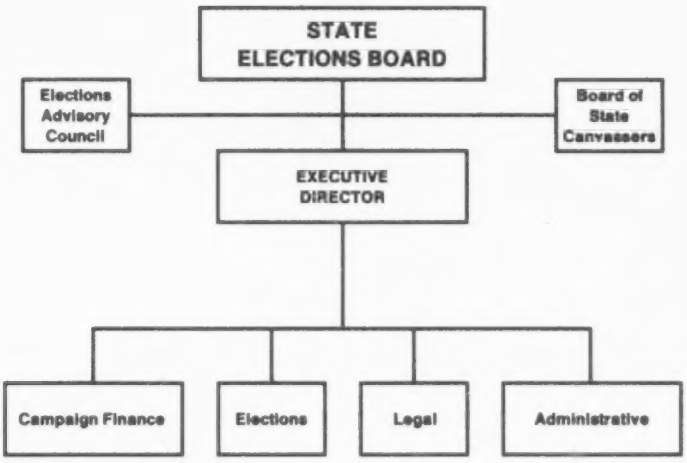
The board administers the campaign finance registration and reporting system enacted by the 1973 Legislature to maintain the integrity of elections. The procedures are designed to disclose fully contributions and disbursements made on behalf of every candidate for public office and to place reasonable limitations on contribution activity and on campaign expenditures if the candidate applies for and accepts public financing.

Political parties, committees or groups making or accepting contributions or disbursements or incurring obligations over $25 in a calendar year are required to register and file detailed statements with the appropriate filing officer. Candidates and other individuals making disbursements and accepting contributions are also required to file and report. (In the case of political parties and candidates for state and judicial offices, the Elections Board is the filing officer.) Each party, committee, group or individual subject to this registration requirement is required to make full reports of all contributions, disbursements and obligations unless statutorily exempt from reporting. Nonresident committees or groups making contributions and individuals making disbursements must also register and report. Each candidate must appoint a campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository account, and every committee must appoint a treasurer. The law also sets specific limitations on campaign contributions, and on campaign expenditures if the candidate has applied for and accepts public financing.

Unit Functions:

Board staff is divided into 4 functional units: legal services, campaign finance services, election services, and administrative services.

ELECTIONS BOARD



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03; Board of State Canvassers

ELECTIONS BOARD

The *Elections Advisory Council* promotes communication and cooperation between local election officials and the board, and advises the board in matters pertaining to publications, training, legislation and other matters.

Interagency Relationships: The board interacts on a continuing basis with clerks and election officials of every county, city, village and town in Wisconsin.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS

Board of State Canvassers: PETER R. DOHR (chairperson, Elections Board); DONALD J. HANAWAY (Attorney General), CHARLES P. SMITH (State Treasurer).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.615.

History: The Board of State Canvassers was originally created by Chapter 6, Sec. 69, Revised Statutes 1849. Under Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, the executive branch reorganization act, the board was transferred to the Office of the Secretary of State as an independent unit. Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, attached it to the Elections Board.

Organization: The board is composed of the chairperson of the Elections Board, the state treasurer and the attorney general. It is attached to the Elections Board for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board examines the certified statements of county canvassers and determines which persons have been elected to various offices.

Department of EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS

Employe Trust Funds Board: H. GAYLON GREENHILL (representing Teachers Retirement Board), *chairperson;* DAVID J. ANDERSON (representing Wisconsin Retirement Board), *vice chairperson;* WILLIAM F. KIENZLE (representing Teachers Retirement Board), *secretary;* VINCENT J. GRAHAM, KENNETH F. STELZIG (representing Teachers Retirement Board); MARVIN GROSSKREUTZ, BARBARA A. MONROE, DONALD SCHULTZ (representing Wisconsin Retirement Board); vacancy (Governor's designee on Group Insurance Board), A. HENRY HEMPE (designee of secretary of employment relations); DONALD SMART (public member).

Secretary of Employe Trust Funds: GARY I. GATES.

Deputy Secretary: ERIC O. STANCHFIELD.

Executive Assistant: EDWARD F. MCCLAIN.

Administrative Services, Division of: KATHLEEN M. WOLFF, *administrator.*

Benefit Plan Operations, Division of: DAVID E. HINRICHS, *administrator.*

Program Development and Evaluation, Division of: DAVID C. MILLS, *administrator.*

Group Insurance Board: ANTHONY V. DUFEK (insured local government participant), *chairperson;* MICHAEL W. STEAD (designee of Attorney General), *vice chairperson;* JENNIFER P. BLACKSTONE (appointed by Governor), *secretary;* vacancy (Governor's designee); JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration), AL HUNSICKER (designee of secretary of employment relations), ROBERT D. HAASE (commissioner of insurance); MARTIN BEIL (insured participant not a teacher), ORVILLE CHRISTIAN (insured retired participant), DONNA L. KING (insured teacher participant).

Teachers Retirement Board: GEORGE HAHNER (elected public school teacher), *chairperson;* KENNETH F. STELZIG (elected vocational school teacher), *vice chairperson;* MARCIA E. TOPEL (elected public school teacher), *secretary;* DAVID DEWAN, PAUL SCHLINDWEIN, JOHN WALSH, JR., EARL R. ZAMZOW (elected public school teachers); ELMER HOMBURG (elected teacher annuitant), WILLIAM F. KIENZLE (elected Milwaukee teacher); JOANN F. ELDER, H. GAYLON GREENHILL (UW representatives); THOMAS L. STRICK (public school administrator), VINCENT J. GRAHAM (school board member).

Wisconsin Retirement Board: MARILYN WIGDAHL (state employe), *vice chairperson;* MARVIN VAN CLEAVE (designee of commissioner of insurance), *secretary;* PAUL C. ADAMSKI (city or village finance officer), DAVID J. ANDERSON (county or town governing body member), GALE F. DUSHACK (city or village employe), MARVIN GROSSKREUTZ (county employe), JOANNE LESTER (county clerk or deputy), BARBARA A. MONROE (public member), DAVID WILCOX (city or village executive).

Mailing Address: State Industry and Labor Building (GEF-1), 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-3285.

Publications: *Department:* Biennial Report to the Governor and Legislature; participant newsletter; employer bulletin. *Wisconsin Retirement System:* Benefit Handbook for Members; a series of different pamphlets on specific benefit provisions; Procedures for Becoming a Participating Employer Under the Wisconsin Retirement System; manuals of coverage and reporting instructions for employers. *Group Insurance Board:* Group Life Insurance for Employes of the State of Wisconsin and for Employes of Wisconsin Public Employers; How Wisconsin Public Employers May Join the Group Life Insurance Plan; administration manuals for employers under the group life insurance plan; Group Health Insurance Benefits for State of Wisconsin Employes; State Medicare Plus $100,000; Income Continuation Insurance; administration manuals for state agencies on health insurance and on income continuation insurance; a series of pamphlets describing insurance benefit provisions. *Public Employes Social Security:* The Inclusion of Public Employes in Wisconsin Under the Federal Old-Age, Survivors, Disability, and Health Insurance System; Employer Manual for Public Employes Social Security in Wisconsin. *Deferred Compensation:* Employe Information Booklet.

Number of Employes: 159.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $37,730,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.16.

History: The first statewide teacher retirement law in Wisconsin was enacted by Chapter 323, Laws of 1911, following several years' effort. A pension system for Milwaukee teachers had been authorized in 1909. The statewide program adopted in 1911 was voluntary and required no employer contributions. It was administered by the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund.

In 1921 the first compulsory, joint contributory, statewide system was enacted. Also in 1921 (Chapter 459), the board was abolished, and the Annuity Board was created to administer the state retirement system, operating through 3 retirement boards (Public School, Normal School, and University).

Chapter 491, Laws of 1929, abolished the Annuity Board and created the State Annuity and Investment Board to administer the state teachers' retirement law and invest the retirement funds as well as other state funds.

In order to provide retirement coverage for state employes, Chapter 176, Laws of 1943, created the State Employes Retirement System under the Annuity and Investment Board. In the same session, Chapter 175, Laws of 1943, created the Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund to provide a general municipal retirement system.

As a result of recommendations by the Joint Interim Committee on Pension and Retirement Plans, Chapter 206, Laws of 1947, closed a number of separate municipal retirement plans and the Conservation Wardens Pension Fund to new entrants and consolidated the Wisconsin Municipal Retirement Fund and the State Employes' Retirement System into the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund Board, effective January 1, 1948. The Wisconsin Retirement Fund thus became the basic retirement program for both state and municipal nonteaching employes throughout the state (except employes of the city and county of Milwaukee).

The State Annuity and Investment Board was abolished in 1951 (Chapter 511). The State Investment Board succeeded to its duties in the investment of state funds (including retirement funds), and the State Retirement System Administration Board succeeded to its duties in the administration of the state retirement system for teachers. It became the State Teachers Retirement Board in 1953 (Chapter 204).

The Group Insurance Board was originally created by Chapter 512, Laws of 1957, as the Group Life Insurance Board to provide a program of group life insurance for state employes.

In 1959 (Chapter 211) a group health insurance program was enacted for state employes, and the group life insurance was extended to municipalities (Chapter 412). With the adoption of the group health insurance program in 1959, the name of the board was changed to Group Insurance Board. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967 (the executive branch reorganization act), attached the board to the Department of Employe Trust Funds under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, provided for creation of an income continuation plan (disability insurance) for state employes and the statutory authorization for using accrued sick leave credits to pay insurance premiums for health care coverage either for state employes after retirement or for surviving dependents. Both changes became effective in 1972 and are administered by the Group Insurance Board.

Chapter 214, Laws of 1971, gave the Group Insurance Board the authority to initiate any other group insurance plan it found necessary or desirable. This chapter also required group insurance plans not sponsored by the board to receive board approval before they could benefit from payroll deductions from state employes' paychecks.

The Public Employes Social Security Fund was created by Chapters 60 and 631, Laws of 1951, to permit state and local government employes not covered by an existing retirement system to come under social security. As soon as permitted by federal law, 1953 legislation covered all positions under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund excepting firefighters. Pursuant to 1956 federal legislation, the 1957 Legislature enabled other state and municipal retirement systems to divide into 2 groups — one coming under social security, the other declining social security. All new personnel must come under social security.

The executive branch reorganization enacted in 1967 (Chapter 75) created the Department of Employe Trust Funds to administer the trust funds described above except that municipal retire-

ment plans which were closed to new entrants in 1947 and the Milwaukee city and county retirement plans for nonteaching employes continued to be administered by the respective municipalities.

In 1973, Chapter 151 merged the Conservation Wardens Pension Fund into the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, Chapter 137 pooled all investments of the several retirement funds into investment trusts, and Chapter 127 provided that the benefits of a person who had coverage under two or more plans could be computed as if all service had been under the same plan.

In 1975, Chapter 280 merged the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, the State Teachers Retirement System and the Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Fund into a new system named the Wisconsin Retirement System under the control of the Employe Trust Funds Board. Chapter 39 transferred responsibility for the old State Employes Retirement System annuitants to the Wisconsin Retirement Fund.

In 1977, Chapter 182 merged local police and fire pension funds, which were previously closed to new entrants in 1947, with the Wisconsin Retirement Fund for administrative purposes and provided for supplemental benefit payments to retired members or surviving spouses previously covered by those plans. Chapter 221 repealed the statutory requirements for the Division of Teachers and the Division of Municipal and State Government.

During 1979-1981 the functional reorganization of the department, in accordance with the legislative intent of Chapter 280, Laws of 1975, was completed. Three divisions were established to perform the duties of the former program-oriented bureaus and divisions.

Chapter 96, Laws of 1981, effective January 1, 1982, completed the merger of the technical benefit provisions of the 3 previously separate retirement funds into the Wisconsin Retirement System.

There is now one retirement system covering eligible teaching and nonteaching employes of the State of Wisconsin and participating public employers.

Chapter 96, Laws of 1981, also gave the Group Insurance Board the authority to contract directly with providers of health care services in lieu of an addition to contracts with insurance companies.

As part of the 1983-1985 biennial budget (1983 Wisconsin Act 27), the Legislature adopted major health care cost containment provisions that affected the health insurance program for state employes. The legislation allowed health maintenance organizations to form on a closed panel basis and changed the way in which the state's contribution toward its employes' health insurance premium is computed. In one year (from 1983 to 1984) participation in HMOs by state employes went from 15% to 67%.

In 1984, legislation was passed (1983 Wisconsin Act 141) which significantly improved the retirement benefits provided to members of the Wisconsin Retirement System. A 1984 comparative study by the Retirement Research Committee after this "Benefit Improvement Bill" became law shows that the Wisconsin Retirement System is now at the approximate median point on the level of benefits provided by all public retirement systems.

1985 Wisconsin Act 29 authorized group health and group income continuation insurance to be provided to local units of government.

Organization: The department is under the policy direction of the Employe Trust Funds Board and operates through the Office of the Secretary and 3 divisions. The Wisconsin Retirement, the Group Insurance, and the Teachers Retirement Boards are boards within the department. The secretary is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Employe Trust Funds Board, while the deputy secretary and the executive assistant are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the secretary.

Agency Responsibility: The department administers retirement, group insurance, deferred compensation, and social security programs for state and municipal employes including teachers.

Unit Functions:

The *Employe Trust Funds Board* approves or rejects all administrative rules, hears appeals on benefit determinations, coordinates program development, and appoints the departmental secretary. The department operates through 3 divisions.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS

EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS BOARD
Group Insurance Board
Teachers Retirement Board
Wisconsin Retirement Board
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Division of Benefit Plan Operations
Division of Administrative Services
Division of Program Development and Evaluation

EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides administrative support services to other units of the department as needed to carry out their missions, including mail services, space management, inventory, word processing, records management, systems development and data processing activities.

The *Division of Benefit Plan Operations* is responsible for implementing benefit plan policy and operating systems and to control and report on the financial activities and status of the department and benefit programs. The division also publishes a bulletin for employers and a newsletter for all participants and annuitants of the retirement system.

The *Division of Program Development and Evaluation* has the responsibility to plan for, develop and evaluate changes to existing, or creation of new benefit plans; to monitor and interpret state and federal legislation and board policy directives, including developing, communicating and monitoring required implementation plans for changes to contracts or rules; to direct the process of appeals to the boards; to organize and direct contracting for various services to the boards or programs; to evaluate and interpret existing laws and regulations in unusual coverage or benefit situations; and to develop and monitor the department's long-range and strategic plans.

Interagency Relationships: The department administers employe benefit plans covering personnel of state and municipal employers throughout the state. Accordingly, it is in frequent contact with personnel officers and employes of state agencies and local governments concerning benefit programs, coverage and reporting problems. The department administers the federal-state contract providing social security coverage for state and local public employes, including resolving coverage questions.

Department of EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Secretary of Employment Relations: JOHN M. TRIES.

Deputy Secretary: A. HENRY HEMPE.

Executive Assistant: CONSTANCE P. BECK.

Office of Employe Development and Training: vacancy, *director.*

Office of Legal Services: DAVID C. WHITCOMB.

Affirmative Action Division: ARELY GONNERING, *administrator.*

Classification and Compensation Division: GERALD F. HODDINOTT, *administrator.*

Classification and Occupational Surveys, Bureau of: JOSEPH PELLITTERI, *director.*

Compensation, Bureau of: KEITH KRINKE, *director.*

Collective Bargaining Division: ALFRED C. HUNSICKER, *administrator.*

Merit Recruitment and Selection Division: SUSAN K. CHRISTOPHER, *administrator;* DANIEL WALLOCK, *deputy administrator.*

Test Development and Validation, Bureau of: DANIEL WALLOCK, *director.*

Recruitment and Examination Services, Bureau of: JOSEPH CISSELL, *director.*

Administrative Services Division: CONSTANCE P. BECK, *acting administrator.*

Council on Affirmative Action: CHRISTOPHER OLSON, *chairperson;* KIRBIE MACK, *vice chairperson;* DEBORAH HENDRICKS, *secretary;* RAYMOND ALLEN (appointed by Assembly minority leader), LINDA ANDERSON (appointed by speaker of Assembly), JOHN BEAUDIN, LEE CALLAWAY (appointed by president of Senate), MARY LAURA DERANGO, WILLIAM J. DYESS, RICARDO ENRIQUEZ, ZABELLE MALKASIAN (appointed by Senate minority leader), FRANK J. MARRELLI, FREDERICK H. MUSCAVITCH, MICHAEL NELIPOVICH, TAM C. PHAN.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7855, Madison 53707; location: 137 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: Secretary's Office - (608) 266-9820; State Job Information - (608) 266-1731.

Publications: Affirmative Action Annual Report; Affirmative Action Council Quarterly Newsletter; Classification and Compensation Plan ($3.75); Alphabetical Listing of Classifications ($3); Standards for the Implementation of Chapter 230 Affirmative Action Plan; Current Employment Opportunities Bulletin (free public posting or by subscription, $9 for 6 months, $18 for 12 months); Continuous Recruitment Bulletin; Wisconsin Civil Service Job Information; Course Announcements and Training Schedule; Affirmative Action Recruitment Resource Directory ($6.20); A Study Guide for Employment Examinations with Wisconsin State Government (free public viewing or purchase for $3 per copy).

Number of Employes: 108.50.

Total Budget 1985-87: $9,953,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.17.

History: Although the Department of Employment Relations was established in 1977, its antecedents extend quite far back in the state government. Wisconsin replaced its Civil Service Commission, created in 1905, by a Bureau of Personnel in 1929 (Chapter 465). A separate Personnel Board was created within the bureau. In 1959, Chapter 228 placed both the board and the bureau within the newly created Department of Administration. In 1961, the board was removed from the department, but was subsequently attached to it for administrative purposes by the 1967 executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75). The Department of Employment Relations was created by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, which essentially transferred the organizational units and functions of the Employe Relations Division (including the Bureaus of Personnel, Collective Bargaining, and Human Resource Services) and the Affirmative Action Office from the Department of Administration to the new department. A statutory Affirmative Action Council was also established in the department, succeeding the former Affirmative Action Executive Commission established by executive order. Under 1983 Wisconsin Act 27, the Affirmative Action Council was made advisory to the secretary. Act 27 also realigned functions of the former Division of Personnel by assignment of classification and compensation responsibility to the secretary and placing recruitment and examination functions under the newly created Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection.

Organization: The Department of Employment Relations is administered by a secretary, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve at the governor's pleasure. The secretary selects a deputy and executive assistant to serve at the secretary's pleasure. The department is organized into 5 divisions: Merit Recruitment and Selection, Classification and Compensation, Collective Bargaining, Affirmative Action, and Administrative Services, and 2 offices: Employe Development and Training, and Legal Services. The Divisions of Classification and Compensation, Collective Bargaining, and Affirmative Action are headed by unclassified division administrators who are appointed by the secretary to serve at his or her pleasure. The administrator of the statutorily created Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection is appointed to a 5-year term by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, from a register certified by the Personnel Board, which prepares and conducts the examination in accordance with requirements specified for classified positions. All other employes of the department are in the classified service.

The Council on Affirmative Action consists of 15 members, who serve terms of 3 years. The president of the Senate, speaker of the Assembly, and minority leaders of the Senate and Assembly each appoint one council member. The governor appoints the other 11 members.

Agency Responsibility: Under the overall direction of the secretary, the department is responsible for personnel and employment relations policies and programs for the state government as an employer. The department's primary mandate is to provide state governmental agencies with competent personnel who will furnish state services to citizens as fairly, efficiently and effectively as possible. The department achieves this goal through the administration of a civil service system which assures that jobs are filled on the basis of merit, that the value of employes' work is properly determined, that employe performance and training needs are adequately evaluated so each employe can achieve his or her full potential, and that managers have appropriate personnel management tools to achieve the state's program objectives. In administering the civil service system, the department has the responsibility to carry out the state's equal employment opportunity mandate and, through affirmative action, to correct imbalances in the state's workforce and eliminate the present effects of past discrimination. The department represents the executive branch as an employer in relations under the State Employment Labor Relations Act.

Unit Functions: The *Secretary's Office* provides policy and program direction to the department's divisions and offices.

The *Division of Affirmative Action* operates affirmative action programs. It prepares an annual summary to the governor and the Legislature on agencies' affirmative action program accomplishments, future goals and recommendations; implements equal opportunity/affirmative action executive orders including development of planning standards for the executive agencies, university system, and legislative service agencies; provides support to the Affirmative Action Council; implements handicapped reporting guidelines; provides training and technical assistance, including assistance to internal agency committees, and monitoring of training for new supervisors; and assists in and monitors the implementation of state affirmative action plans to ensure agency compliance with the administrative rules and affirmative action plan standards.

* A separate statutorily created division with specified program responsibilities. The division administrator is appointed by the governor for a 5-year term under Sec. 15.173, Stats.

The *Division of Classification and Compensation* conducts ongoing systematic personnel management classification and compensation surveys to ensure equitable and internally consistent classification, pay and benefit programs. The division allocates positions to classifications, assigns classifications to pay ranges, and develops and administers the state's classification and compensation plan.

The *Division of Collective Bargaining* represents the executive branch as an employer in negotiations with certified representatives of employes in collective bargaining units. The division negotiates tentative agreements subject to approval by the Joint Committee on Employment Relations and the Legislature, and trains management representatives on contract provisions, contract interpretation, and grievance handling, and represents the state in arbitrations.

The *Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection* coordinates all recruitment, develops, validates, and administers examinations, and establishes recruitment and certification policies which ensure equal opportunity for the state's classified positions. The division shares responsibility with other governmental units and appointing authorities for affirmative action efforts, establishes opportunities for career development, and administers layoffs and the code of ethics for classified employes. In addition, upon request, the division prepares and administers examinations for local governmental units.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides the internal operating functions of the department, including: budgeting; fiscal monitoring and control; accounting; developing and coordinating computerized management information systems; personnel and payroll; conducting organization, management, and policy and planning analysis studies; purchasing; and telecommunications.

In addition, the division is assigned responsibility for the *Office of Employe Development and Training* which formulates and implements policies for the development and training of state government employes. The office provides training in basic supervisory development to state supervisors, coordinates state-sponsored training programs, approves agency training record-keeping systems, establishes standards for agency training programs, and monitors state agency training programs.

The *Office of Legal Services* provides advice to the secretary on all legal matters and represents the secretary and the administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection on employe appeals before the Personnel Commission and other state and federal agencies.

The *Affirmative Action Council* serves in a direct advisory capacity to the secretary and works to strengthen the state's programs and performance in equal opportunity and affirmative action by evaluating the progress of affirmative action programs throughout the civil service system, seeking compliance with state and federal regulations, and recommends improvements in the affirmative action efforts of the state. The council also recommends legislation, consults with agency personnel and other interested groups, and conducts hearings.

Interagency Relationships: The department's functions relate extensively to the internal operations of all state agencies.

ETHICS BOARD

Members: DR. THOMAS S. SMITH, *chairperson;* JAMES R. MORGAN, *vice chairperson;* MARION C. VISTE, *secretary;* DIANE CONWAY, JOSEPH F. FLANAGAN, DAVID L. MCROBERTS.

Executive Director: R. ROTH JUDD.

Mailing Address: State Education Building (GEF-3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8123.

Publication: Annual Report and Opinions of the Ethics Board.

Number of Employes: 3.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $264,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.62.

History: The Ethics Board and the statutes it administers were created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973. In 1978, the Legislature revised virtually every aspect of the Ethics Code and extended its provisions to the Supreme Court and to circuit and appellate court judges. Chapter 277, Laws of 1977, clarified and strengthened the standards of conduct to which state officials are held, required officials to identify publicly more information about their personal financial interests than had previously been necessary, and facilitated the code's enforcement. Chapter 120, Laws of 1979, enhanced local governments' abilities to enforce codes of ethics for their officials. The 1981 Legislature applied the Ethics Code to nonclerical employes of the Housing and Economic Development Authority and to members and key employes of the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education district boards (Chapters 269 and 349). The Ethics Code's application was extended to municipal judges by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.

Organization: The board consists of 6 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered 6-year terms. While serving on the board and for one year prior to appointment, no member may have been a member of a political party or a partisan political organization or have been a candidate for partisan office. The board appoints an executive director to oversee the daily administration of the office and to act as attorney-advisor to the board.

Agency Responsibility: The board administers the Code of Ethics for Public Officials and Employes and has 3 major responsibilities. It retains for public examination Statements of Economic Interests that must be filed by state public officials and by candidates and nominees for

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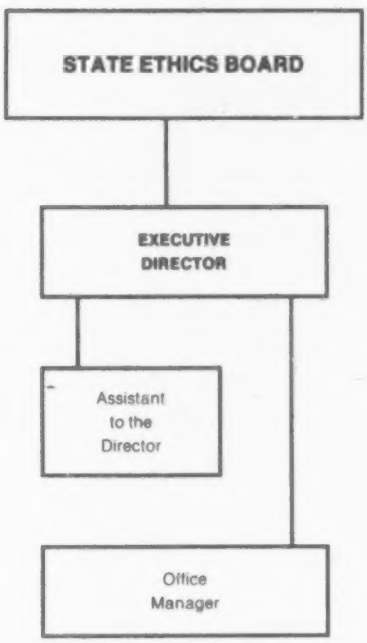
ETHICS BOARD



ETHICS BOARD

state public office. Upon request, it advises state public officials and those who deal with them on the propriety of matters to which they are or may become parties. The board also investigates possible violations of the Ethics Code whenever warranted and, when appropriate, conducts public hearings and imposes civil penalties or refers matters to appropriate district attorneys for criminal prosecutions.

Interagency Relationships: The board deals with all state offices and agencies both in receiving financial statements and in enforcing the Code of Ethics.

Office of The GOVERNOR

See OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, page 337, for description.

INVESTMENT BOARD

Members: EDWARD E. HALES (public member), *chairperson;* GARY I. GATES (representing Wisconsin Retirement Fund), *secretary;* JAMES R. KLAUSER (secretary of administration), ELMER L. HOMBURG (representing State Teachers Retirement System); MAUREEN J. BUSBY, MARK J. MCMULLEN, EUGENE G. MARTIN, THOMAS B. WOODWARD (public members).

Acting Executive Director: ROBERT L. ZOBEL, 266-2044.

Executive Assistant: PATRICIA LIPTON, 266-9451.

Active Investor Unit: PATRICIA LIPTON, 266-9451.
Support Services Unit: DONALD H. HEBL, 266-2042.

Common Stocks Division: JAMES SEVERANCE, *investment director,* 266-2385.
Investment Accounting Services Division: GERALD T. MAHAFFEY, *administrator,* 266-2384.
Legal Services Division: GEORGE W. CROWNHART, *general counsel,* 266-8866.
Liquid Asset Division: RICHARD V. GIBSON, *investment director,* 266-2045.
Mortgages and Real Estate Division: PAUL FANFERA, *investment director,* 266-0809.
Private Placements Division: ROBERT L. ZOBEL, *investment director,* 266-1316.
Public Bonds Division: JOHN J. ZWADZICH, *investment director,* 266-2047.
Special Equities Division: JOHN NELSON, *investment director,* 266-7232.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7842, Madison 53707; location: 121 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2381.

Publication: Annual Report.

Number of Employes: 54.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $4,749,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.76.

History: The Investment Board was created by Chapter 511, Laws of 1951, to succeed to the investment functions of the State Annuity and Investment Board and the Board of Deposits. Although state funds had been invested since 1911, the reorganization in 1951 which created the new board enlarged the scope of such investments. The 1967 act (Chapter 75) reorganizing the

executive branch of the state government continued the Investment Board as an independent agency.

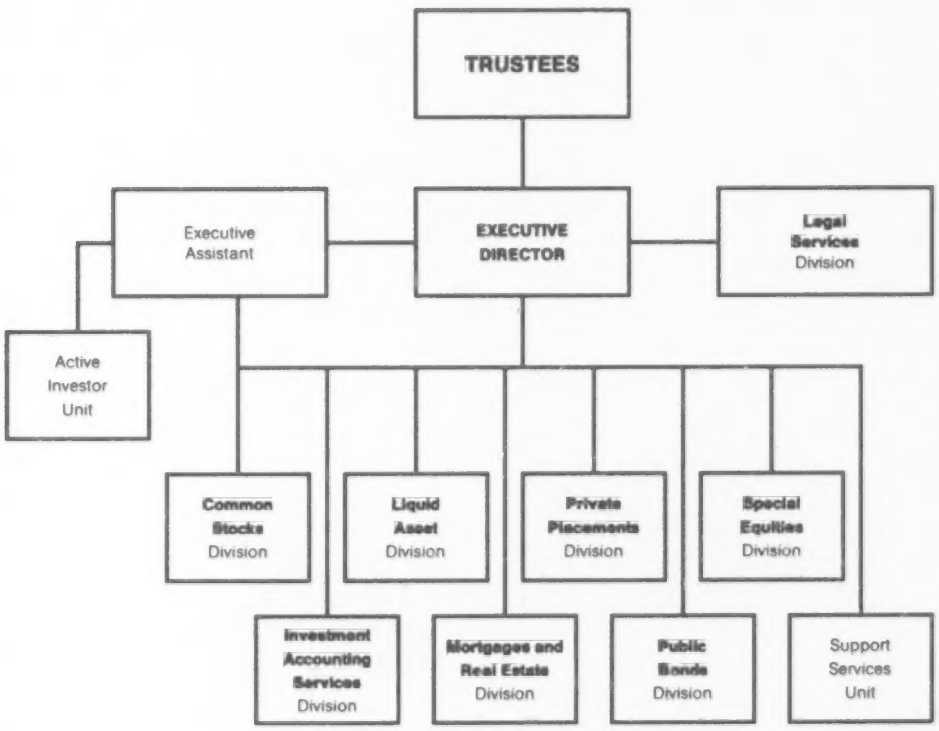
Chapter 164, Laws of 1975, created a Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund within the State Investment Fund.

Organization: The Investment Board is comprised of 8 members or trustees. One member is the secretary of the Department of Administration. Two are participants in the Wisconsin Retirement System; one a teacher appointed by the Teacher Retirement Board, and the other a participant other than a teacher appointed by the Wisconsin Retirement Board. The remaining 5 members are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Four of these 5 public members must have had a minimum of 10 years' investment experience. All 7 appointed board members serve 6-year terms.

Staff is headed by an executive director, who is appointed by the board. There are 8 divisions and 2 supporting units.

Agency Responsibility: The board is responsible for investing the assets of the Wisconsin Retirement System. For the purpose of investment, the system's assets are divided into 2 funds — a Fixed Retirement Investment Trust and a Variable Retirement Investment Trust. The Fixed Trust Fund is a broadly diversified portfolio of bonds, common stocks, mortgages and real estate holdings. The Variable Trust Fund is primarily invested in common stocks.

STATE OF WISCONSIN INVESTMENT BOARD



INVESTMENT

In addition, the board invests the assets of the State Life Insurance Fund, the Local Government Property Insurance Fund, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Trust Fund, and the State Investment Fund.

The State Investment Fund has been established to invest temporary cash balances on a commingled basis in short-term investments. The monies of this fund include retirement funds' cash awaiting permanent investment and monies in 34 other accounts — including the state's General Fund and various agency and department accounts. Local governments also have the option to participate. The State Investment Fund is invested in U.S. Government or U.S. Government agency investments, high quality commercial paper, bank certificates of deposit, and bankers' acceptances.

The Investment Board entered into fiscal 1986 with a total of $12.30 billion under management. It ended the fiscal year with $15.25 billion — an increase of almost 24%.

Unit Functions:

The *Common Stocks Division* regularly buys and sells common stock for both the fixed and variable retirement investment trust funds.

The *Investment Accounting Services Division* maintains financial records for the board.

The *Legal Services Division* prepares or reviews documentation for transactions when necessary and handles all internal legal work.

The *Liquid Asset Division* manages the State Investment Fund. This fund is made up of the cash positions of 36 separate accounts, which are pooled for investment purposes. Investments are limited to high quality, highly liquid securities with short maturities.

The *Mortgages and Real Estate Division* buys and sells real estate and makes mortgage investments.

The *Private Placements Division* makes individually negotiated long-term loans to a wide range of industries.

The *Public Bonds Division* regularly purchases and sells marketable bonds, which are the board's largest single class of holding.

The *Special Equities Division* invests in publicly traded equity securities of small and young companies for both the fixed and variable retirement investment trust funds.

The *Active Investor Unit* votes all proxies for the board and initiates shareholder resolutions on issues of concern to the board.

The *Support Services Unit* provides general administrative services for the board and the staff.

Interagency Relationships: The board is the state's investment agency. It provides each investment fund with an accounting of the money expended on its behalf. The board's expenses are determined every 6 months and the expenses are prorated and billed in advance to the funds for which investments are made.

Office of The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

See OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, page 373, for description.

PERSONNEL BOARD

Personnel Board: MARY L. LINTON, *chairperson;* MATHEW G. MARTY, KENNETH J. MERKEL, EUGENE PARKS, SANGER B. POWERS, SR.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7855, Madison 53707; location: 137 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-8434.

Total Budget 1985-87: $8,000.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.77.

History: The Personnel Board dates back to the Civil Service Commission established in 1905, but was created as a board within the Bureau of Personnel when the commission was abolished and the bureau was created in 1929 (Chapter 465). Although the board was placed within the Department of Administration when the department was created in 1959 (Chapter 228), it was subsequently removed in 1961 and then attached for administrative purposes by the executive branch reorganization act in 1967 (Chapter 75). Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, created the Personnel Board as an independent agency.

Organization: The board is comprised of 5 members who serve staggered 5-year terms. Members are nominated by the governor and appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate. Four of the 5 members shall be nominated one each from a list of 5 names submitted individually by the president of the Senate, the speaker of the Assembly, the minority leader of the Senate, and the minority leader of the Assembly.

Agency Responsibility: The Personnel Board participates in public hearings held by the administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection in the rule-making process and reviews and approves proposed rules and amendments of rules of the administrator. The board may also make investigations and hold hearings at the request of interested persons and issue recommendations concerning the enforcement and effect of civil service rules. The board acts in an advisory capacity to the administrator. It may also issue an enforceable order to remand an illegal act.

The board provides the governor with a list of at least 5 names for vacancies on the Personnel Commission, appoints the chairperson of the Personnel Commission, and certifies to the governor a register of candidates for administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection. It also prepares and conducts the examination for the administrator position, evaluates the performance of the administrator annually, and advises the governor as to reappointment.

PERSONNEL COMMISSION

Personnel Commission: DENNIS P. MCGILLIGAN, *chairperson;* LAURIE R. MCCALLUM, DONALD R. MURPHY.

General Counsel: ANTHONY J. THEODORE.

Mailing Address: Second Floor, 121 East Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1995.

Publications: Biennial Reports; Digest of Decisions.

Number of Employes: 10.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $901,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.80.

History: The Personnel Commission is an independent agency created by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, to act as an administrative appeals body for certain state employe appeals and equal rights complaints. Formerly, these quasi-judicial functions were performed by the Personnel Board, which dates back to the Civil Service Commission, established in 1905; and by the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, created in 1967.

Organization: The commission consists of 3 members who serve staggered 5-year terms. The Personnel Board, after a specified personnel selection process, submits at least 5 names to the governor for each vacancy. The governor nominates one of the 5, who is then appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Agency Responsibility: The Personnel Commission has the program responsibilities specified for the commission under Subchapters II and III of Chapter 230 and specifically Section 230.45, Wis. Stats. Under this statutory authority, the commission hears appeals from certain decisions of the administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection and of the secretary of the Department of Employment Relations, appeals from employes denied benefits under the hazardous employment provisions, certain appeals from county personnel administering public assistance, appeals of certain disciplinary actions involving employes not subject to union contracts, and appeals of certain appointment transactions. The commission processes complaints of discrimination filed against state agencies as employers under the Fair Employment Law as well as complaints alleging retaliation for reporting elder abuse, for disclosing improper governmental activities, or for exercising a right relating to occupational safety and health. It also serves as final step arbiter in a state employe grievance procedure relating to conditions of employment and has statutory authority to review hearing examiners' decisions on certain nonbargainable transactions. The commission's single program structure encompasses all of the commission's functional activities.

Interagency Relationships: The commission, as an adjudicatory body, has direct authority to review specified personnel actions of any state agency. The commission also acts as a deferral agency of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, primarily for the purpose of avoiding dual processing of discrimination charges filed with both state and federal agencies.

Department of REVENUE

Secretary of Revenue: KAREN A. CASE, 266-6466.

Deputy Secretary: JOHN W. TORGERSON, 266-6466.

Executive Assistant to the Secretary: MARK D. BUGHER, 266-6466.

Legal Staff: ALLAN P. HUBBARD, *chief counsel,* 266-2845.

Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division: JEROME T. PIONKOWSKI, *administrator;* JACK E. DEYOUNG, *assistant administrator,* 266-1911.

Appellate Bureau: CLAYTON E. SETH, *director,* 266-8920.

Audit Bureau: HAROLD W. ERICKSEN, *director,* 266-8518.

Compliance Bureau: EUGENE J. FITZGERALD, *director,* 266-6864.

Inheritance and Excise Tax Bureau: C. LEE CHEANEY, *director,* 266-2797.

Processing Bureau: DIANE L. HARDT, *director,* 267-5190.

Research and Analysis Division: vacancy, *administrator,* 266-2700.

Local Fiscal Policy Bureau: MONROE ROSNER, *director,* 266-0938.

State Tax Policy Bureau: YEANG ENG BRAUN, *director,* 266-5773.

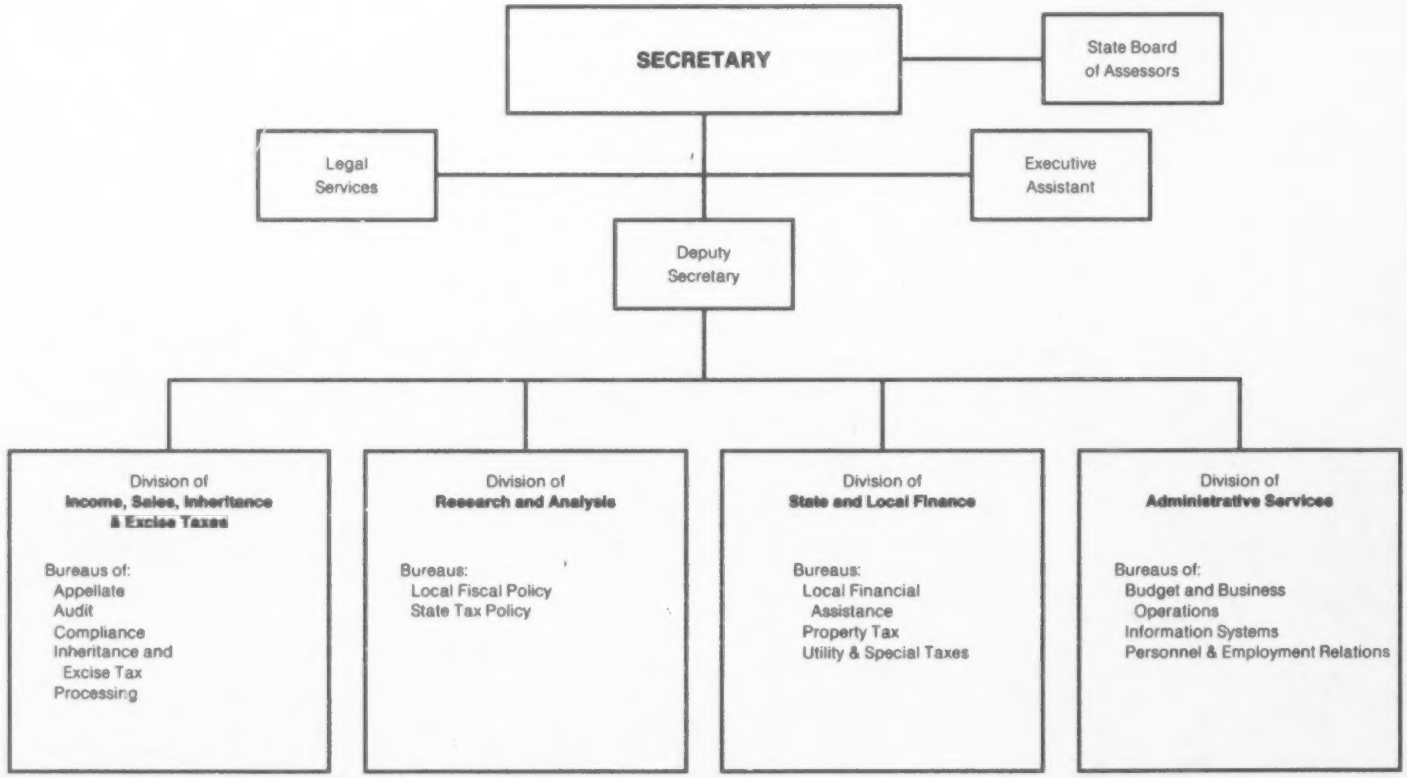
State and Local Finance Division: JOHN BILOTTI, *administrator,* 266-9758.

Local Financial Assistance Bureau: RALPH TAYLOR, *director,* 266-1657.

Property Tax Bureau: GLENN L. HOLMES, *director,* 266-1187.

Utility and Special Taxes Bureau: ROBERT STEFFES, *director,* 266-3964.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Badger Board
Investment and Local Impact Fund Board

Administrative Services Division: vacancy, *administrator,* 266-6466.

Budget and Business Operations Bureau: ROLAND BUDNAR, *director,* 266-3347.

Information Systems Bureau: SANDRA BURIE, *director,* 266-0218.

Personnel and Employment Relations Bureau: vacancy, *director,* 266-8875.

State Board of Assessors: CHARLES TURNER (chief, Assessment of Manufacturing Property Section, Department of Revenue), *chairperson;* ROBERT BEHLING, DENNIS BONK, BRIAN HANKE, RICHARD KLIMEK, STEVE LARRABEE, JAMES MURPHY, ROBERT VOSEN.

Mailing Address: State Education Building (GEF-3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison 53702; and 4638 University Avenue, Madison 53705.

Telephone: (608) 266-6466.

Publications: Biennial Report; Corporate Tax Climate: A Comparison of Sixteen States; Summary of Tax Exemption Devices; A Guide for Property Owners; Wisconsin Tax Bulletin (by subscription); and various brochures on specific issues.

Number of Employes: 1,203.10.

Total Budget 1985-87: $89,434,900.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.43.

History: Chapter 75, the executive branch reorganization act of 1967, renamed the Department of Taxation the Department of Revenue.

As the Department of Taxation, the agency was originally created by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939, but its antecedents go back to at least 1868, when the State Board of Assessments was established to perform the taxing functions of the state. The property tax was then the primary source of state tax revenue. Originally set up to consist of the secretary of state and the members of the state Senate, the board was reorganized in 1873 to consist of 3 constitutional officers. The 1899 Legislature provided for the office of Tax Commissioner to supervise the system of taxation throughout the state. This agency did not replace the Board of Assessment, but the 2 were coordinated when the tax commissioner was made a member and presiding officer of the board. In 1901, the tax commissioner and the 2 assistant commissioners became the State Board of Assessment, replacing altogether the former constitutional officers; while legislation enacted in 1905 combined the 2 agencies into a permanent Tax Commission of 3 members. This arrangement lasted until the commission was abolished by the 1939 Legislature, which replaced it with the Department of Taxation and the Board of Tax Appeals. Related functions of other state agencies were transferred to the Department of Taxation, for example, administration of the motor fuel tax (Chapter 337, Laws of 1943) and of the cigarette taxes, oil inspection, and antigambling law (Chapter 17, Laws of 1949).

The responsibility to perform audits of local governmental units (on request) was assigned to the Department of Taxation in 1939. In 1947, when a separate Department of State Audit was created, the municipal audit function was assigned to that new department. However, when the audit department was transferred to the Legislature in 1965, with the creation of the Legislative Audit Bureau, the municipal audit function was attached to the Department of Administration. The municipal audit function was returned to the Department of Revenue by Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, and finally abolished by legislative action in 1983.

To improve manufacturing property assessment techniques and to promote greater tax equity among manufacturing taxpayers, the department has assumed the responsibility of assessing all manufacturing property as provided in Chapter 90, Laws of 1973. The assessment of manufacturing property was previously performed by local assessors.

Chapter 75, the 1967 executive branch reorganization act, transferred the alcohol and tobacco enforcement function from the Department of Revenue to the Department of Justice. However, Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, returned this responsibility to the Department of Revenue.

Organization: The department is administered by the secretary of revenue, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate.

The department consists of 4 divisions under the direction of the secretary and the deputy secretary of revenue. The office of executive assistant to the secretary and the department's legal staff are attached to the secretary's office.

The State Board of Assessors is comprised of the chief of the Assessment of Manufacturing Property Section and such other department members as the secretary of revenue designates.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Revenue administers all state tax laws except the insurance premiums tax, prepares periodic estimates of state revenues and forecasts of state economic activity, determines equalized value of taxable property, assesses manufacturing property, assists local governments in their assessments of property and provides them with financial management assistance, administers local financial assistance programs, and helps formulate tax policy.

Unit Functions:

The *Legal Staff* provides legal counsel and opinions to the secretary, division administrators and staff, and drafts and reviews tax legislation and administrative rules. It also litigates all cases brought before the Tax Appeals Commission, represents the department in other nontax cases before administrative agencies, and coordinates litigation, appeals and requests for formal opinions on tax issues referred to the office of the Attorney General.

The *Income, Sales, Inheritance and Excise Tax Division* administers and collects taxes under the state income, sales, inheritance and excise tax laws. It also administers the Homestead Credit and Farmland Credit Programs.

The *Research and Analysis Division* provides overall economic and tax policy development and evaluation for the secretary of revenue, analyzes legislation, prepares revenue estimates, fiscal notes and statistical reports, and conducts research on tax and other revenue policy issues.

The *State and Local Finance Division* supervises administration of the general property tax by local units of government, establishes equalized value for all local units of government, provides financial management assistance to local units of government, assesses all property of manufacturing establishments and administers the state utility tax. It also administers the state shared revenue and tax credit programs and the general purpose financial reporting requirements for counties and municipalities.

Seven regional Property Equalization District Offices have been established.

The *Administrative Services Division* establishes policies and procedures relating to the human and financial resources of the department. It provides centralized support services in the areas of personnel, employe development, data processing, fiscal management, budget and management analysis, procurement, and other management services.

Interagency Relationships: The department's responsibilities place it in frequent contact with other state departments, local units of government, revenue and related agencies in other states, and federal agencies.

INDEPENDENT BOARDS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

BADGER BOARD

Badger Board: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, BRUNO MAUER (secretary of development), CARROLL D. BESADNY (secretary of natural resources), KAREN A. CASE (secretary of revenue); DONALD J. HANAWAY (Attorney General), DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE (Secretary of State), CHARLES P. SMITH (State Treasurer) — (Board of Commissioners of Public Lands).

Statutory Reference: Section 15.435 (2).

History: The board was created by Chapter 86, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The board is comprised of *ex officio* members. It is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board administers the Badger Fund, to which is transferred a maximum of 40 percent of the net proceeds tax on metallic mineral mining, or that portion of the net proceeds tax not distributed to eligible communities under Sec. 70.395 (1) (a), Stats. Any excess over $20 million in the Investment and Local Impact Fund is also transferred to the Badger Fund. Fifty percent of the interest from the moneys in the fund shall be granted to municipalities and counties that apply for capital costs of recreational facilities. The board promulgates rules establishing the criteria under which such grants may be made. Fifty percent of the interest on moneys in the fund are allotted to educational aids.

INVESTMENT AND LOCAL IMPACT FUND BOARD

Investment and Local Impact Fund Board: PAUL KNUTH (public member), *chairperson;* BRUNO MAUER (secretary of development), KAREN A. CASE (secretary of revenue); KEN AUBOL (nominated by League of Wisconsin Municipalities), DAVID CAMPBELL (nominated by Wisconsin Towns Association), RICHARD MCKNIGHT and MARY L. WIRTH (nominated by Wisconsin Counties Association), GENE AHLBORN (nominated by Wisconsin Association of School Boards), DEBRA VAN ZILE (nominated by Great Lakes Inter-tribal Council), PETER J. DAVISON, LAURENCE LEWIS (public members appointed by Governor).

Executive Secretary: FRANCES E. KEALLY.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8933, Madison 53708; location: State Education Building (GEF-3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-7235.

Publications: The Mining Investment and Local Impact Fund Board: An Overview; The Local Impact Committee: Some Organizational and Programming Ideas; Wisconsin's Mining Impact Board. How Does It Compare With Similar Programs In Other States?; Guidance For The Use and Management of Mining Impact Funds.

Number of Employes: 1.50.

Total Budget 1985-87: $125,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 15.435.

History: The Investment and Local Impact Fund Board was created by Chapter 31, Laws of 1977, to assist local governments in alleviating metallic mining impacts. The creation of the board was part of a comprehensive set of laws to address metallic mineral development. Changes in local government funding and board structure were made through Chapter 86, Laws of 1981.

Organization: The board is composed of the secretaries of revenue and development (or their designees), 3 public members, 2 municipal officials, 2 county officials, one school board member, and one Native American appointed by the governor for staggered 4-year terms. Of the 5 local officials, one of the municipal official members shall be recommended by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities and the other by the Wisconsin Towns Association; the school board member shall be recommended by the Wisconsin Association of School Boards; the 2 county official members shall be recommended by the Wisconsin Counties Association; the Native American member shall be recommended by the Great Lakes Inter-tribal Council and must reside in a municipality where a metallic mineral ore body is located. One local official shall reside in a county or school district, or an adjacent county or school district, where metallic minerals are extracted. One local official must reside in a county or school district, or adjacent county or school district, where metallic mineral development is occurring. Of the 3 public members, one shall be recommended by the town boards in towns in which a metalliferous mineral ore body is known to exist. One member must reside in a town where a metalliferous mineral ore body is located, and another must reside in a county, or an adjacent county, where metallic mineral development is occurring.

An executive secretary is appointed in the classified service by the board. The board is attached to the department for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Agency Responsibility: The board exercises jurisdiction over the Investment and Local Impact Fund, which was created to provide funds to municipalities to alleviate the costs associated with social, educational, environmental and economic impacts of metailiferous mineral mining incurred prior to, during and after the extraction of minerals. The board certifies to the Department of Administration the amount of funds to be distributed to municipalities from specific taxes collected from the metallic mining industry.

Office of the SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary of State: DOUGLAS LA FOLLETTE, 266-5801.

Administrative Assistants: KARI ASMUS, DONNA MANLY, 266-5801.

Operations Manager: PAUL HANKES, 266-1437.

General Counsel: JONATHAN BECKER, 266-0182.

Administrative Services Division: vacancy.

Corporations Counsel: HAROLD GROTHMAN, 266-0181.

Corporations Division: ROBERT J. RITGER, *administrator,* 266-3590.

Government Records Division: MARJORIE ULMAN ROBB, *administrator,* 266-5503.

Uniform Commercial Code Division: BETTY DONNELLY, *administrator,* 266-3087.

Uniform Commercial Code Statewide Lien System Council: 7 members (one ex officio and 6 appointed by the secretary of state according to a statutory formula).

Mailing Addresses: Corporations Division, P.O. Box 7846, Madison 53707; Government Records Division, P.O. Box 7848, Madison 53707; UCC Division, P.O. Box 7847, Madison 53707; location: Room 271, State Industry and Labor Building (GEF-1), 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: See administrative staff numbers.

Publications: Session Laws and Acts, 1985 editions ($34.30); Proposed Constitutional Amendments; Business Corporation Law ($2.50); Non-Stock Corporation Law ($1.50); Limited Partnership Law; Lobby Law Opinions of the Secretary of State; Lobbying Manual; and Corporation, Cooperative, Limited Partnership, Notary, Lobbying, and Trademark/Trade Name Forms.

Number of Employes: 43.50.

Total Budget 1985-87: $4,424,800.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, and 2, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Subchapter III of Chapter 14, Statutes.

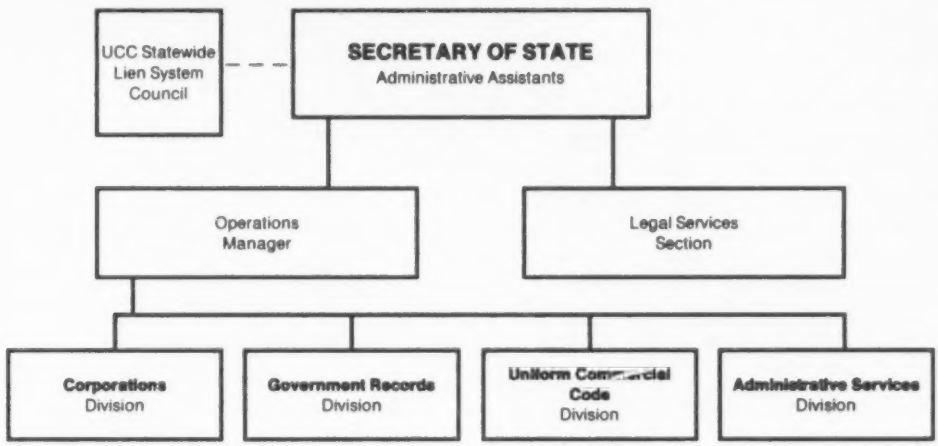
History: The position of secretary of state was created by the Wisconsin Constitution, Art. VI, Secs. 1 and 2. When the Territory of Wisconsin was organized by an act of Congress in 1836, the act provided for a secretary of the territory to be appointed by the president. This was the forerunner of the secretary of state. During the Constitutional Conventions of 1846-48, the delegates determined that the secretary of state would be a constitutional officer. The constitution requires the secretary of state to maintain the official acts of the legislature and the governor; and to keep the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin and affix it to all official acts of the governor. By Chapter 276, Laws of 1969 (effective December 28, 1969), the Legislature established that the secretary of state would head an office created under statute Section 14.36, and has subsequently assigned the office many additional responsibilities.

A 7-member Uniform Commercial Code Statewide Lien System Council was created in the office by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29.

Organization: The Office of the Secretary of State is headed by an elected secretary of state. From the beginning of statehood until 1970, the secretary of state was elected in the general election in the even-numbered years for a term of 2 years. Under a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967 and effective since the 1970 election, the secretary of state is elected to serve a 4-year term.

The Office of the Secretary of State is organized into 3 program divisions: the Corporations Division, the Government Records Division, and the Uniform Commercial Code Division. These program divisions are supported by the Administrative Services Division and the Legal Services Section.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE



SECRETARY OF STATE

Agency Responsibility: Under the direction of the secretary of state, the Office of the Secretary of State provides many services critical to Wisconsin's business, legal and financial communities; other state agencies; and the general public. These services include: incorporating Wisconsin businesses and non-stock corporations, forming cooperatives and limited partnerships, qualifying foreign corporations and limited partnerships to transact business within the state, examining and filing annual reports of domestic and foreign corporations, maintaining and certifying Uniform Commercial Code documents (records of business indebtedness), issuing notary public commissions, issuing notary authentications and apostilles, registering tradenames and trademarks, regulating the activities of lobbyists and their employers, and recording annexations and charter ordinances of villages and cities. The secretary of state also serves on the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands and the Badger Board.

Unit Functions:

The *Secretary of State* directs and supervises the administrative assistants, operations manager and other staff in the successful completion of all program responsibilities assigned to the office.

The *Corporations Division* administers the program responsibilities assigned primarily under statute Chapters 179, 180, 181 and 185. The division staff examines and files charter documents to form domestic business, service, statutory close, and domestic nonstock corporations; cooperatives, and limited partnerships; qualifies foreign business corporations; registers foreign limited partnerships; examines and files documents amending charter documents of domestic corporations, foreign corporations, and limited partnerships; examines and files documents effecting

On June 12, 1986, then Governor Anthony Earl signed May Special Session SB 7 (1985 WisAct 338) which enabled the Office of the Secretary of State to expedite the processing of documents for the business community of Wisconsin (photo courtesy of Office of Secretary of State).

mergers, consolidations, and dissolutions; and examines and files annual reports for foreign and domestic corporations and cooperatives. The division staff also prepares certified copies of the records in its custody, issues certificates relating to the status of organizations, and responds to corporations-related inquiries.

The *Government Records Division* administers program responsibilities set forth in approximately 140 sections of the Wisconsin Statutes, including: issuing notary public commissions; registering tradenames and trademarks; regulating lobbying activities; publishing legislative acts; recording official acts of the legislature and the governor; filing oaths of office; filing deeds for state lands and buildings; issuing notary authentications and apostilles; and recording railroad transactions, annexations, and charter ordinances of villages and cities.

The *Uniform Commercial Code Division*, under statute Chapter 409, examines and files statements of business indebtedness, provides searches of the records upon oral or written requests, maintains a file of the indebtedness statements, and responds to UCC-related inquiries concerning UCC documents. The division also files amendments, continuations, assignments, terminations, and releases of original financing statements, and provides certified copies of all UCC documents.

The *Administrative Services Division* maintains revenue and expenditure accounting systems and provides all other administrative support for the agency.

The *Legal Services Section* provides legal assistance for all program responsibilities of the agency.

The *Uniform Commercial Code Statewide Lien System Council* advises the secretary of state on the UCC statewide lien system.

Interagency Relationships: The Office of the Secretary of State works with county and municipal officials, private enterprises, and individuals to accomplish required filings. The office also

coordinates activities with various state agencies to record official acts of the legislature and the governor, forwarding appropriate information to the Department of Military Affairs; provides corporate information to a wide variety of state agencies; prepares deed information for the Departments of Transportation, Development, Public Instruction, Administration, and Revenue; coordinates the publication of state laws with the Legislative Reference Bureau; and reports lobbying information to the Legislature. The secretary also serves on the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands and is a member of the Badger Board.

Office of the STATE TREASURER

State Treasurer: CHARLES P. SMITH.

Assistant Treasurer: PETER J. NELSON.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7871, Madison 53707; location: Room 134, State Education Building (GEF-3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-3711.

Publications: Daily, Monthly and Biennial Reports of the Financial Condition of the State; Quarterly Report on Local Government Pooled Investment Fund.

Number of Employes: 14.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $1,152,500.

Statutory Reference: Article VI, Sections 1, 1n and 3, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Subchapter IV of Chapter 14, Statutes.

History: The state treasurer is one of the constitutional officers of the state. An elected state treasurer was included in both the abortive 1846 Constitution and in the Constitution as finally adopted in 1848 (Article VI, Section 1). The territorial treasurer, an office created in 1839, had been appointed by the governor, but the state constitutional provision made the office elective.

Organization: From statehood through 1968, the state treasurer was elected in the general election held in November of each even-numbered year for a term of 2 years. Because of a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967 (effective with the 1970 election), however, the state treasurer is now elected to a 4-year term. The constitution provides that the duties of the office are to be prescribed by law. The assistant treasurer is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the state treasurer.

Agency Responsibility: The state treasurer is responsible for the custody and disbursement of state moneys, the custody and care of securities representing the investments of the various state funds, as well as securities and money deposited with the state under statutory requirements. The treasurer also acts as registrar for all general obligation bonds and maintains detailed records for all bonds authorized, issued, and redeemed; serves as treasurer of the State Investment Board, the University Trust Fund, and state retirement funds; and serves as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands, State Board of Canvassers, State Historical Society, Bond Advisory Committee to the Building Commission, and the State Depository Selection Board.

Unit Functions:

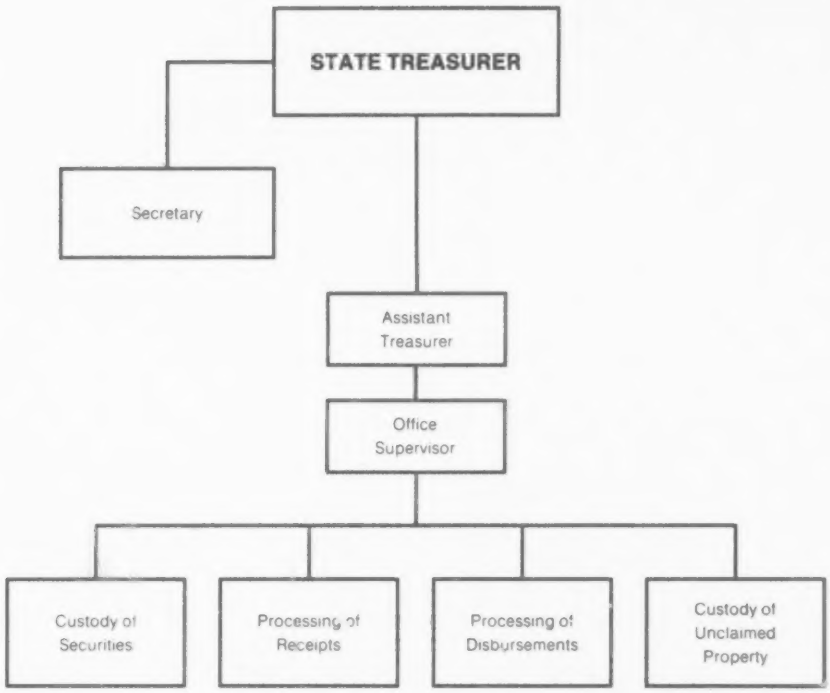
Disbursements: The treasurer processes, records and issues the disbursements of the state.

Receipts: The treasurer receives, processes and records the receipts of the state and maintains records on the Local Government Pooled Investment Fund.

Securities: The treasurer has custody of securities, bonds and deposits.

Unclaimed Property: The treasurer receives and maintains custody and records for all property received under the provisions of the uniform unclaimed property act and general escheat laws. The treasurer reviews, and, if necessary, audits, business and corporate records to assure compliance with unclaimed property statutes.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER



STATE TREASURER

Interagency Relationships: In relation to the receipt and disbursement of state funds, the Office of the State Treasurer performs a service for all state agencies. The state treasurer makes a daily determination for the Investment Board as to funds available for investment purposes. The state treasurer quarterly collects probate fees and monthly collects fines, forfeitures, penalty assessments and court fees. The office makes annual settlement with the county treasurers of taxes and other fees due the state. The state treasurer annually collects (from municipal and school district treasurers) principal and interest due on loans made to the municipalities by the Land Commission. The state treasurer administers and maintains required records on the Local Government Pooled Investment Fund.

STATE AUTHORITIES

Authorities are bodies public and corporate created for specific purposes and are authorized to issue bonds.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AUTHORITY

Board of Directors: REPRESENTATIVE DISMAS BECKER (Assembly majority member), *chairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE STAN GRUSZYNSKI, *vice chairperson;* PHYLLIS SCHIEFFER, *secretary;* ROSALIE TRYON, *treasurer;* EDITH BORDEN (designee of secretary of development); SENATOR GARY GEORGE (Senate majority member), SENATOR TIMOTHY WEEDEN (Senate minority member), REPRESENTATIVE DUWAYNE JOHNSRUD (Assembly minority member); VICKI ACKLEY, MARIANNE DRYER, LUCIO FUENTEZ, SNOW MITCHELL, JR., vacancy.

Executive Director: THOMAS G. KRAJEWSKI.

Administrative Director: NANCY BORNSTEIN.

Mailing Address: Suite 312, 14 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703; field offices: Green Bay, Milwaukee, Racine.

Telephone: (608) 266-0590.

Number of Employes: 13 (not state funded).

Total Budget 1987-89: $900,000 (not state funded).

Statutory Reference: Section 233.03.

History: The Community Development Finance Authority was created by Chapter 371, Laws of 1981. Principal program operations of the authority began in October 1982.

Organization: The Community Development Finance Authority is a public body corporate and politic organized as a nonprofit corporation. The corporation's board of directors is comprised of 13 members, consisting of 8 public members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered 5-year terms, the secretary of the Department of Development or a designee, and 2 senators and 2 representatives representing the majority and minority parties in each house and appointed as are standing committees. Four public members shall represent community development corporations, one shall represent organized labor, one shall represent small business, one shall represent employment training programs, and one shall represent private financial institutions.

The governor appoints the executive director of the authority to serve a 2-year term. The executive director and other staff members are employed outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: The Community Development Finance Authority was established to provide organizational development, economic planning, and business development technical assistance to community development corporations and Indian tribes in Wisconsin's distressed areas in order to facilitate the process of economic growth and development. The authority has created a community development finance company, Wisconsin Community Capital (WCC), for the purpose of investing funds in community economic development ventures. In carrying out this objective, the authority and WCC are receiving contributions and investments from corporations and individuals.

Interagency relationships: The authority works with all levels of government, specifically including the Department of Development, private corporations, and community development corporations, Indian tribes, and community-based women's organizations.

HEALTH FACILITIES AUTHORITY

Members: JAMES J. SEXTON, *chairperson;* JOY LESSARD MOY, *vice chairperson;* KITTY K. BRENNAN, PAUL L. BROWN, ROBERT E. DURKIN, STEWART W. LAIRD, SISTER MARY CHARLES RYDZEWSKI.

Executive Director: LAWRENCE R. NINES.

Mailing Address: Suite 140, 18000 West Sarah Lane, Brookfield 53005.

Telephone: (414) 792-0466.

Statutory Reference: Section 231.02.

History: The Health Facilities Authority was created by Chapter 304, Laws of 1973. Principal program operations of the authority began in September 1979 following a favorable decision as to the constitutionality of its enabling legislation on June 29, 1979, by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *State ex. rel. Wisconsin Health Facilities Authority v. Lindner,* 91 Wis. 2d 145, 280 N.W. 2d 773 (1979). The authority's first debt was issued in December 1979.

Organization: The Health Facilities Authority is a public body politic and corporate comprising 7 members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for staggered 7-year terms. Not more than 4 may be members of the same political party. Annually the governor appoints a member as chairperson and the authority elects one member as vice chairperson.

The executive director and other staff members are employed outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: The Health Facilities Authority was established to provide assistance and alternative methods of financing to health institutions to aid them in financing projects which provide needed health services consistent with the state's health plan. To support this intent, the authority is empowered to issue revenue bonds on behalf of participating health institutions; the interest on which is exempt from federal income taxation. The result is interest rates below those available through conventional financing sources.

The authority may issue bonds to finance any project that has received approval from the Department of Health and Social Services under Ch. 150, Wis. Stats. ("Regulation of Health Services"). It can also finance projects which are reviewable under statute Ch. 150, but are below the threshhold of reviewability. In addition, the authority may also issue bonds to refinance outstanding debt of any health facility if that refinancing will result in a reduction in the health facility's rates below the rates which would have otherwise prevailed.

Bonds are sold to institutional lenders in "private placement" transactions and to individual and institutional investors in "public offerings". Bond sale proceeds are loaned by the authority to the health care institution or project sponsor. No state or other public funds are used. Additional benefits and economies are gained when the authority does health care system financings or pooled loan programs which are utilized by multiple borrowers.

A "project" is a specific health facility work or improvement to be refinanced, acquired, constructed, enlarged, remodeled, renovated, improved, furnished or equipped, or any combination thereof, by the authority. The authority has the power, among other things, to collect rents and revenues for the services furnished by the project, and establish rules for the use of a project. It may designate a participating health facility as its agent for various purposes.

The bonds and notes of the authority are limited obligations of the authority alone and not a debt, liability or moral obligation of the State of Wisconsin. The authority receives no appropriations from the state. It imposes fees and charges on participating health institutions for its various programs to sustain its operations.

HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Members: JERRY M. HIEGEL, *chairperson;* MARJORIE KINNEY, *vice chairperson;* JAMES T. SYKES, *secretary;* DONALD W. SEAHOLM, *treasurer;* SENATOR JOHN R. PLEWA (Senate majority member), SENATOR RICHARD T. KREUL (Senate minority member), REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT FERGUS (Assembly majority member), REPRESENTATIVE E. JAMES LADWIG (Assembly minority member); BRUNO J. MAUER (secretary of development); JAMES HILL, WAYNE R. PETERS.

Executive Director: RICHARD J. LONGABAUGH.

Director of Administrative Services: GWEN TORKELSON.
Senior Staff Counsel: ANN WENZEL.
Chief Financial Officer: MARY ANDERSON.
Manager of Financial Operations: ROY WESTLUND.
Manager of Loan Services: ANN EAVES.
Director of Marketing: LEE MARTINSON.
Acting Director of Housing: MARCH SCHWEITZER.
Manager of Management Services: JERRY COOK.
Manager of Architectural Services: JEROME WALKOWSKI.
Manager of Development Services: JOLENE BIRKELO.
Grants Administrator: MARTIN E. EVANSON.
Director of Economic Development: MARCH SCHWEITZER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1728, Madison 53701-1728; location: Suite 500, One South Pinckney Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-7884.

Publications: Inventory of Federally Assisted Rental Housing — State of Wisconsin; Annual Report; Wisconsin Housing Authorities Directory, 1986; WHEDA Occupancy Handbook; WHEDA Grounds Maintenance Guide; Dividends for Wisconsin, 1986, Part II.

Number of Employes: 112.00 (none state funded).

Statutory Reference: Section 234.02.

History: The Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) was created as the Housing Finance Authority by Chapter 287, Laws of 1971. Principal program operations of the authority began in July 1973 following a favorable decision as to the constitutionality of its enabling legislation on June 29, 1973 by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in *State Ex. Rel. Warren v. Nusbaum,* 59 Wis. 2d 391, 208 N.W. 2d 780 (1973). The authority's first debt issuance occurred in March 1974. In 1983, legislation was enacted (WisAct 81) which broadened the authority's mission to include financing for economic development projects. The name was changed to the Housing and Economic Development Authority to reflect the increased scope. In 1985, the authority's mission was again expanded to include the insuring and subsidizing of farm operating loans (WisActs 9 and 153).

Organization: WHEDA is a public body corporate and politic consisting of 11 members: 6 public members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate for staggered 4-year terms; the secretary of development or a designee; and 2 senators and 2 representatives to the Assembly appointed as are the members of standing committees. The governor appoints a public member as chairperson of the authority for a one-year term. The authority elects a vice chairperson, secretary and treasurer. An executive director is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a 2-year term.

The executive director and other staff members are employed by the authority outside the state civil service system.

Agency Responsibility: WHEDA was established 1) to help alleviate the housing shortage for low- and moderate-income persons and families, and 2) to provide financing for business development loans and export sales of Wisconsin products. To carry out its housing objective, the authority provides rehabilitation, construction and long-term mortgage loans to eligible individuals and to sponsors of housing projects for persons and families of low and moderate income. It is the intention of the Legislature that the authority focus on those not effectively served by the

private sector. The authority finances its various housing programs through the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds and notes. These notes and bonds are not a debt of the State of Wisconsin.

Since 1979, the authority has issued $64,989,850 of its revenue bonds to finance housing rehabilitation loans to be made under the State Housing and Neighborhood Conservation Program (HNCP), which is administered by the authority. Since 1981, the authority has contributed $5,940,256 of program revenues to subsidize the bond issues sold.

Since 1982, the authority has issued $813,451,200 in bonds, subsidized with an authority contribution of $26,812,364 to finance the Home Ownership Mortgage (HOME) Loan Program.

To carry out its economic development objectives, the authority is authorized to issue bonds to finance business development loans. It is the intention of the Legislature that the authority focus on maintaining and creating jobs and fostering economic growth in the state.

In 1983, WHEDA established a companion organization known as the WHEDA Foundation, Inc., (WHEDAF). This organization is responsible for receiving and administering housing grant funds on behalf of WHEDA. Since 1984, WHEDAF has made available $3,218,736 for grants to nonprofit organizations for housing projects which benefit low- and moderate-income families and elderly, frail elderly, disabled persons, or persons in crisis.

The authority receives no appropriations from the state for its housing and economic development programs. Fees and other charges for its various programs sustain its operations. A 1985 law authorized the authority to guarantee and subsidize farm loans for planting or harvesting crops in 1985. For this purpose, $11 million was appropriated. In 1986, the program was extended and given a new authorization to guarantee up to $22 million in agricultural production loans on the state's behalf. In 1987, the program was again re-authorized with up to $20 million.

Through Demonstration of Energy Efficient Rehabilitation (DEER) Program rehabilitation loans, WHEDA seeks to preserve interesting architectural features while providing energy efficient improvements to older one- and two-family homes (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority).

Interagency Relationships: In 1974 and 1975, the authority issued $61,945,000 of its revenue bonds to finance 2,024 residential mortgage loans to eligible veterans under the Veterans Housing Loan Program, administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs. In 1981, the authority entered into a Mortgage Purchase and Sale Agreement with the Department of Veterans Affairs to commit $5,556,000 of authority funds to make possible the State of Wisconsin Mortgage Revenue Bonds, Series 1981, the proceeds of which finance veterans housing.

In 1983, bonding authority for the Community Housing Alternatives Program (CHAP) was transferred from the Health Facilities Authority to the authority. The program is administered by the authority in conjunction with the Department of Health and Social Services.

The authority in 1983 also received authorization to issue bonds to finance an economic development program. The loans in this program are subject to certification by the Department of Development.

The authority is contract administrator for Section 8 rental housing assistance payment funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Currently, the authority receives and allocates $44,953,411 in annual Section 8 funding to support 11,834 units statewide. The authority has also assisted HUD by financing an additional 2,594 units during a time when funds were not available from other areas. HUD administers these units financed by the authority. In providing low-income housing to Wisconsin residents, approximately $55 million in annual subsidies have been used. These funds ensure that income-eligible tenants will pay no more than 30 percent of their income for rent.

The authority coordinates statewide subsidized housing production with both the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Farmers Home Administration.

NONPROFIT CORPORATION

The following public body corporate and politic was created as a nonprofit corporation for one specific purpose. Members of its board of directors are appointed by the governor.

BRADLEY CENTER SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION

Board of Directors: 9 members appointed by the governor (not yet activated).

Statutory Reference: Section 232.03.

History: The Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation (BCSEC) was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 26.

Organization: The BCSEC is a nonprofit corporation under the direction of a 9-member board of directors appointed by the governor to staggered 7-year terms. Three of the appointed board members are nominated by the Bradley Family Foundation, Inc. The remaining 6 board members are nominated by the governor and appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate. Three of the governor's nominees must have had executive and managerial business experience. No member may be an elected public official. A chairperson is annually elected by the board.

Functions: The BCSEC was created to receive as a gift from the Bradley Center Corporation (a private, nonprofit corporation) the donation of a sports and entertainment facility located in Milwaukee county to be known as the "Bradley Center", and to own and operate the center for the economic and recreational benefit of the citizens of Wisconsin. The corporation may not divest itself of the center, nor may it dissolve unless the legislature enacts a law ordering its dissolution. If dissolved, all of its assets are the property of the state. Neither the state nor any political subdivision is liable for any debt or obligation of the corporation.

The law provides a property tax exemption for the center corporation and states the legislature's intent that it also be exempted from state income, sales, use and franchise taxes. It also exempts the corporation from most open records and open meeting laws applicable to state agencies. The board must annually submit an audited financial statement to the governor and the legislature.

TEMPORARY STATUTORY AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by state law for a temporary purpose and are intended to terminate on the completion of their assignment.

SPECIAL SITE REVIEW COMMITTEE

Members: JOHN BECKET, JR., HUBERT BRAUN, MARILYNN DITTLOF, RON KITTEL, LESTER WALD (appointed by Governor).

Statutory Reference: 1987 Wisconsin Act 5, SEC. 20 (2)

History: The Special Site Review Committee, pertaining to the new correctional institution the Department of Health and Social Services is to establish at the St. Bonaventure site located in the village of Sturtevant in Racine County (between CTH "H" on the West and 90th street on the East), was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 5.

Organization: The committee is comprised of 5 members who are appointed by the governor and serve at the governor's pleasure. Senate confirmation is not required. At least 3 of the 5-member committee must live in the surrounding community in which the institution is to be placed.

Functions: The committee is directed to advise the Department of Health and Social Services on community concerns relating to the establishment of the correctional institution in Sturtevant, including such matters as planning, design, construction and state reimbursement for municipal services provided to the facility. It may also make recommendations to the governor, the Department of Administration or any other state agency involved in activities relating to the institution.

The committee is to be abolished by the governor after construction of the institution is completed.

UNIFORM CAPITAL RECOVERY STUDY COMMITTEE

Members: WILLIAM P. CHAPMAN (appointed by Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MMSD)), *chairperson;* JAMES T. COLLINS (appointed by Joint Organization for Better Sewers (JOBS) — a group representing business and tax exempt organizations), WILLIAM J. MIELKE (appointed by Fair Liquidation of Waste (FLOW) — a group of suburban communities outside of MMSD's boundaries).

Statutory Reference: 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, SEC. 3056 (8).

History: The Uniform Capital Recovery Study Committee, pertaining to the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 (the budget).

Organization: Each of the following appointed one member of the 3-member committee: 1) the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, 2) an appointment board composed of the chief elected official of each city or village served by the district but not within the district's boundaries, and 3) an organization composed of business and tax exempt organizations to be determined by the district. The district, mandated to supply the necessary funds and facilities, provided $50,000 to support the study.

Functions: The committee was directed to review the present method of capital cost recovery of the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District's water pollution abatement program, along with any alternative methods determined by the committee, and to report its recommendations to the district and to the Legislature. A "Report and Recommendations on the Method of Financing the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District's Water Pollution Abatement Program, October 10, 1986" concluded that the existing ad valorem method of capital cost recovery was appropriate for the greater Milwaukee area.

REGIONAL AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by state law to function in one specific area of the state, usually an area comprising more than one county. Some or all of the members of these commissions are appointed by the governor.

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS

Under statute Section 66.945, which was created by Chapter 466, Laws of 1955, the governor, or an official or state agency designated by him, is authorized to create a regional planning commission upon petition of the governing body of a local government unit and the holding of a public hearing on such petition. If the governor finds a need for such a commission and the governing bodies of local units within the proposed region which include over 50 percent of the population and equalized assessed valuation of the region consent, he may create it by order and designate the area and boundaries of its jurisdiction.

When created, a regional planning commission may conduct research studies; make plans for the physical, social and economic development of the region, and adopt such plans as its official recommendation for the region's development; advise local government units on regional planning problems; and act as a coordinating agency for programs of such local units. It is required to adopt a master plan for the physical development of the region.

Membership of a regional planning commission which includes a first class city consists of a member appointed by the county board of each participating county; 2 members appointed by the governor from each participating county, one of whom must be nominated by the county board; and the secretary of development or his designee as nonvoting member.

In regions without a city of the first class, membership is in accordance with resolutions adopted by the governing bodies of a majority of the local units in the region with at least half the population of the region. In the absence of the approval of such local units, the membership is the same as for regions with first class cities if the region lies in more than one county; if the region is entirely within one county, the commission shall consist of 3 members appointed by the county board, 3 members appointed by the governing body of each city of 20,000 or more population (if there are none, the governor appoints one from each city of 5,000 or more population), and 3 at-large members appointed by the governor.

When membership has been determined by resolution of the majority of local units in the region, such resolution also sets the length of members' terms; otherwise, terms are for 6 years.

Chapter 225, Laws of 1971, provided that territory within a regional planning commission comprising one county or less may be included in the creation of a multicounty regional planning commission, but the existing commission must then adopt a name other than "regional planning commission".

The following regional planning commissions are currently in existence.

Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission

Members: PAUL J. WOLSKE (Kewaunee County), *chairperson;* NICK STRICKER (Florence County), *vice chairperson;* NORMAN STEGMANN (Door County), *secretary-treasurer;* CECIL DEPEAU, SAM HALLOIN, SARAH THULEN (Brown County); CLIFFORD DELORIT, GEORGE EVENSON (Door County); EDWIN KELLEY, JOHN ZOELLER (Florence County); RUFUS ENTRINGER, CLARENCE IHLENFELDT (Kewaunee County); ANTHONY V. DUFEK, STEPHEN NENONEN, DONALD REHBEIN (Manitowoc County); MARY JENNY, CHERYL MAXWELL, LAWRENCE THEISEN (Marinette County); ALVIN BOHN, RALPH HELLER, LAURENCE RUPIPER (Oconto County); JAMES GILLIGAN, RICHARD SCHNEIDER, DIRK ZYLMAN (Sheboygan County).

Executive Director: RALPH M. BERGMAN.

Mailing Address: Suite 450, Wood Hall, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, Green Bay 54301-7001.

Telephone: (414) 465-2135.

Region: Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto and Sheboygan Counties.

Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Members: PETER NELSON, *chairperson;* JAN SCHUR, *vice chairperson;* FRANK DRESEN, *secretary;* ROBERT BALLWEG, *treasurer;* NORMAN ARENDT, FRED ARNOLD, MICHAEL BLASKA, OLE GYLAND, JR., ROBERTA LEIDNER, RODERICK MATTHEWS, MARY KAY RYAN.

Executive Committee: PETER NELSON, *chairperson;* FRED ARNOLD, ROBERT BALLWEG, FRANK DRESEN, JAN SCHUR.

Executive Director: CHARLES MONTEMAYOR.

Mailing Address: Room 523, City-County Building, Madison 53709.

Telephone: (608) 266-4137.

Region: Dane County.

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: PAUL STEVENSON (Winnebago County), *chairperson;* LORAN FRAZIER (Waupaca County), *vice chairperson;* ALVIN OTT, JR., WILMA SPRINGER, CLARENCE WOLF (Calumet County); LAWRENCE GOHLKE, DOROTHY HARTWIG, TOM MCDOWELL (Marquette County); HARLEY LYONS, JOHN TELLER, JR. (Menominee County); ERVIN CONRADT, DOROTHY JOHNSON, BETTY SANDERS, JOHN SCHREITER, GEORGE SCHROEDER (Outagamie County); HARRY BAUMAN, FRANK BUETTNER, ROBERT MONTOUR (Shawano County); DELAYNE GREEN, ROY

NOTTLESON (Waupaca County); HARLOWE LONG, GEORGE SORENSON (Waushara County); MARIGEN CARPENTER, FLOYD CHAPIN, THOM CISKE, RALPH NIELSEN (Winnebago County).

Executive Director: KENNETH J. THEINE.

Mailing Address: 132 Main Street, Menasha 54952.

Telephone: (414) 729-4770.

Publications: *Evaluating Retail Activity in Small Cities,* July 1983; *Funding Transit in the Oshkosh Area,* January 1984; *The Fox River Locks: An Assessment of Present and Future Economic Impacts,* April 1984; *Local Bridges: Determining Replacement Priorities,* June 1984; *Shawano County Elderly and Handicapped Transportation Coordination Study,* December 1984; *Computer Documentation: Transit Ridership Statistics,* December 1984; *Rural Transportation Plans and Programs,* January 1985; *Sewerage Service Area Plan,* January 1985; *Independent Variables Forecasts: Fox Cities Highway Network Plan,* April 1985; *Overall Economic Development Program Update,* April 1985; *Population Projections for Communities in East Central Wisconsin,* April 1985; *Shawano County Outdoor Recreation Plan,* September 1985; *Marquette County Elderly and Handicapped Transportation Coordination Study,* October 1985; *Fox Cities Transit Development Program Update,* January 1986; *A Program for Estimating Local Road Improvement Needs,* April 1986; *Waushara County Access Control Plan,* September 1986; *Fox Cities Highway Network Plan,* April 1986; *Calumet County Elderly and Handicapped Transportation Plan,* December 1986; *Transportation Improvement Program for the Appleton and Oshkosh Urbanized Areas — 1987,* January 1987; *Overall Economic Development Program — 1986 Annual Report,* March 1987.

Region: Calumet, Fond du Lac (not participating), Green Lake (not participating), Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago Counties.

Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission

Members: EARL RYDER (Trempealeau County), *chairperson;* VIRGIL BUTTERIS (Crawford County), *vice chairperson;* LAURENCE WEBER (Pierce County), *secretary-treasurer;* DUANE BAERTSCH, OTTO BOLLINGER, BLANCHE SCHNEIDER (Buffalo County); PHILIP DOLL, CHERYL MADER (Crawford County); LOUIS PERRY, DARYL ROSE, IRVIN SCHNICK (Jackson County); MAUREEN KINNEY, SALLY OSWALT, CHARLES PIERCE (La Crosse County); BABETTE RICE, LOUIS SCHLAVER, LOUIS TEPLY (Monroe County); JOHN BUCHHOLTZ, TONY POLZER, MARY TRETTIN (Pepin County); ROY FINLEY, EARL GILSON (Pierce County); ALVIN HOGDEN, JOHN WALEK (Trempealeau County); TIMOTHY GILLESPIE, GEORGE NETTUM, JACK ROBINSON (Vernon County).

Executive Director: GREGORY D. FLOGSTAD.

Mailing Address: Room 110, Courthouse, 400 North Fourth Street, La Crosse 54601-3227.

Telephone: (608) 785-9396.

Region: Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties.

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: ERHARD HUETTL (Forest County), *chairperson;* VIRGINIA HEINEMANN (Marathon County), *vice chairperson;* ERNEST A. JOHNSON (Vilas County), *secretary-treasurer;* HELEN JACOBSON, DONALD KLINE (Forest County); vacancy (Juneau County); FRANK JONES, CLARA KALKOFEN, WINNIE LARSEN (Langlade County); NEIL LEMAY, ERWIN LEVERENZ, FRANCIS SEROOGY (Lincoln County); JOHN KANNENBERG, BETTYE NALL (Marathon County); MAUREEN KORF, RICHARD PHELAN, WERNER SELZ (Oneida County); BEN GUTHRIE, CHARLES MARQUARDT (Vilas County); CARL GUELCHER, MAURICE MATHEWS, ANN ROWLAND (Wood County).

Executive Director: ARNO WM. HAERING, JR.

Executive Secretary: MARY M. RADKE.

Mailing Address: 407 Grant Street, Wausau 54401.

Telephone: (715) 845-4208.

Region: Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas and Wood Counties.

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Members: CHARLES TOLLANDER (Burnett County), *chairperson;* ERNEST SKOTTERUD (Price County), *vice chairperson;* MARVIN HANSON (Rusk County), *secretary-treasurer;* THOMAS KIEWEG, DANIEL THENO, JAMES THOMPSON (Ashland County); THOMAS GORDON, CAROLYN SNEED (Bayfield County); MILTON STELLRECHT (Burnett County); FRANK DUMONSAU, BETTY HETZEL, JOHN SHEPARD, LOREN SWANBERG (Douglas County); JOHN GENTILE, JOHN RAABE (Iron County); ROBERT HAMMERSTROM, WAYNE RATZLAFF (Price County); MARTIN REYNOLDS, MELVIN WEDWICK (Rusk County); CHESTER BONCLER, ROBERT KINNEY (Sawyer County); EDWIN AHLERS, CHARLES HEGLUND, ARTHUR SALZWEDEL (Taylor County); C.W. FOX, HUBERT SMITH (Washburn County); JOE CORBINE (Bad River Tribal Council), MICHAEL ALLEN (Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council), RICHARD GURNOE (Red Cliff Tribal Council), M. JOHN QUADERER (La Courte Oreilles Tribal Council), EUGENE TAYLOR (St. Croix Tribal Council).

Executive Director: MARK J. MUELLER.

Mailing Address: 302 Walnut Street, Spooner 54801.

Telephone: (715) 635-2197.

Region: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor and Washburn Counties.

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: ANTHONY F. BALESTRIERI (Walworth County), *chairperson;* HAROUT O. SANASARIAN (Milwaukee County), *vice chairperson;* IRENE M. BROWN (Milwaukee County), *secretary;* William D. Rogan (Waukesha County), *treasurer;* FRANCIS J. PITTS, MARY A. PLUNKETT, SHEILA M. SIEGLER (Kenosha County); JEAN B. TYLER (Milwaukee County); ALLEN F. BRUEDERLE, SARA L. JOHANN, ALFRED G. RAETZ (Ozaukee County); JOHN R. HANSEN, JAMES F. ROONEY, EARL G. SKAGEN (Racine County); JOHN D. AMES, ALLEN L. MORRISON (Walworth County); DANIEL S. SCHMIDT, PATRICIA A. STRACHOTA, FRANK F. UTTECH (Washington County); RICHARD A. CONDON, ROBERT F. HAMILTON, WILLIAM D. ROGAN (Waukesha County).

Executive Director: KURT W. BAUER.

Mailing Address: 916 North East Avenue, P.O. Box 1607, Waukesha 53187-1607.

Telephone: (414) 547-6721.

Region: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha Counties.

Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: RICHARD SCULLION (Iowa County), *chairperson;* WILLIAM MICHAELS (Iowa County), *vice chairperson;* MINERVA OTT (Green County), *secretary-treasurer;* FRANCIS BUSCH, JOHN HANRAHAN, MEL KELLY (Grant County); ROBERT HOESLY (Green County); CAROLYN THOMAS (Iowa County); BEVERLY ANDERSON, WAYNE WILSON (Lafayette County); ANN GREENHECK, MERLYN MERRY, DARLO WENTZ (Richland County).

Executive Director: DONALD E. ROSENBROOK.

Mailing Address: 426 Karrmann Library, University of Wisconsin-Platteville, 1 University Plaza, Platteville 53818.

Telephone: (608) 342-1214.

Region: Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties.

West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Members: ROBERT D. SATHER (Eau Claire County), *chairperson;* CHRIS B. DUEHOLM (Polk County), *vice chairperson;* RICHARD S. ANDRE, KENNETH MOUCHA, DONALD SPERBER (Chippewa County); RICHARD HUGHES (Clark County); WILLIAM G. THIEL, JOANNE WEISHEIPL (Eau Claire County); WILLIAM HANSEN, RALPH MICHELSON (Polk County); ROSCOE GARSKE, BERNARD KINNEY (St. Croix County).

Director: JERRY L. CHASTEEN.

Mailing Address: 124-1/2 Graham Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

Telephone: (715) 836-2918.

Region: Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Polk and St. Croix Counties.

INTERSTATE AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by enactment of enabling legislation in all of the states which participate in these agencies or by interstate agreement of the governors of participating states. Two or more states participate in each agency. Interstate compacts for which Wisconsin only designates an interstate administrator are not listed.

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES
Wisconsin Delegation

Wisconsin Delegation on the Education Commission of the States: GOVERNOR TOMMY G. THOMPSON, HERBERT J. GROVER (Superintendent of Public Instruction); SENATOR JOSEPH J. CZARNEZKI, REPRESENTATIVE LARY J. SWOBODA; MAUREEN MCCORMACK, SANDRA R. MILLS, KENNETH A. SHAW (public members).

Mailing Address: Secretary of Administration, Department of Administration, State Natural Resources Building (GEF-2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison 53702; Education Commission of the States, Suite 300, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80295.

Telephone: (608) 266-1741.

Statutory Reference: Sections 39.75, 39.76.

History: The Compact for Education was enacted into law and entered into by the State of Wisconsin by Chapter 641, Laws of 1965, and the Wisconsin delegation to the Education Commission of the States was created.

Organization: The delegation is composed of 7 members: the governor and the state superintendent of public instruction, one senator and one representative appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and 3 members appointed by the governor. Administration and staff services for the delegation are provided by the Department of Administration.

Functions: The commission was established to maintain close cooperation among executive, legislative, educational and lay leadership on a nationwide basis at the state and local levels; provide a forum for discussing policy alternatives in the education field; provide a clearinghouse of information on educational problems; and facilitate the improvement of state and local educational systems.

GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

Members: vacancy (state officer member), *Wisconsin chairperson;* LINDA BOCHERT, vacancy.

Mailing Address: vacancy, Office of the Governor, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707. Great Lakes Commission: James Fish, Executive Director, Institute of Science and Technology Building, University of Michigan, 2200 Bonisteel Blvd., Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109.

Telephone: (608) 266-1212; Great Lakes Commission: (313) 665-9135.

Publications of the Great Lakes Commission: Bimonthly *Great Lakes News Letter;* minutes of committee and commission meetings; annual report; special reports and other miscellaneous publications.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.78.

History: The Great Lakes Compact Commission was created by the State of Wisconsin with the ratification of the Great Lakes Basin Compact, Chapter 275, Laws of 1955, and subsequently amended by Chapter 441, Laws of 1959, and Chapter 39, Laws of 1975. The consent of Congress to the Great Lakes Basin Compact was granted by P.L. 90-419, July 24, 1966 (82 Stat. 414).

The Great Lakes Commission superseded the Deep Waterways Commission, which had been established to promote the St. Lawrence Seaway project. The functions of the latter were transferred to the new agency.

Originally the Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission had 3 members. The number was increased to 5 by Chapter 441, Laws of 1959, and reduced to 3 by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The 3 members of the commission are appointed by the governor on the basis of their knowledge of and interest in the problems of the Great Lakes basin. One shall be a state officer or employe, who serves for an indefinite term, acts as chairperson, and is on the commission's executive committee. The other 2 members serve 4-year terms. They are reimbursed for expenses only.

Functions: Wisconsin members on the Great Lakes Commission represent the state's interest in carrying out the purposes and functions of the interstate agency. Close liaison is maintained with the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and with Canadian federal agencies and officials.

The commission represents and acts on behalf of the 8 Great Lakes states in the pursuit of common goals and the solution to common problems. It functions in the areas of environmental quality control, shoreline use and recreation, Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system navigation and commerce, fisheries and wildlife, and fresh water resources, encompassing environmental quality and regional development as these relate to water quality and water availability. Commissioners (through the commission) act to promote state interest in the origin, planning, development, promotion and support of state and regional-beneficial programs and activities. The commission presents, supports and promotes these programs throughout the region and particularly to the executive departments and agencies of the federal government and the U.S. Congress.

MIDWEST INTERSTATE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION

Wisconsin Member: TERI L. VIERIMA.

Mailing Address: 1117 West Johnson Street, Madison 53706; Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission: Gregg Larson, Executive Director, Room 588, 350 North Robert Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

Telephone: (608) 263-2214; Midwest Commission: (612) 293-0126.

Statutory Reference: Sections 14.81, 16.11.

History: The Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact was ratified and the commission enacted by 1983 Wisconsin Act 393.

Organization: The member of the commission representing Wisconsin is appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate to serve at the pleasure of the governor. The commission member designates an alternate.

Functions: The Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact is an interstate organization responsible for managing low-level radioactive wastes. Member states are Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. Such compacts were provided for and encouraged by the federal Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act.

The commission may: 1) make an agreement for the right to use regional facilities for waste generated outside the region and the right to use facilities outside the region for waste generated within the region; 2) approve the disposal of waste generated within the region at a facility other than a regional facility; 3) appear as an intervenor before any court, board or commission in any matter relating to waste management; and 4) review an emergency closure of a regional facility. The commission is directed to settle disputes between party states regarding the compact and adopt a regional management plan designating host states for the establishment of needed regional facilities.

The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council, composed of legislative and public members, advises the commissioner representing this state and makes recommendations. The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Technical Advisory Committee is composed of state agency staff persons and advises the commissioner representing this state on technical issues.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION

Wisconsin Members: SYLVESTER G. CLEMENTS, FREDERICK R. FUNK, JAMES P. GOKEY, WILLIAM HOWE, GERHARD NILSESTUEN.

Wisconsin Legislative Advisory Committee: SENATOR RODNEY C. MOEN and REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD SHOEMAKER, *cochairpersons;* SENATORS JAMES E. HARSDORF, ROBERT JAUCH, BRIAN D. RUDE; REPRESENTATIVES WILLIAM F. BERNDT, FRANK BOYLE, BARBARA GRONEMUS, JOHN MEDINGER, DAVID E. PAULSON.

Wisconsin Technical Advisory Committee: KEVIN HERMENING, ROBERTA BROMMERICH (appointed by the Governor); vacancy (Department of Administration), vacancy (Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection), ROBERT WALTER (Department of Development), HARVEY WIRTH (Department of Health and Social Services), vacancy (Department of Justice), vacancy (Department of Natural Resources), vacancy (Public Service Commission).

Mailing Address: JAMES M. HARRISON, Executive Director, 619 Second Street, Hudson 54016.

Telephone: Wisconsin — (715) 386-9444; Minnesota — (612) 436-7131.

Number of Wisconsin Funded Positions: 1.50.

Wisconsin Funding 1985-87: $146,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.82.

History: The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1965, to constitute the representatives of this state on the joint Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission. A boundary area compact between the 2 states was ratified by enactment of this legislation.

Organization: The commission is composed of 5 members appointed by the governor with Senate confirmation for staggered 5-year terms. (Minnesota also appoints 5 members). Members receive no compensation except expenses. To assist the commission there is created a Legislative Advisory Committee, consisting of 4 senators and 6 representatives to the Assembly appointed as are standing committees, and a Technical Advisory Committee, comprising 2 members appointed by the governor and one member each appointed by the board or executive head of the following agencies: Department of Administration, Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Justice, Department of Development, Department of Natural Resources and the Public Service Commission.

Staff services are provided by 3 full-time personnel employed by the commission.

Functions: The commission represents a joint effort by the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota to conduct studies, develop recommendations and coordinate government actions relating to the present and future protection, use, and development in the public interest, of the lands, river valleys and waters which form the boundary between the 2 states, especially the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers. The commission provides field services and advisory recommendations to its sponsor states and also serves as the management coordinator for the St. Croix National Scenic Riverways, segments of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

Wisconsin Commission: ROY FINLEY (Pierce County), *chairperson;* FRANCIS BUSCH (Grant County), CHARLES DIETRICH (Grant County), COLLEEN HENNES (La Crosse County), NICK JENSEN (Trempealeau County), DONNA KREBSBACH (Buffalo County), HERBERT J. MESHUN (Pepin County), ROBERT VALLEY (Crawford County), ALBERT ZABOLIO (Vernon County), EVAN ZANTOW (La Crosse County).

Gubernatorial Secretary: RONALD R. FIEDLER; *Executive Secretary:* THOMAS WALKER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7910, Madison 53707-7910; location: Room 120B, Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1113.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.85.

History: The Wisconsin commission is a part of the international Mississippi River Parkway Commission. The commission became statutory with the enactment of Chapter 482, Laws of 1961. Its origin, however, was in 1939, when Governor Heil appointed a 10-member committee to cooperate with agencies from other Mississippi River states in planning 2 scenic highways along the banks of the Great River from the Gulf of Mexico to its headwaters at Lake Itasca, Minnesota. The Canadian Government links in with northward branches to join the Trans-Canada Highway near Kenora and westward through Manitoba. In 1967, the committee was renamed a commission by the executive branch reorganization act (Chapter 75). Its membership was changed by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975.

Organization: The commission is composed of a secretary appointed by the governor and 10 members appointed by the county boards of the 8 counties bordering on the Mississippi River. The commission selects its chairperson and may select a secretary for internal affairs, while the gubernatorially appointed secretary is responsible for liaison between the governor, legislature, state Parkway Commission, and national Parkway Commission. Members receive no compensation, but the secretary may be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred.

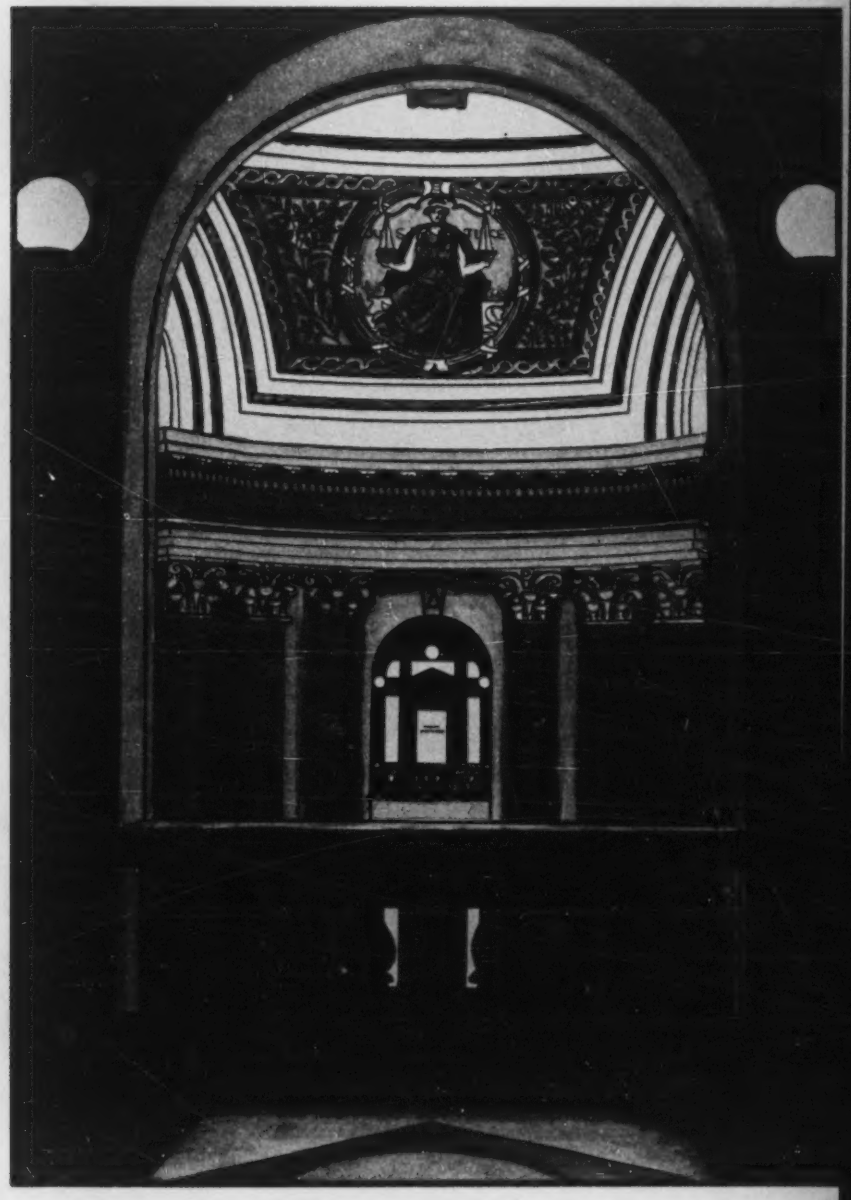
Functions: The general purpose of the Mississippi River Parkway Commission is to provide information, guidance, and assistance in the acquisition, restoration, preservation and enhancement of the scenic, historic and recreational assets located along the Mississippi River, and to foster continued economic growth through the maintenance and improvement of the highway transportation corridor along the Mississippi River. The commission assists in coordinating a program for the development of the Great River Parkway in Wisconsin and cooperates with similar commissions in other states and Canadian provinces to develop the road from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The Highway Commission in 1967 authorized route study and traffic counts leading to the initial planning for the ultimate route in the state. In 1974 a report was sent to the Federal Highway Administration updating information on the route location and cost estimates of the project. The cost estimate has been updated periodically since 1974. Program implementation is in progress.

The Mississippi River serves as a 231 mile long boundary between Wisconsin and its western neighbors of Iowa and Minnesota and is heavily utilized for both recreational and commercial purposes. Four Wisconsin state parks located on the Mississippi River are Merrick, Nelson Dewey, Perrot and Wyalusing. Wisconsin waterports on the Mississippi River used for commercial purposes are at Alma, Cassville, Genoa, La Crosse, Prairie du Chien and Prescott (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Department of Development).

7

Judicial Branch

The judicial branch: profile of the judicial branch, summary of Supreme Court decisions, description of Supreme Court, court system, and judicial service agencies

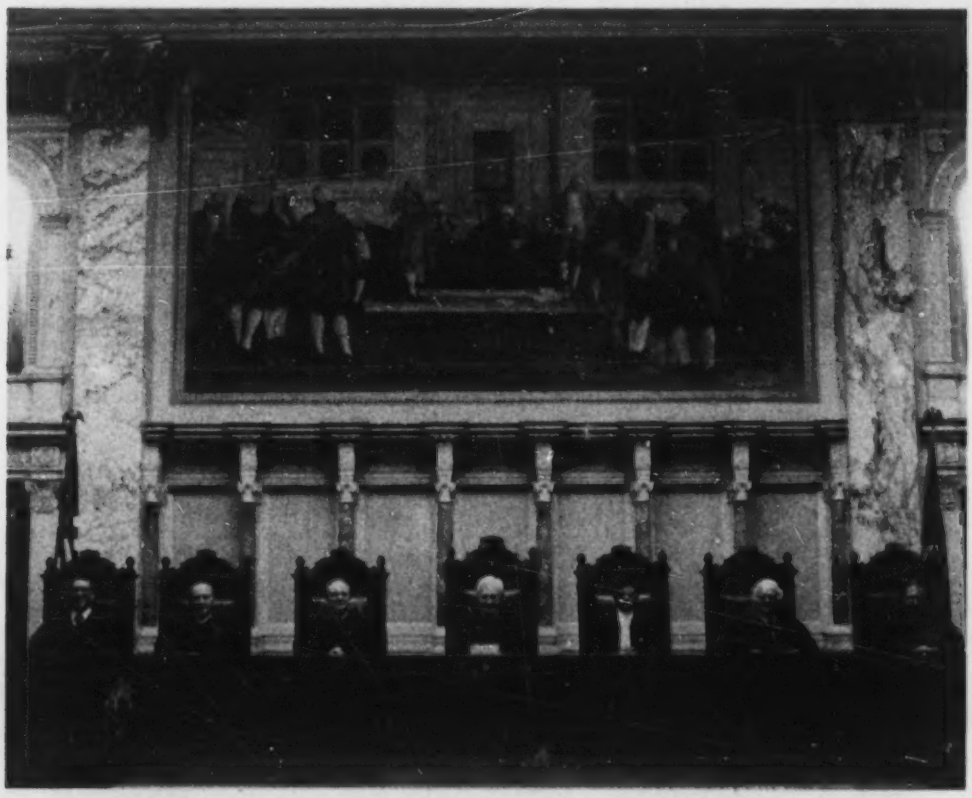


WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT[1]

Name	Supreme Court Justice Since	1st Elected Term Began	Term Expires July 31
Nathan S. Heffernan, Chief Justice	1964[2]	Jan. 1966	1995
Roland B. Day	1974[2]	Jan. 1977	1996
Shirley S. Abrahamson	1976[2]	Aug. 1979	1989
William G. Callow	1978	Jan. 1978	1997
Donald W. Steinmetz	1980	Aug. 1980	1990
Louis J. Ceci	1982[2]	Aug. 1984	1994
William J. Bablitch	1983	Aug. 1983	1993

[1]Pursuant to Section 26 of Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution and Section 20.923 (2) of the Wisconsin Statutes, the current salary for chief justice is $82,054 and for justices is $73,903.

[2]Initially appointed by the Governor.



The Wisconsin Supreme Court in session. From left to right are Justices Louis J. Ceci, William G. Callow, Roland B. Day; Chief Justice Nathan S. Heffernan; and Justices Shirley S. Abrahamson, Donald W. Steinmetz and William A. Bablitch. The mural on the wall behind the dais is the Albert Herter painting, The Signing of the Constitution (photo courtesy of Wisconsin Supreme Court).

JUDICIAL BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Introducing the Court System. The court system is probably the most remote and least understood branch of government. Though our attention may be drawn to the courts by news accounts of controversial cases and by dramatic portrayals of court proceedings on television, the personal involvement with the courts for many of us is likely limited to a traffic violation, a divorce proceeding or the settlement of a deceased relative's estate. Our experience may lead us to conclude that the judicial system is a complicated maze filled with obscure procedures and language seemingly only half understood by the lawyers and judges themselves.

What may not be readily apparent is the tremendous variety and volume of business transacted in our court system. At one time or another almost every aspect of life is touched by the courts. Aside from the duty to try persons accused of criminal law violations, which may be punished by fine or imprisonment or both, the courts must decide civil disputes between private citizens ranging from the routine collection of an overdue charge account to the complex adjudication of an antitrust case involving many millions of dollars and months or even years of costly litigation. The courts also must act as referees between the citizens and their government by deciding what are the permissible limits of governmental power and the extent of an individual's rights and responsibilities.

A judicial system which strives for fairness and justice must be capable of first finding the truth and then deciding disputes under the rule of law. Thus, the courts are the places in which the facts are determined and the rules regulating conduct are interpreted and applied. These rules are derived from a variety of sources including the state and federal constitutions, legislative acts, administrative rules, and custom and experience expressed judicially in the common law, that is, court decisions. This body of law is constantly changing to meet the needs of our increasingly complex society. However, while these changes are often necessary and desirable, the courts have the added responsibility of ensuring that the fundamental principles of our constitutional system are protected and preserved.

How well the judicial branch performs the tasks we assign it depends a great deal on its organization and structure. Because many citizens, lawyers, legislators and judges complained that the judicial process had become expensive and time-consuming, the court system in Wisconsin was substantially reorganized, first in 1959, then in 1977-78.

History of the Court System. The basic powers and framework of the court system in Wisconsin were laid out in Article VII of the Constitution when Wisconsin became a state in 1848. Judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, circuit courts, courts of probate and justices of the peace. The legislature was granted power to establish inferior courts and municipal courts and, subject to certain limitations, to determine their jurisdiction. By the 1848 constitution, the state was divided into 5 judicial circuit districts. The 5 judges presiding over the circuit courts were to meet at least once a year at Madison as a Supreme Court until the legislature established a Supreme Court as a separate body. In 1853, the present Supreme Court commenced with 3 members — one elected to be chief justice and the other 2 elected to be associate justices. In 1877, the number of associate justices was increased to 4. In 1889, all members of the court were designated as justices and the justice with the longest continuous service was to preside as chief justice — a practice specified in the Wisconsin Constitution to the present day. Since 1903, the number of justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court has been 7.

Over the years, the legislature, acting pursuant to constitutional authority, created by statute a large number of courts with varying types of jurisdiction. As a result of all these special laws, there existed no uniformity among the counties in either procedure or jurisdiction. There was overlapping jurisdiction between the different types of courts in a single county, and court procedure in the various courts was not the same. Furthermore, a number of special courts sprang up in heavily urban areas such as Milwaukee County, where the judicial burden was the greatest. By 1958, in addition to circuit courts and county courts, the legislature had created 29 municipal courts and many inferior courts including 2 superior courts, several small claims courts, and in Milwaukee County a civil court with 6 branches, a district court with 2 branches and a children's court. Police justice courts were also established by municipalities for enforcement of local ordinances; and there were some 1,800 justice of the peace courts, many of which were virtually inactive.

Reorganization of the Courts in 1959. This apparently confused pattern led the 1951 Legislature to direct the Judicial Council to study and make a recommendation for a court reorganization plan. As a result, the 1959 Legislature enacted Chapter 315, Laws of 1959, effective January 1962. This law provided for the primary reorganization of the court system. In subsequent sessions the legislature refined this plan by a series of acts.

Under the 1959 law the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and circuit courts remained unchanged. The most significant change in the reorganization was the abolition of the special statutory courts (municipal, district, superior, civil and small claims). All the separate acts relating to the county courts were repealed, and the county court was reestablished with uniform jurisdiction and procedure throughout the state. Where a special court operated full time and had a full-time judge presiding, a branch of county court was created to absorb and continue its function.

Another important change provided the machinery for the administration of the court system. One of the problems under the old system was the unevenness of the caseload — heavy in some areas and light in other areas. Sometimes, too, the workload was not evenly distributed between the judges of a single area. Chapter 315, Laws of 1959, also provided machinery to improve the efficiency of the courts. The chief justice of the Supreme Court was authorized to assign circuit and county judges to serve temporarily in either the circuit or county courts when needed. The 1961 Legislature took one step further and established the office of court administrator (Chapter 261, Laws of 1961).

A third major change in the court system was the abolition of the constitutional justices of the peace. This amendment was ratified by the electorate in the April 1966 election.

As reorganized in 1959, Wisconsin's court system consisted of a Supreme Court, circuit courts, county courts and municipal courts.

Reorganization of the Courts in 1977-78. At the election held on April 5, 1977, the electorate ratified constitutional amendments further reorganizing the judicial branch. The central statement outlining the structure of the new system is contained in Article VII, Section 2 of the Constitution.

> "The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14".

In the June 1978 Special Session, the Legislature implemented the constitutional amendments by enacting Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, which provides the state with a "single level" trial court system and a court of appeals, and revised authority for the municipal courts.

Structure of the Court System Today. The judicial branch is headed by a Supreme Court of 7 justices elected statewide for terms of 10 years. Although primarily an appellate court for the state, the court of last resort, the Supreme Court also has original jurisdiction for a limited number of cases of statewide concern.

The establishment of the Court of Appeals became effective August 1, 1978, The court consists of 13 court of appeals judges. The state is divided into 4 court of appeals districts with 3 judges elected from each of 3 districts and 4 from one district. All judges are elected for 6-year terms. The "primary" locations for the offices of the court in each district are Milwaukee, Waukesha, Wausau and Madison. The Court of Appeals is given broad jurisdiction to hear appeals

from all courts of record. There are no appeals to the Supreme Court as a matter of right. The Supreme Court determines at its discretion which matters it will hear. The Court of Appeals sits in panels of 3 judges to dispose of cases, except in small claims, municipal ordinance violation, traffic regulation violation, mental health, juvenile and misdemeanor cases, which are heard by a single judge unless a request for a 3-judge panel is granted.

Under the reorganization, the circuit court became the "single level" trial court. County courts were abolished and the county judges were denominated as circuit judges and given all the powers, duties and benefits of circuit judges. At the conclusion of each county judge's term, the office of that branch of county court was abolished and a branch of the circuit court was established. Circuit court boundaries were revised so that each county became a circuit with the exception of the following 3 combined county districts: Buffalo-Pepin, Shawano-Menominee, and Forest-Florence. Circuit judges in office as of August 1, 1978, served in the circuit courts for the counties in which they resided. The act created 13 additional judgeships and abolished 4 existing judgeships, providing the state with 190 trial judges rather than the 181 it had previously. Additional judgeships added since have brought the total to 198, but the number will be reduced to 197 when Clark County's 2 branches are reduced to one.

There are 10 judicial administration districts (previously 14), with the chief judge of each district being appointed by the Supreme Court.

About 205 municipal courts have been created by cities, villages and towns. Their jurisdiction is limited.

The Selection and Qualification of Judges. Justices of the Supreme Court and judges of the Court of Appeals and the circuit courts are elected on a nonpartisan basis in April. When 3 or more candidates file nomination papers for an office of judge, a primary election is held prior to the April election. All these judges must be licensed attorneys who are less than 70 years old. In addition, the Supreme Court justices, Court of Appeals and circuit court judges must have at least 5 years' experience as attorneys to qualify for office. A vacancy in the office of judge is filled by the governor until a successor is elected. In an election held to fill a vacancy, a judge is elected for a full term instead of the remainder of an unexpired term.

The 7 Supreme Court justices are elected at large; the judges of the Court of Appeals and circuit judges are elected in their respective Court of Appeals districts or circuit court districts.

The municipal judges are also elected in April but candidates for these offices need not be attorneys to qualify. They are usually not full-time positions.

Judicial Agencies To Aid the Courts. The courts are aided in their functions by numerous state agencies.

The Supreme Court appoints a director of state courts, the state law librarian, the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility, and the Judicial Education Committee.

Other agencies forming a part of the judicial branch include the Judicial Commission, Judicial Council, the Judicial Conference, and the State Bar of Wisconsin.

Their shared primary concern is to improve the organization, operation, administration and procedures of the state judicial system. Other functional areas of some of these agencies relate to professional standards, judicial ethics, legal research and law reform.

The Court Process in Wisconsin. It should be remembered that there is both a state court system and a federal court system. The state courts adjudicate cases pertaining to state laws. A case may be brought in federal court only if it involves a substantial federal question. The following description explains the process in a typical case in a state court.

Civil Cases. There are 2 types of cases handled by the courts—civil and criminal. Generally, civil actions involve individual rights. In a civil action, a person may seek a remedy for some wrong done to him. For example, if a person has been injured by another in an automobile accident, a civil action to compel payment for these injuries may be commenced.

In a typical civil case, an action is brought by a plaintiff against a defendant by the filing of a summons and a complaint with the circuit court. The defendant is served with a copy of the summons and complaint. The summons directs the defendant to serve an answer upon the plaintiff's attorney. Various pretrial proceedings may be gone through, such as pleadings, motions, pretrial conferences and discovery, but if no settlement is reached, a trial ensues. If the

parties consent, the trial may be conducted by the court without a jury. Trial by jury, however, is a right granted by both the state and federal constitutions and may be demanded by any person entitled thereto. In a civil case, the jury consists of 6 persons unless a greater number not to exceed 12 is requested. Five-sixths of the jurors must agree on the verdict. The court enters the judgment, which is the determination of the action. The judgment grants relief to the party in whose favor it is rendered.

A final judgment may usually be appealed from the circuit court to the Court of Appeals. A decision by that court is reviewable only upon a petition for review granted by the Supreme Court.

Criminal Cases. In Wisconsin, a crime is conduct prohibited by state law and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. Crimes are of 2 types — misdemeanors and felonies. A felony is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison; all other crimes are misdemeanors. Usually, misdemeanors have a maximum sentence of one year or less. A crime is an offense against the state and action is brought by the state, not by the individual who might be the victim. A typical criminal action begins with the filing of a criminal complaint with a circuit judge by the district attorney. The complaint states the essential facts constituting the offense charged. The defendant may or may not be arrested at that time. If the defendant has not yet been arrested, the judge or a court commissioner may then issue a warrant or, for misdemeanors, a summons to a law enforcement officer to serve on an individual and make the arrest.

Once the defendant is in custody, he or she is taken before a circuit judge or court commissioner and informed of the charges and the right to be represented by a lawyer. Bail may be set at or after this time. If the charge is for a misdemeanor, a trial date is set. If the charge is for a felony, a defendant has a right to a preliminary examination. If the defendant does not waive the preliminary examination, the judge or court commissioner transfers the action to a circuit court for a preliminary examination, which is a hearing before the court to determine probable cause. If probable cause is found at the preliminary examination, the person is bound over for trial.

The district attorney files an information with the court based on the preliminary examination. At this point, the arraignment takes place, at which the defendant enters a plea (guilty, not guilty, no contest, or not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect). The district attorney, an elected county official, prosecutes the case, and the judge presides over the trial. Unlike the procedure in civil cases, criminal trials are tried by a jury of 12 unless the defendant waives a jury trial or there is agreement for a lesser number of jurors. Also, the verdict must be unanimous.

The jury considers the evidence which has been presented at the trial, determines the facts and, applying the instruction given by the circuit judge, renders a verdict of guilty or not guilty. If the jury determines a verdict of guilty, a judgment of conviction is entered and the court determines the sentence. The court may order a pre-sentence investigation before pronouncing sentence.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF WISCONSIN

October 1984 — September 1986

Bruce Feustel and Judy Mills Ohm

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

In Wisconsin, there are 2 appellate courts: the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. Appellate cases are heard by the Court of Appeals unless a case "bypasses" that court. There are no appeals to the Supreme Court as a matter of right, but a litigant may petition the Supreme Court to review a decision of the Court of Appeals.

The purpose of these summaries is to show some examples of the issues facing these appellate courts, especially cases in which the courts are breaking new ground, the litigants are representing important competing policy interests, the facts are unusual, the public is greatly affected by the outcome or there is a strong division of opinion among the justices or judges.

The following summaries of appellate decisions are not an attempt to provide a complete report of the precise findings for the cases listed. Rather, the summaries show the variety of issues and problems that the Wisconsin Court of Appeals and the Wisconsin Supreme Court have confronted.

IMPORTANT CIVIL CASES

Constitutional Law — Private or Local Laws

The Wisconsin Constitution prohibits the Legislature from enacting a private or local bill if it contains more than one subject or if the subject is not expressed in the bill title (see Article IV, Section 18). The primary reason behind this provision was to avoid any fraud or surprise regarding legislation that was being considered.

In recent years, portions of state budget and budget review acts have been challenged for allegedly violating this constitutional provision. As these types of acts typically deal with many subjects, any portion of a state budget or budget review act which is determined to be a private or local law will be unconstitutional. In *Milwaukee Brewers Baseball Club v. Department of Health and Social Services*, 130 Wis. 2d 79 (1986), one of the many issues in the case involved whether a budget act provision specifying the location of a state prison constituted a private or local law.

Justice Bablitch, a former legislator with first-hand experience in the state budget act process, wrote the majority opinion. Bablitch reviewed the recent Supreme Court cases on the private or local law issue and stated the new test to be applied:

> "Consistent with these principles and the purposes underlying art. IV, sec. 18, we hold that a legislative provision which is specific to any person, place or thing is a private or local law within the meaning of art. IV, sec 18, unless: 1) the general subject matter of the provision relates to a state responsibility of statewide dimension; and 2) its enactment will have direct and immediate effect on a specific statewide concern or interest." (page 115)

Bablitch applied the new test to the budget act provision specifying the state prison location. The provision was geographically specific, but it also met the two-part standard: there was a statewide concern in alleviating prison overcrowding and the act provided for a 450-bed prison which, upon completion, would directly and immediately affect the overcrowding problem. The Supreme Court concluded that this provision was not an unconstitutional private or local law.

The justices did not all agree on the new test and its application to the budget act provision specifying the location of a state prison. Three justices wrote separate opinions to concur in part and dissent in part with the majority opinion, and Justice Bablitch wrote an additional concurring opinion.

In her opinion, Justice Abrahamson indicated the majority had gone too far in the private or local law issue:

> "In the guise of interpreting art. IV, sec. 18, the court attempts to promulgate a legislative form manual. The court puts the legislature on notice that the court is readying its pens, pencils, and word processors to use art. IV, sec. 18, aggressively to moni-

> tor the legislative process. As to existing statutes, the court suggests that a myriad of statutes and the entire budgetary process are unconstitutional. As to future laws, the court warns that it will be peering over the legislators' shoulders ready to declare unconstitutional any provision in a statute or budget bill whose *form* does not comport with the form that the court thinks is required by art. IV, sec. 18." (page 132)

Justice Steinmetz thought that a review of the cases showed that a five-factor classification test was preferable to the majority's test. In particular, Steinmetz felt that the "direct and immediate effect" portion of the majority's test had no relevance to the interests protected by the constitution.

Justice Ceci agreed with the majority's test on the private or local law issue, but not with the application of the facts to the test. Ceci felt that building a state prison in the Menomonee Valley, ostensibly to house Milwaukee-area prisoners, was not a matter of statewide concern.

Finally, Justice Bablitch, in addition to writing the majority opinion, wrote a concurring opinion addressing Justice Abrahamson's opinion. Bablitch responded to what he felt were serious misstatements in her opinion and also listed a variety of recent budget act provisions, not actually being litigated in this case, which he felt were arguably private or local laws.

Tax Law — Plain Meaning Rule

Appellate courts spend a good portion of their efforts in deciding what various laws mean. There are various rules and precedents available to help them construe statutory provisions. One of the basic rules of statutory construction is the "plain meaning" rule, which provides that a court will look beyond the plain meaning of a statute only "when the literal language of the statute is ambiguous, thwarts the manifest purpose of the statute, or leads to an absurd, unreasonable or unjust result."

The rule has been alternately embraced and ignored by Wisconsin appellate courts and the case of *NCR Corporation v. Revenue Department*, 128 Wis. 2d 442 (1986), is one more indication of the rule's uncertain status.

The case centered on a 1975 legislative change in two portions of the Wisconsin Tax Code. Prior to that time, corporations which had to file state franchise tax returns were allowed a deduction for federal income taxes paid, provided this deduction did not exceed 10% of the corporation's net income. The 1975 legislative change removed the reference to this deduction and repealed the 10% limitation. The Department of Revenue contended that this act eliminated the deduction for federal income tax paid. NCR Corporation pointed out that the tax code still had a provision which allowed "deductions [for] taxes other than special improvement taxes ...." and, applying the plain meaning rule, the legislative change only served to remove the 10% net income limitation on the deduction.

The Tax Appeals Commission favored the Department of Revenue's interpretation. The case was appealed first to Circuit Court and then to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals noted NCR Corporation's plain meaning argument, but declined to use the rule to interpret the statute. The Court said:

> "It would be anomalous to close our minds to persuasive evidence of intention on the ground that reasonable men could not differ as to the meaning of the words. Legislative materials .... can scarcely be deemed to be incompetent or irrelevant. .... The meaning to be ascribed to [a legislative act] can only be derived from a considered weighing of every relevant aid to construction. Professor Singer, in discussing the 'limits of literalism,' observes that 'contrary to the traditional operation of the plain meaning rule, courts are increasingly willing to consider other indicia of intent and meaning *from the start* rather than beginning their inquiry by considering only the language of the act.' This approach makes an eminent amount of common sense and may illuminate legislative purpose rather than becloud it." (pages 450 and 451, citations omitted)

After the Court rejected the traditional "plain meaning" analysis, it examined the legislative history of the act. Various budget and legislative analyses of the proposal had predicted additional biennial revenues in the $36-38 million range. This indicated an intent to eliminate the federal income tax deduction, as the removal of just the 10% limitation would result in at least a $100 million decrease. Noting that the Legislature had intended to raise rather than lose money with this change, the Court went on to affirm the judgment.

Statutory Interpretation — Discharge of Hazardous Substances

Who should pay for cleaning up the source of a seeping contaminant at a site where there is no current human activity causing the seepage? In *State v. Mauthe*, 123 Wis. 2d 288 (1985), the state argued that the owner of the property (Mauthe) should pay. The trial court dismissed the state's complaint against Mauthe, however, and the Court of Appeals affirmed. On appeal, the state sought an injunction requiring Mauthe to assume responsibility for the continuing containment and removal of contaminants, to reimburse the Department of Natural Resources for its containment and removal expenses already incurred, and to pay various other forfeitures and penalties.

The Supreme Court accepted review of the case to resolve the following issues:

> "1. Does the seeping of a hazardous substance from contaminated soil into neighboring properties constitute a 'discharge' within the meaning of sec. 144.76 (1)(a), Stats. 1981-82, and of sec. 144.76 (3)?
>
> "2. Can the owner of the property which contains contaminated soil from which a hazardous substance is being discharged, be required to take remedial action under sec. 144.76 (3), Stats. 1981-82?" (page 291, footnote omitted).

The Court began by setting forth the statutory definition of "discharge", as used in Section 144.76 of the statutes:

> "[144.76] (1) (a) 'Discharge' means, but is not limited to, spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping." (page 296, citation omitted)

Mauthe contended that this definition requires some kind of human activity which results in the contaminant seepage. It was undisputed that there was no current human activity on the property. Chrome electroplating activities had been conducted at the site from 1960 to 1976, and chromium had escaped from the operation over the years (resulting in seepage into neighboring properties), but no such activity was conducted after 1976. Mauthe argued that since there was no current human activity causing the seepage, it was not a "discharge."

The Court examined both the plain meaning of the statute and the legislative intent behind the statute in determining whether current human activity is a necessary element of the definition of "discharge." First, the Court noted that the dictionary definition of "emit" is to send out .... to throw or give off or out" (page 298, citation omitted). The Court concluded that since the contaminated soil on Mauthe's property was throwing off or "emitting" a hazardous substance into neighboring properties, this outflow of chromium was clearly a discharge without regard to human activity. The Court found support for this conclusion in its examination of legislative intent. The Court determined that the Legislature intended to define discharge broadly by using words with broad meanings, such as "emitting," "leaking" and "spilling," and by specifying that the definition should not be limited to the words listed. In addition, the Court noted that it would be inconsistent with the legislative purpose of ending contamination of the environment caused by discharges of hazardous substances to limit the definition of discharge to seepage caused by current human activity.

After concluding that the seepage was a discharge, the Court had to decide whether the owner of the property containing the contaminated soil was responsible for taking remedial action. Since responsibility under the statute rested with a person who possesses or controls the hazardous substance which is discharged, the Court had to determine whether the owner of the property "possessed" the hazardous substance. Relying upon the dictionary definition of "possess," the Court ruled that since Mauthe had exclusive control of the contaminated soil, he possessed the soil and the chromium which was contaminating it and therefore was responsible to clean up the source of the seeping contaminant.

Protective Placement — Periodic Reexamination

Wisconsin has several laws authorizing court-ordered institutionalization of persons with mental disabilities. One of the issues in *State ex rel. Watts v. Combined Community Services*, 122 Wis. 2d 65 (1985), was whether the protective placement statutes were unconstitutional because they did not provide for an automatic and periodic court review of placements.

The Supreme Court compared the protective placement procedures with the involuntary commitment procedures. Under involuntary commitment there is a limitation on the length of com-

mitment, and the party who wants the commitment to continue has the burden of bringing a court proceeding to extend the commitment. Under protective placement, a patient could have his or her initial placement continued for life without a court review hearing, unless the court or some other interested party initiates the review process. The Court found this procedure "tantamount to a life sentence to a nursing home or other custodial setting." The plaintiffs in *Watts* argued that there was no rational distinction for this difference between the persons subject to involuntary commitment and persons subject to protective placement and, therefore, that individuals who were subject to protective placements were being denied equal protection of the law. The Court examined the protective placement law to see if there was any rational basis for the omission of automatic court review proceedings. Although wards were authorized to obtain court review and county agencies were required to submit annual reviews of placements, the Supreme Court held this was inadequate. First, there was no requirement that courts review these agency reports. Second, the Court could find no rational purpose for having the burden for seeking the hearing on the ward or guardian.

The Court then noted some of the benefits of impartial judicial review and cited some of the United States Supreme Court decisions on the confinement of the mentally ill, emphasizing the enormous loss of liberty involved. The Wisconsin Supreme Court concluded that, despite the presumption of constitutionality of any classification made by the Wisconsin Legislature, there was no rational basis for requiring automatic court review for involuntary commitment patients and not requiring that review for protective placement patients. The Wisconsin Supreme Court went on to specify an annual review procedure to be used. The Court placed emphasis on the appointment of a guardian ad litem to meet with a protectively placed individual to review the agency report and explain to the individual what his or her options were. The Supreme Court felt that the trial court should review the guardian ad litem's report to decide whether further information is needed, if counsel should be appointed and if a full due process hearing is necessary.

Defamation — Public Figure Status

In a lawsuit to recover damages for an alleged defamatory statement, there is a distinction if the lawsuit is brought by a public figure rather than an ordinary citizen. The public figure must prove additional facts in order to recover damages. In *Lewis v. Coursolle Broadcasting*, 127 Wis. 2d 105 (1985), the Supreme Court examined the issue of whether a legislator who had been out of office for several years should still be accorded "public figure" status.

The fact situation in this case was somewhat unique. James R. Lewis had been a representative in the Wisconsin Assembly between 1972 and 1979. In 1979, Lewis had been convicted in federal court on charges of perjuring himself at a grand jury proceeding. That proceeding had been concerned with a plan to sell laser weapons in Guatemala. During his legislative tenure, Lewis had been involved in several controversial topics, including the use of "laetrile" as a treatment for cancer. News reports relating to the grand jury investigation associated Lewis with a number of plans, including an alleged plan to destroy the control tower at Chicago's O'Hare Airport.

In late 1982, radio station WLKE, operated by Coursolle Broadcasting of Wisconsin, Inc., reported that James W. Lewis, who had been implicated in an incident involving extortion and deaths due to poisoned "Tylenol" capsules, was the former Wisconsin legislator. The radio station learned of its confusion between the two James Lewises and broadcast various retractions.

James R. Lewis, the former legislator, brought this defamation case. When the case reached the Supreme Court, the major issue was whether Lewis, having been out of office for several years, was still to be considered a "public figure." Lewis claimed he had been out of the limelight for several years, while Coursolle Broadcasting claimed Lewis' earlier activities were so filled with notoriety that he remained a public figure.

The Court noted the balance to be struck:

> "This case presents the seemingly never ending dilemma of attempting to accommodate important and competing values which naturally arise in media-defamation actions: the individual's interest in compensation for harm to reputation inflicted by defamatory statements versus the public's need for the press to operate in a vigorously free manner." (pages 111 and 112)

The Court reviewed the record and found the public interest regarding Lewis continued after his official resignation. Thus, as a public figure, Lewis had to prove actual malice in order to recover damages regarding the defamatory statement. The Supreme Court affirmed the Circuit Court judgment against Lewis.

Justice Ceci dissented, contending that the majority gave short shrift to Lewis. Ceci felt that Lewis' right to protect his reputation outweighed the public's right to know. According to Ceci, even though the public might still be curious about Lewis' activities after being a member of the Legislature, the right to know should change when he left office.

Free Speech — Public Servants

May a county executive replace a member of his or her county board of health because of statements the member makes at a board meeting? Would the replacement violate the member's constitutional right to freedom of speech? The Court of Appeals encountered these questions in *Pawlisch v. Barry*, 126 Wis. 2d 162 (1985).

While a member of the Dane County board of health, James Pawlisch allegedly made the following statement at the time of consideration of a resolution pertaining to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS):

> "I would rather spend $12 million to change human behavior. Homosexual sex is immoral and unnatural. Even animals know better than to do that. With that kind of behavior, you have to pay the piper." (page 164)

Pawlisch did not deny making the statement. Jonathan Barry, county executive for Dane County, demanded Pawlisch's resignation and, when he refused to resign, removed him from the board of health.

Pawlisch brought the lawsuit to be reinstated as a board member. The Circuit Court dismissed his complaint. On appeal, the Court of Appeals noted that public servants, subject to some restrictions, may not be discharged merely for exercising their rights to free speech. However, restrictions may be applied if a public servant is in a policy-making position and if "the commonality of political beliefs with the prevailing policymaker, in this case Barry, is required for the effective performance of an office."

The Court of Appeals reviewed the authority of the county board of health and determined that Pawlisch indeed was in a policy-making position. Also, Barry was authorized by law to appoint board members who reflect his social policy. Pawlisch's remarks were clearly contrary to Barry's policies. Under these facts, the Court held that Barry's acts in removing Pawlisch were legal.

Products Liability — Product Line Exception

Under the traditional rule of corporate law, a corporation which purchases the assets of another corporation is not liable for the debts and liabilities of the selling corporation. This rule developed outside the context of tort law and before the adoption of modern products liability law. In *Fish v. Amsted Industries, Inc.*, 126 Wis. 2d 293 (1985), the Supreme Court was asked to decide whether the traditional rule of corporate nonliability should apply in products liability cases.

In *Fish*, the plaintiff was severely injured while operating a power press which was manufactured by Bontrager Construction Company (Bontrager). Since Bontrager had dissolved, plaintiff brought a products liability claim against Amsted Industries, Inc. (Amsted) and South Bend Lathe, Inc. (South Bend), the successor corporations to Bontrager. The case raised the following issues: 1) is there sufficient "identity" between the predecessor corporation which manufactured the punch press (Bontrager) and the successor corporations (Amsted and South Bend) to hold the successor corporations liable under products liability law for the alleged defect; and 2) if not, should Wisconsin adopt the "product line" exception to impose liability on the successor corporations?

The Supreme Court began by noting that there are four well-recognized exceptions to the general rule of corporate nonliability. Both the plaintiff and defendant agreed that none of the traditional exceptions applied to the successor corporations in this case. The plaintiff relied on two recent Supreme Court cases to argue that the Court had expanded the exceptions to include the "identity" of the predecessor and successor corporations. The plaintiff contended that if

there was sufficient identity of assets, operations and product, an exception to the rule of nonliability would exist. The Court disagreed, stating that any reference in the previous cases to "identity" was to identity of ownership, not product, and that this was not an expansion of the existing corporate rules.

Having determined that there is no "identity" exception to the general rule of corporate nonliability, the Court next considered whether to adopt the "product line" exception. The Court thoroughly set forth the competing policy interests involved in the issue. The Court explained that the arguments in favor of the product line rule are that: 1) without it the plaintiff has no remedy; it is fair to impose liability on the successor because it is the successor's acquisition of the predecessor which makes the predecessor unavailable as a defendant; 2) the successor has the capacity to spread the cost of injury by obtaining insurance; and 3) the successor benefits from the goodwill and reputation of the predecessor's product line and should therefore be liable for any defect in the product. The Court also noted the arguments on the other side of the issue: 1) the mere fact that the plaintiff has no remedy does not justify changing corporate law; 2) the successor should not be responsible for spreading the risk of injury simply because it may be able to afford to; the successor did not create the risk nor perpetuate the defect; and 3) any benefit the successor acquired through the goodwill or reputation of the predecessor's product was included as part of the sale price.

The Court agreed with the arguments raised in opposition to the product line exception. Further, the Court suggested that the Legislature is in a better position to make broad policy decisions about products liability law and that any change in the corporate rule of nonliability should be accomplished through legislation.

Justices Abrahamson and Bablitch dissented. Abrahamson contended that the decision contravenes the rationale underlying products liability law, which is to place the burden on the party most able to bear the loss by spreading the risk. In addition, she argued that imposing liability on a corporate successor may act as an incentive for the development of safe products and for the improvement of a predecessor's defective products. Bablitch concluded that under traditional tort principles, a person who suffers injury due to a defectively manufactured product should not have to bear the costs of the injury when the successor corporation continues to manufacture the same product line as the predecessor corporation. Both also argued against deferring to the Legislature, since tort law should be developed through the common law.

False Imprisonment — Detainment of Suspected Shoplifter

Under Wisconsin law, a merchant is authorized to detain a suspected shoplifter in a reasonable manner. In *Hainz v. Shopko Stores, Inc.*, 121 Wis. 2d 168 (1984), the Wisconsin Court of Appeals developed criteria for determining if a merchant has acted in a reasonable manner.

In this case, two customers were in the sporting goods section of a Shopko store. An employe allegedly saw one of those customers remove price tags from cheaper arrows and put them on more expensive arrows. After the customers purchased the arrows, Shopko security personnel took the customers to a room and asked them to sign a confession. When they refused, the police were summoned. The customers were detained for about 15 minutes.

After the customers were acquitted on shoplifting charges, they brought this action claiming they had been falsely imprisoned by the Shopko employes. Shopko claimed immunity under Section 943.50 (3) of the statutes which allows detention "in a reasonable manner for a reasonable length of time." There was no dispute as to whether Shopko had probable cause to believe the shoplifting occurred. However, the customers felt the detention was unreasonable, especially as the Shopko employes refused their request to return to the sporting goods section to check the price of the arrows.

The Court addressed the reasonable detention issue by first looking at cases in other states involving similar statutes. Those cases tended to involve two factors: whether the merchant behaved rudely in a way that caused public embarrassment and what kind of physical environment was used for the detention. Applying these criteria to the facts in this case, the Court of Appeals found no evidence that the Shopko employes were abusive, that force was used or that there was any public questioning that would lead to public embarrassment. Further, the investigation of the customer's contention was probably best left for the police whose job it is to interrogate suspects. The Court of Appeals decided that Shopko should have been granted a dismissal of the case and reversed the decision of the Circuit Court.

Liability for Providing Liquor — Social Hosts

In *Koback v. Crook*, 123 Wis. 2d 259 (1985), the Supreme Court was faced with the question of whether a third party, injured by an intoxicated driver, has a cause of action for negligence against the social hosts who provided alcohol to the minor driver. In an extension of its decision in *Sorenson v. Jarvis*, 119 Wis. 2d 627 (1984), the Court held that a social host who serves intoxicating beverages to a minor is liable for injuries caused to third parties, to the extent that furnishing alcohol was a substantial factor in causing the injuries.

The facts in *Koback* were similar to those in *Sorenson* except that the defendants in *Koback* were social hosts who furnished the minor with alcohol, rather than vendors who sold alcohol to minors. The Court decided that this was not a legally relevant difference, and ruled that the rationale of *Sorenson* should apply.

The defendants in *Koback* argued that there is a special fiduciary relationship between a licensed liquor dealer and a customer, such that the seller owes the customer a duty of ordinary care and may be held liable for neglecting that duty. Defendants further contended that since liability in *Sorenson* rested upon this fiduciary relationship, which they claimed was absent in the social host and guest relationship, liability should not attach to social hosts. The court disagreed, stating that the liability of the retail seller in *Sorenson* was based on negligent conduct in respect to a minor and was not the result of a fiduciary relationship. The Court explained that the statutory prohibitions against selling liquor to minors, upon which negligence *per se* (in fact) was founded in *Sorenson*, apply equally to the furnishing of liquor to a minor in *Koback*. Thus, given the negligent conduct of the social hosts toward a minor, the common law cause of action for negligence established in *Sorenson* applies to the social hosts in *Koback*.

The Court also rejected the defendants' argument that social hosts should be treated differently than vendors because social hosts do not have the ability to pass on the costs of liability as a business expense. The Court stated that the defendants' homeowners liability policy covered the claim and that tort law should be used to spread the risk over a large segment of society through insurance.

Gifts — Recovery of Engagement Ring

In *Brown v. Thomas*, 127 Wis. 2d 318 (1985), the Court of Appeals examined the phenomenon of the engagement ring. The Court faced the question of whether an engagement ring should be returned if the engagement is broken.

The opinion involved a review of both case law and courtship practices. The facts of the case were straightforward. When J. Dennis Brown and Terry Thomas became engaged to be married, Brown gave Thomas an engagement ring. Subsequently, the engagement was terminated and Brown sued Thomas to get the ring back. Each party alleged that the other broke off the engagement.

At the Circuit Court level, the Court held that Wisconsin statutes prohibited lawsuits based on breach of contract to marry, unless some property was obtained by fraud. Finding no fraud in this case, the Circuit Court dismissed Brown's claim.

On appeal, the Court of Appeals interpreted the Wisconsin statutes differently. The Court noted the distinction between conditional and absolute gifts. The Court felt that the conditional gift theory was particularly appropriate in this case, finding marriage to be an implied condition of the gift of an engagement ring.

The next question was whether the issue of fault should be relevant. Should the return of the ring depend on the reasons or lack of reasons for ending the engagement? The Court noted that most other jurisdictions would allow recovery only if the party seeking the return of the ring did not unjustifiably break the engagement. The Court decided not to use this approach, stating:

> "As the record of this two-day jury trial demonstrates, the answer to the multiple question 'who broke off the engagement, when, and was he/she justified?' is often lost in the murky depths of contradictory, acrimonious, and largely irrelevant testimony by disappointed couples, their relatives and friends." (page 328)

The Court of Appeals decided it was better to view the question of guilt or fault in breaking off the engagement as being irrelevant. This seemed to fit with the public policy contained in the state's no fault divorce law. The Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court.

IMPORTANT CRIMINAL CASES

Child Abuse — Duty of Parent to Stop Abuse by Others

A parent who tortures or otherwise directly inflicts harm on the parent's child is clearly guilty of criminal child abuse. In *State v. Williquette*, 129 Wis. 2d 239 (1986), the Supreme Court looked at the issue of whether a parent who permitted the infliction of harm was also guilty.

The issue in *Williquette* involved the scope of the criminal child abuse law. That law provided:

> "[Section 940.201, Stats.] Whoever tortures a child or subjects a child to cruel maltreatment, including, but not limited, to severe bruising, lacerations, fractured bones, burns, internal injuries or any injury constituting great bodily harm under s. 939.22 (14) is guilty of a Class E felony. In this section 'child' means a person under 16 years of age."

The defendant was charged with two counts of child abuse for failing to prevent her husband from "sexually abusing, beating and otherwise mistreating" her seven-year-old son and eight-year-old daughter. There was evidence that the children had informed their mother about the abusive incidents, but that she did nothing about it. A preliminary hearing was held, and the defendant was bound over for trial.

At this point, the defendant made a motion to the trial court to dismiss the case. The trial court granted the motion, dismissing the case on the grounds that the criminal child abuse law was supposed to cover only intentional acts by the direct abuser of the child. The state appealed and the Court of Appeals reversed the trial court's order to dismiss. The defendant then petitioned the Supreme Court to review the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Justice Steinmetz, writing for the majority of the Supreme Court, noted that the parties disagreed on whether the law required the direct infliction of child abuse for a violation to occur. Steinmetz examined the verb "subjects" as it was used in the law. As there was no statutory definition to guide him, he first looked at various dictionary definitions. He found that the ordinary definition of "subjects" did not limit the criminal child abuse law to active participation in child abuse, deciding that "it covers situations in which a person with a duty toward a child exposes the child to a forseeable risk of abuse." Further, Steinmetz noted, this interpretation was consistent with the purpose of the statute to protect children.

In applying the standard to the facts of the case, the majority found that the defendant's alleged conduct was a "substantial factor which increased the risk of further abuse." The Court then examined the question of the duty owed a child, finding a significant difference between the duty a parent owes his or her child and the duty other persons owe the child. The Court concluded that parents who fail to take action to stop abuse of their children may be prosecuted for criminal child abuse. The Court went on to reject other assertions by the defendant and to affirm the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Chief Justice Heffernan wrote a dissenting opinion. He described the legislative history relating to the criminal child abuse law and found that the law clearly was aimed at the principal actor. While a law to cover the parent who knowingly permits child abuse might be good public policy, Heffernan noted that the Legislature was the proper forum for the consideration of such a proposal. The majority, he felt, usurped the Legislature's "prerogative to make the criminal law."

Withdrawal of Guilty Pleas — New Standard

In *State v. Bangert*, 131 Wis. 2d 246 (1986), the major issue on appeal was whether the defendant should be allowed to withdraw his no contest plea because the plea hearing record was insufficient to show that he understood the nature of the charge and because the plea colloquy (dialogue between the court and the defendant) was facially insufficient. Finding no error in the order denying the motion to withdraw the plea, the Supreme Court affirmed the Circuit Court's decision.

Bangert pleaded no contest to a reduced charge of second-degree murder after being charged with first-degree murder in the shooting death of an Eau Claire city police officer. Almost a year later, Bangert filed a postconviction motion to withdraw his no contest plea. The Circuit Court, pursuant to an order by the Court of Appeals, held an evidentiary hearing on the motion to withdraw. The Circuit Court ruled that the entire record demonstrated that the defendant made

a knowing and voluntary waiver of his constitutional rights and denied the motion. On appeal, Bangert argued that the colloquy conducted by the trial court was constitutionally insufficient to ascertain his understanding of the charge and his knowledge of which constitutional rights he was waiving. Also, Bangert contended that the Circuit Court erred in reviewing the totality of the record, instead of just the plea hearing record, to determine the voluntariness of his plea.

Before turning to the facts of the case, the Supreme Court engaged in a lengthy discussion of the law concerning the acceptance of guilty or no contest pleas. The Court reviewed both federal and state case law on plea hearing procedures dating back to 1969. After a thorough review of those cases, the Court held that its earlier conclusion that the procedures used to accept a guilty or no contest plea are mandated by the U.S. Constitution is erroneous. Thus, the Court decided to withdraw its earlier requirement that the trial court must, as a constitutional matter, directly inquire whether the defendant understands the nature of the charge and the consequences of the plea. The Court noted, however, that there is nevertheless a statutory requirement that trial judges undertake a colloquy with the defendant to ascertain whether the defendant understands the nature of the charge and the consequences of the plea.

The Court reinforced this statutory requirement by making it mandatory upon trial judges to determine a defendant's understanding of the nature of the charge at the plea hearing by following any one or more of the following methods:

> "First the trial court may summarize the elements of the crime charged by reading from the appropriate jury instructions, ... or from the applicable statute. .... Second, the trial judge may ask defendant's counsel whether he explained the nature of the charge to the defendant and request him to summarize the extent of the explanation, including a reiteration of elements, at the plea hearing. Third, the trial judge may expressly refer to the record or other evidence of defendant's knowledge of the nature of the charge established prior to the plea hearing." (page 268, citations omitted)

In addition, the Court imposed upon trial courts the duty at plea hearings to either follow the provisions set forth in the Wisconsin Jury Instructions, Waiver of Constitutional Rights, or to specifically refer to some part of the record demonstrating the defendant's knowledge of the constitutional rights he or she is waiving.

Next, the Court discussed what the remedy should be if the correct procedures are not followed. The Court overruled that part of *State v. Cecchini*, 124 Wis. 2d 200 (1985), which held that a reviewing court may look only to the plea hearing transcript to determine the defendant's understanding of the nature of the offense. The Court implemented a new remedy in which the defendant must show a *prima facie* (apparent) violation of the statutory or mandatory procedures and then the state must show by clear and convincing evidence that the plea was knowingly and voluntarily made. The state is allowed to utilize the entire record to meet this burden; in other words, the totality of the circumstances must demonstrate a knowing and voluntary plea.

Having established new standards and procedures for the taking of guilty or no contest pleas, the Court then applied them to the facts of the case. The Court first observed that the plea colloquy conducted by the trial judge was "woefully inadequate" (page 265). The Court observed that the trial court did not abide by the statutory procedures necessary to establish that the defendant understood the nature of the charge or the constitutional rights which he was waiving.

Nevertheless, the Court held that "the trial court did not err in considering the totality of the circumstances at the evidentiary hearing in determining that defendant's plea was knowingly and intelligently entered at the plea hearing" (page 281). The Court reasoned that since it was overruling its prior conclusion that the procedures used to accept a no contest plea are mandated by the U.S. Constitution, the mere inadequacy of the plea colloquy does not allow the defendant to withdraw his plea as a matter of right. Instead, the Court said, a reviewing court may consider the entire record when deciding whether to allow the defendant to withdraw a plea. The Court concluded that Bangert's no contest plea was voluntarily and intelligently entered at the plea hearing. The Court further concluded that Bangert was aware of the constitutional rights which he was waiving. Therefore, the Court affirmed the order of the Circuit Court denying Bangert's motion to withdraw his no contest plea.

Warrantless Searches — Probationer's Dwelling

Both the U.S. Constitution and the Wisconsin Constitution prohibit unreasonable searches and seizures and provide that warrants may be issued only upon probable cause. In *State v.*

Griffin, 131 Wis. 2d 41 (1986), the Supreme Court held that a warrant is not constitutionally required to search a probationer's residence.

Upon being informed by an anonymous police detective that Griffin may have guns in his apartment, a probation supervisor requested police protection for a search of Griffin's residence. A pistol was discovered during the search and Griffin was subsequently convicted of possession of a firearm as a convicted felon. On review, the Court of Appeals upheld the trial court's judgment of conviction. The Court ruled that a warrant was not required to search a probationer's dwelling, as long as there are reasonable grounds to believe that the dwelling contains contraband (any item whose possession is unlawful). Judge Dykman dissented, arguing that nothing in the fourth amendment to the U.S. Constitution suggests that probationers have less protection against warrantless searches than the general public does. Dykman also argued that state courts should not establish a "probationer" exception to the fourth amendment's warrant requirement when the United States Supreme Court has yet to recognize such an exception.

Griffin appealed to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, contending that the Court of Appeals erred in adopting the "probationer" exception to the warrant requirement. Alternatively, Griffin argued that the "reasonable grounds" to search standard adopted by the Court of Appeals did not meet the constitutional standard of reasonableness. The Supreme Court agreed with the Court of Appeals' decision that probation agents could lawfully search Griffin's apartment without a warrant, based upon the information that there was a gun in his apartment, even though the search failed to meet one of the usual exceptions to the warrant requirement.

The Court summarized the history of the fourth amendment to the U.S. Constitution, beginning with the fact that "[a] person's home or residence is entitled to special dignity and sanctity" (page 51, citations omitted). The Court continued by stating that exceptions to the warrant requirement have developed but that neither the Wisconsin Supreme Court nor the United States Supreme Court has decided whether an exception to the warrant requirement exists for probationers or parolees. The Court pointed out that state and federal courts faced with this issue have reached differing conclusions. The Court emphasized that in *State v. Tarrell*, 74 Wis. 2d 647 (1976), the Wisconsin Supreme Court granted probation agents a limited right to conduct a personal search or seizure of a probationer without a warrant. Based on *Tarrell* and upon its opinion that probationers are by nature subject to certain constitutional limitations, the Court ruled that a warrantless search of a probationer's dwelling is constitutional.

On the issue of what standard is necessary to satisfy the constitutional requirement of reasonableness, the Court upheld the "reasonable grounds" standard adopted by the Court of Appeals. Giffin argued that the Court should use the "totality of the circumstances" test to determine whether the search was reasonable. The Court, however, determined that a less stringent standard for a search and seizure is appropriate for a probationer, whose liberty and privacy interests are limited by the nature of probation.

In separate dissents, Justices Abrahamson and Bablitch objected to the majority's decision. Justice Abrahamson agreed with the majority that a full search of a probationer's home is permissible if there is reasonable cause to believe that the probationer is violating a condition of probation. Abrahamson, however, argued that the Court should suppress the evidence in a criminal case unless a warrant was obtained or the case falls within one of the traditional exceptions to the warrant requirement. Bablitch dissented because he did not agree that the facts in the case met the majority's standard of reasonable grounds to believe the probationer possessed contraband.

Criminal Appeals — Agreement on Reason for Reversal

What should happen in a criminal case if a majority of the justices think the conviction should be reversed, but there is no agreement on the reason for reversal?

In *State v. Gustafson*, 121 Wis. 2d 459 (1985), the Supreme Court reconsidered its earlier decision to reverse the defendant's two counts of second-degree sexual assault. In the original Supreme Court decision one justice found that the case should be reversed because of plain error in the allowance of testimony regarding a juvenile delinquency determination. Three justices thought that there was an error because of the failure of the trial court to give a particular jury instruction. Thus, a majority of the justices (four of seven) agreed the conviction should be overturned, but there was no majority for a particular ground for reversal. The question, on reconsideration, was whether it was proper to pool together the one vote for plain error and the

three votes for the failure to give a particular jury instruction to obtain a four-vote majority to reverse the conviction. The Supreme Court decided to follow the decision in a civil case, *Will of McNaughton*, 138 Wis. 179 (1909), which held that "a majority must agree on some one specific ground of error fatal to the judgment, or the judgment must be affirmed."

The Supreme Court found a number of problems if this type of vote pooling were allowed. Reversals would result where a trial court would have inadequate guidance for the new hearing. As to any alleged error, a majority would have found no error requiring reversal. Thus, the judge would be authorized to make the same rulings again. The Supreme Court said that allowing vote pooling would place individual justices above the Court itself. The critical point it found was that "[t]he power to render decisions rests with this court, not in the individual justices."

Justice Shirley Abrahamson felt that it was more important to look at the bigger picture. She noted that four judges, a majority of the court, found that "the trial was infected by prejudicial error." To disallow minority vote pooling means, in this case, the case is disposed as the minority wanted. Justice Abrahamson felt that the key question in criminal cases is whether to affirm or reverse the conviction. Using this approach, basic fairness requires that the case be reversed.

Opening Statement by Accused — Comment by Prosecutor

The fifth amendment to the U.S. Constitution forbids the prosecution from commenting on a defendant's failure to testify in a criminal case. In *State v. Johnson*, 121 Wis. 2d 237 (1984), the Court of Appeals was faced with the question of whether a waiver of this fifth amendment protection occurs when a defendant addresses the jury in his or her own behalf.

The defendant in *Johnson* was found guilty of first-degree murder, armed burglary and attempted armed burglary. The only issue at trial was whether the defendant intended to kill the victim. Johnson did not testify at trial but he did present an opening statement to the jury in which he claimed that the state could not prove any motive or intent on his part to kill the victim. As part of his opening and closing statements, the prosecutor cautioned the jury that Johnson's statements were not evidence because they were not given under oath or subject to cross-examination. Johnson contended that the prosecutor's statement constituted an improper comment on Johnson's failure to testify, in violation of Johnson's fifth amendment rights.

The Court began by noting that opinions differ as to whether a defendant waives his or her fifth amendment protections by delivering a statement to the jury. The Court noted that such cases present competing interests:

> "On the one hand, permitting defendant to defend himself without benefit of a lawyer's skills and objectivity may lead him to make statements which can be construed as a total waiver of his privilege against self-incrimination, exposing him to being called by the state. On the other, were defendant allowed to give, what is for all practical purposes, testimony without being subject to some check, the jury might be misled. Faced with such undesirable alternatives, the law seeks a middle ground which accommodates the essence of the opposing interests while furnishing maximum protection to all concerned." (page 245, citing *United States v. Follette*, 397 F.2d 363 (2d Cir. 1968))

The Court adopted the concept of a "partial waiver" of fifth amendment rights (permitting limited prosecutorial comment on defendant's statement) which was established by *Follette*. In addition, the Court relied on federal case law to provide a test by which to determine the propriety of a prosecutor's comments. The Court stated that the relevant test, recited in *Bontempo v. Fenton*, 692 F.2d 954 (3d Cir. 1982), is whether the language used by the prosecutor was intended to be or of such a character that the jury would naturally and necessarily take it to be a comment on the failure of the accused to testify.

After examining the prosecutor's statements in *Johnson*, the Court concluded that the prosecutor did not directly comment on Johnson's failure to testify. Instead, the prosecutor's opening and closing statements were aimed at instructing the jury as to the difference between arguments and evidence. The prosecutor stressed that neither his statements nor Johnson's constituted evidence.

The prosecutor's comments in *Johnson* were thus held to be permissible under the "partial waiver" rule of *Follette*. The Court cautioned, however, that if a prosecutor chooses to comment on a defendant's statement to the jury, the prosecutor must carefully limit such comment to the distinction between evidence and argument and must not comment on the defendant's failure to testify.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN

Justices: ROLAND B. DAY
SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON
WILLIAM G. CALLOW
DONALD W. STEINMETZ
LOUIS J. CECI
WILLIAM A. BABLITCH

Director of State Courts: J. DENIS MORAN, 266-6828.

Clerk: MARILYN L. GRAVES, 266-1880.

Court Commissioners: GREGORY POKRASS, JAMES W. RECTOR, JR., JOSEPH M. WILSON, 266-7442; WILLIAM MANN, 266-6708.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688; location: Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1880.

Number of Positions: 35.50.

Total Budget 1985-87: $3,820,500.

Statutory Reference: Article VII, Section 2 *et seq., Wisconsin Constitution;* Chapter 751, Statutes.

Organization: The Supreme Court consists of 7 justices. Justices are elected for 10-year terms at the nonpartisan April election. Only one justice may be elected at each such election, so that some Supreme Court vacancies are filled by appointment for several years until there is an open April election date at which a full-term successor can be chosen by the people. The term of office begins in August following the April election. Any 4 justices constitute a quorum for the conduct of the court's business.

The justice with the greatest seniority on the court serves as chief justice unless he or she declines the position, in which event the justice with the next greatest seniority serves as chief justice.

The courtroom and offices of the court are located in the State Capitol. The justices' salaries are fixed by statute. The current annual salary for the chief justice is $82,054 and for the other 6 justices it is $73,903.

The Supreme Court is in session for oral arguments each month from September through June. The court hears matters during July and August upon call of the chief justice.

The court's staff includes the director of state courts, who assists the court in its administrative function; 4 commissioners, who assist the court in its judicial function; a clerk, who keeps the court's records; and a marshal. Each justice has a private secretary and a law examiner.

Functions: Under the Constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in certain cases of statewide concern and discretionary appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. It is the final authority on the State Constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a federal question, allowing an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, is raised. The court in its discretion hears cases on appeal from the Court of Appeals, cases permitted to bypass the Court of Appeals, and cases certified to it by the Court of Appeals. No testimony is taken; the cases are decided on the basis of printed briefs and, in some cases, on oral argument. The need for oral arguments by counsel is determined by the court. The court takes up cases in the order briefs are filed. Criminal cases are given preference. All cases are prescreened to determine which need oral arguments. Both oral argument cases and "on briefs only" cases are placed on a calendar which is heard every 4 weeks. Decisions are in writing and are published in the *Wisconsin Reports* and in the *North Western Reporter*. During calendar year 1986, 257 matters were pending from 1985, 948 new matters were filed and 943 matters were terminated. At the beginning of calendar year 1987, 262 matters were pending before the court.

The Constitution also provides that the Supreme Court has superintending and administrative authority over all courts in the state. The chief justice is the administrative head of the state judicial system. Such administrative authority is exercised pursuant to procedures adopted by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court appoints the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility, and the state law librarian. It licenses attorneys to practice law and, after a hearing, may disbar attorneys for cause. Since 1929, it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts in the state. The Judicial Council acts in an advisory capacity in matters of pleading, practice and procedure and proposes rule changes to the court.

The chief justice, acting through the director of state courts, keeps informed of the status of judicial business in the courts of the state and designates and assigns circuit judges and reserve judges to serve temporarily in other circuit courts: 1) when a calendar is congested; 2) when a judge is on vacation, disqualified, or unable to act; or 3) when a vacancy in the office occurs.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF STATE COURTS

Director of State Courts: J. DENIS MORAN, 266-6828, Room 213 Northeast, State Capitol, Madison 53701-1688.

Deputy Director for Court Operations: KATHLEEN MURPHY, 266-3121, Room 315, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Deputy Director for Management Services: MARY T. RIDER, 266-8914, Room 430, 110 East Main Street, Madison, 53703.

Fiscal Officer: KEN TIMPEL, 266-6865, Room 430, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Judicial Education: V. KNOPPKE-WETZEL, 266-7807, Room 420, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Medical Malpractice Mediation System: RANDY SPROULE, 266-7711, Room 320, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Court Information System: MICHAEL CONDIT, 266-5750, Room 303, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

District Court Administrators: District 1, RONALD WITKOWIAK, Room 500-A, Milwaukee County Courthouse, Milwaukee 53233, (414) 278-5113; *District 2,* LYNAE K. OLSON, Racine County Courthouse, Racine 53403, (414) 636-3133; *District 3,* DAN KESSLER, Room 330, Waukesha County Courthouse, Waukesha 53188, (414) 548-7209; *District 4,* JERRY LANG, Winnebago County Courthouse, P.O. Box 2808, Oshkosh 54903-2808, (414) 424-0028; *District 5,* MARY KAY BAUM, Room 234, City-County Building, Madison 53709, (608) 267-8820; *District 6,* SAMUEL SHELTON, 101 Division, North, Stevens Point 54481, (715) 345-5296; *District 7,* STEVEN STEADMAN, La Crosse County Courthouse, La Crosse 54601, (608) 785-9546; *District 8,* WILLIAM SUCHA, Brown County Courthouse, Green Bay 54301, (414) 436-3915; *District 9,* JAMES SEIDEL, 740 Third Street, Wausau 54401, (715) 842-3872; *District 10,* GREGG T. MOORE, Suite 3, 1102 Regis Court, Eau Claire 54701, (715) 839-4826.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688; location: Room 213 Northeast, State Capitol, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-6828.

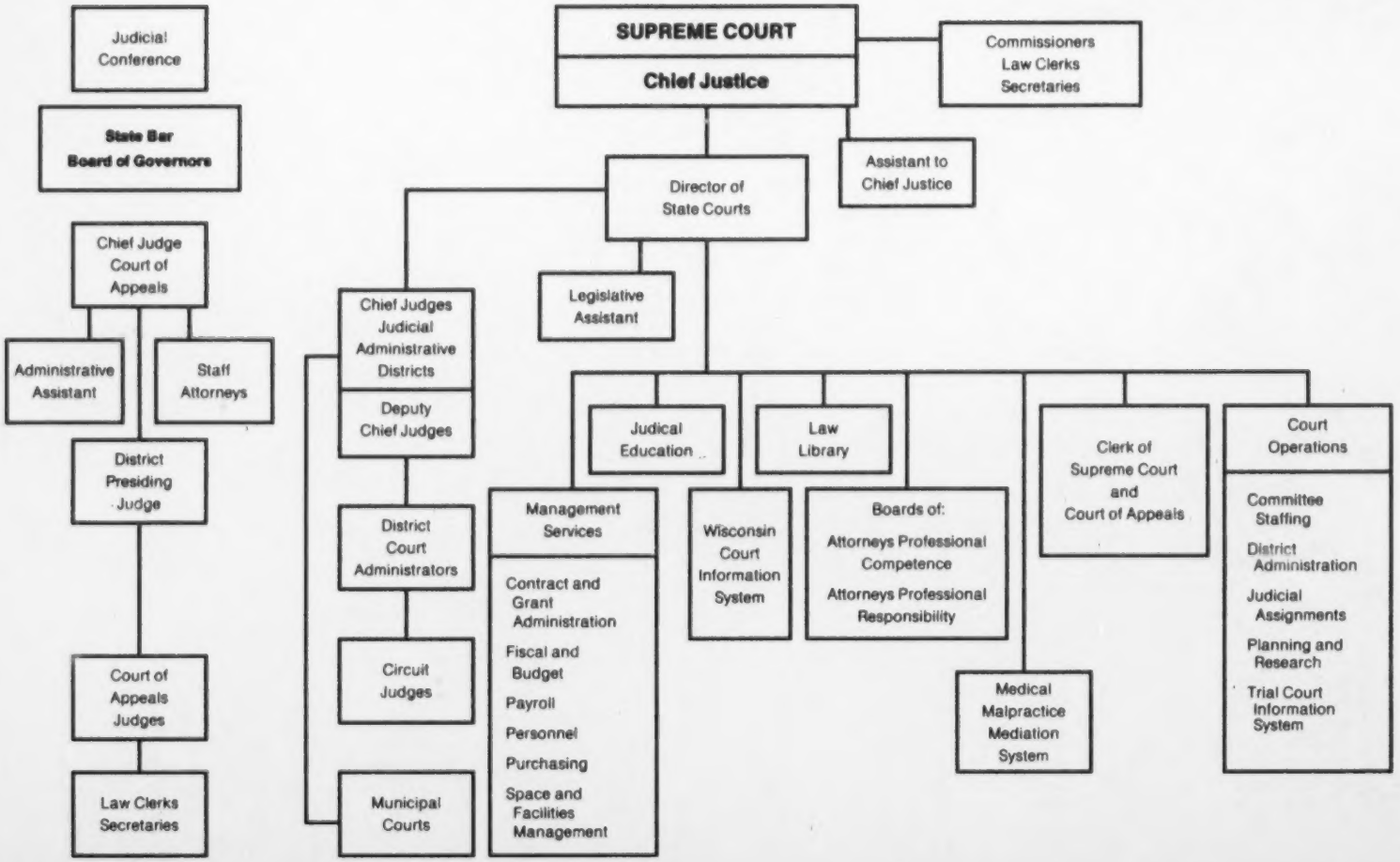
Publications: Workload Statistics.

Number of Employes: 63.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $7,324,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.19; Supreme Court Rule 70.01.

History: The position of director of state courts was created by the Rule of Judicial Administration promulgated by the Supreme Court and issued under order dated October 30, 1978, and a further order dated February 19, 1979, pursuant to the administrative power vested in the Supreme Court under Article VII of the Wisconsin Constitution. This position replaced that of administrative director of courts, which was created by Chapter 261, Laws of 1961, as Section 758.19 of the statutes.


Judicial Conference
State Bar Board of Governors
Chief Judge Court of Appeals
Administrative Assistant
Staff Attorneys
District Presiding Judge
Court of Appeals Judges
Law Clerks Secretaries
SUPREME COURT
Chief Justice
Commissioners Law Clerks Secretaries
Director of State Courts
Assistant to Chief Justice
Legislative Assistant
Chief Judges Judicial Administrative Districts
Deputy Chief Judges
District Court Administrators
Circuit Judges
Municipal Courts
Judical Education
Law Library
Management Services
Contract and Grant Administration
Fiscal and Budget
Payroll
Personnel
Purchasing
Space and Facilities Management
Wisconsin Court Information System
Boards of:
Attorneys Professional Competence
Attorneys Professional Responsibility
Medical Malpractice Mediation System
Clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Appeals
Court Operations
Committee Staffing
District Administration
Judicial Assignments
Planning and Research
Trial Court Information System

Organization: The director of state courts is appointed by , and serves at the pleasure of, the Supreme Court. At the direction of the chief justice, the director administers the nonjudicial business of the court system through the appointed chief judges and staff. The director is a member of the Judicial Council and the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice.

Functions: The director of state courts keeps the chief justice and the Supreme Court informed of the status of judicial business in the state courts and assists in their administration. The specific functions of the director, as set out by Supreme Court Rule, are: supervision of state level court personnel; development and supervision of the budget for the court system; legislative liaison and public information; development and maintenance of the court information system; judicial education; interdistrict assignment of active and reserve judges; development and supervision of judicial planning and research; advisor to the Supreme Court on matters relating to improvements within the system; control over fiscal matters, space allocation and equipment; collection, compilation and utilization of judicial system statistics; supervision of the Law Library and the Supreme Court clerk; administration of the medical mediation panels system under Chapter 655; and the performance of such other duties as the Supreme Court may, from time to time, direct.

STATE LAW LIBRARY

State Law Librarian: MARCIA J. KOSLOV.

Reader Services (reference, circulation, government documents): DENNIS AUSTIN, JANE COLWIN, CHERYL O'CONNOR, JANICE PENA.

Technical Services: LAUREL BECKER, ELAINE SHARP, JULIE TESSMER.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7881, Madison 53707; location: Room 310 East, State Capitol, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1424 (office); (608) 266-1600 (reader services).

Number of Employes: 7.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $1,078,100.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.01; Supreme Court Rule 82.01.

Organization: The State Law Library is administered by the Supreme Court, which appoints the librarian and the library staff and promulgates and enforces rules governing the use of the library.

Functions: The library is a public library, but its main service is as the legal resource center for the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the Department of Justice, the Legislature, the Office of the Governor and the various executive agencies, and members of the Wisconsin Bar.

Reference and basic research services are provided and copying facilities are available at a nominal cost. Legal and legal-related database searching is available. Through a circulation policy instituted in 1976, much of the collection is now available on an overnight or 5-day basis. Wisconsin materials are generally noncirculating. Circulation is open to judges, attorneys, legislators and state agency personnel.

Holdings: The State Law Library collection consists of approximately 135,000 bound volumes, 3,500 reels of microfilm, and 85,000 microfiche. The holdings include:

1. Session laws and statutory codes, court reports, administrative rules, legal indexes and digests for the federal government and the 50 states and U.S. territories.
2. Legal and bar periodicals — 950 titles, of which 650 are current.
3. Legal treatise and looseleaf collection, legal encyclopedias, and general legal reference materials.
4. Government documents collection, including U.S. Statutes at Large, U.S. Code, Congressional Record, Federal Register, Code of Federal Regulations, U.S. Congressional bills, reports and hearings and various federal agency reports and administrative decisions.
5. Appeal papers including cases, briefs, and appendices for almost all Wisconsin Supreme Court cases and for the Wisconsin Court of Appeals.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEES AND BOARDS

Board of Attorneys Professional Competence

Members: SHARREN B. ROSE, *chairperson;* H. STEPHEN HALLOWAY, *vice chairperson;* KATHRYN R. ANDERSON, DANIEL O. BERNSTINE, DENNIS D. CONWAY, ADELE HORBINSKI, JOHN J. KIRCHER, ROBERT B.L. MURPHY, WALTER H. WHITE, JR.

Director: ERICA MOESER, 266-9760.

Mailing Address: Room 405, 119 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd., Madison 53703-3355.

Number of Employes: 4.50.

Total Budget 1985-87: $342,000.

Reference: Supreme Court Rules 30, 31 and 40.

History: The Board of Continuing Legal Education, created on November 21, 1975, by rule of the Supreme Court, became the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence on January 1, 1978.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members appointed by the Supreme Court for 3-year terms. Five members of the board must be members of the State Bar and 4 members must be selected from the judiciary of the state, the faculty of the law schools of the state, and the public.

Functions: The board implements and enforces the rules of continuing legal education for attorneys, administers the state bar examination, and processes all requests for admission to the State Bar on foreign license and for readmission.

Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility

Members: GEORGE K. STEIL, SR., *chairperson;* IRVIN B. CHARNE, *vice chairperson;* JACQUELINE BOHMAN, EDWARD E. HALES, PATRICIA M. HEIM, CAROLINE SANDIN, JOHN E. SHANNON, JR., SALLY WELLMAN, GEORGE WILLIAMS.

Administrator: GERALD C. STERNBERG.

Deputy Administrator: ELSA P. GREENE.

Deputy Administrator, Milwaukee Office: JEANANNE L. DANNER.

Mailing Address: Room 410, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703; Room 301, 210 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee 53202.

Telephone: Madison: (608) 267-7274; Milwaukee: (414) 227-4623.

Number of Employes: 13.50.

Total Budget 1985-87: $1,357,585.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 21.01.

History: The Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility was created on January 1, 1977, by order of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and assumed the attorney disciplinary function of the former Board of State Bar Commissioners on January 1, 1978.

Organization: The board consists of 9 members appointed by the Supreme Court. Six members are attorneys, and 3 are lay persons. The board is assisted in its duties by the professional responsibility administrator and staff.

Agency Responsibility: Upon request of the Supreme Court or the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence, the board investigates the moral character of a person seeking admission to the Wisconsin Bar. The board makes findings and recommendations to the Supreme Court on a petition for reinstatement of a lawyer's license to practice. The board investigates complaints of attorney misconduct and takes disciplinary action ranging from private reprimand to the filing of a formal complaint with the Supreme Court seeking public reprimand, suspension or revocation. The board also investigates and files petitions with the court for cases involving an attorney's medical incapacity.

Judicial Conference

Statutory Reference: Section 758.17; Supreme Court Rule 70.15.

The Judicial Conference is made up of the justices of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Court of Appeals, judges of the circuit courts, reserve judges and 3 municipal judges representing the municipal courts. It meets at least once a year at a place and time designated by a joint meeting of its Executive Committee and the Judicial Education Committee.

The functions of the conference are to consider the business of the administration of justice and problems pertaining thereto and to make recommendations for its improvement, to conduct educational programs at its annual meeting to assist its members in performing their judicial duties, to provide for committees to study particular subjects relating to the administration of justice, and to adopt forms necessary for the administration of certain proceedings.

Sections, established by the conference at its organizational meeting in September 1979, are: Family and Children's Law, Probate and Mental Health, Appellate Practice and Procedures, Civil Law, and Criminal Law and Traffic. The Judicial Conference also maintains a Standing Committee on Legislation.

Judicial Education Committee

Members: CHIEF JUSTICE NATHAN S. HEFFERNAN, *chairperson;* R. THOMAS CANE, PATRICIA S. CURLEY, JAMES EATON, FREDERIC FLEISHAUER, THOMAS J. GALLAGHER, MARVIN C. HOLZ, MORIA G. KREUGER, LEAH M. LAMPONE, J. RICHARD LONG, PATRICK L. SNYDER; J. DENIS MORAN (director of state courts), FRANK C. DEGUIRE (dean, Marquette University Law School), CLIFF F. THOMPSON (dean, University of Wisconsin Law School), V. KNOPPKE-WETZEL (director of judicial education).

Director of Judicial Education: V. KNOPPKE-WETZEL.

Mailing Address: Room 420, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7807.

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 32.01.

The Supreme Court Judicial Education Committee approves educational programs conducted or recommended by the director of judicial education for all court personnel.

In 1976 the Wisconsin Supreme Court, after holding a public hearing, issued an order establishing a mandatory program of continuing education for the Wisconsin judiciary, SCR Chapter 32. This rule, effective January 1, 1977, and as amended November 25, 1980, applies to all Supreme Court justices and commissioners, Court of Appeals judges and staff attorneys, circuit court judges, and reserve judges. To comply with SCR Chapter 32, each person subject to the rule must obtain a designated number of hours of continuing education within a period of 6 years. The Judicial Education Committee also sponsors educational programs, conducted by the director of judicial education, for clerks of circuit court and municipal judges.

JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Members: WILLIAM EICH (appeals court judge), MARK J. FARNUM (circuit court judge), RICHARD C. NINNEMAN, ADRIAN P. SCHOONE (attorneys); JOEL B. GROSSMAN, ELIZABETH G. KING, BERNETTA KILPATRICK, JUDITH S. MCCASLIN, BEATRICE A. PTACEK (public members appointed by Governor).

Executive Director: ELENA A. CAPPELLA.

Administrative Assistant: EDITH P. WILIMOVSKY.

Mailing Address: Suite 606, Tenney Building, 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-7637.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $293,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 757.83.

History: By Supreme Court rules effective January 1, 1972, the court created a 9-member Judicial Commission to implement its Code of Judicial Ethics adopted by the court effective January 1, 1968. The code enumerated 16 standards of personal and official conduct for justices and judges, and 16 rules, the violation of which warrants sanctions. Rule 17, adopted in 1974, effective in 1975, requires judges and other specified officials in the judicial branch to file annual financial reports. In December 1979, the Supreme Court clarified and renumbered the provisions of the Code of Judicial Ethics for uniformity and convenience.

In April 1977, the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to give the Supreme Court power to reprimand, censure, suspend, or remove any justice or judge for cause or disability pursuant to procedures enacted by the legislature. Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, created a new Judicial Commission as an independent agency, not subject to the administrative supervision of the Supreme Court. The court then abolished its own commission as of July 31, 1978. The new Judicial Commission operates under the statutory definitions of misconduct and disability. Its jurisdiction includes enforcement of the Code of Judicial Ethics adopted by the court.

Organization: The commission is comprised of 9 members serving 3-year terms (limited to not more than 2 consecutive full terms). Five citizen members, who are neither judges nor lawyers, are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Supreme Court appoints one circuit court judge, one court of appeals judge and 2 lawyers.

Agency Responsibility: The commission is mandated by statute to investigate any possible misconduct or permanent disability of a judge or justice. If the commission finds probable cause that a judge has engaged in misconduct or is permanently disabled, it files a formal complaint or petition with the Supreme Court. At this point all subsequent proceedings are public. The commission then prosecutes the action before a 3-judge panel named to hear the case (or one judge and jury if a jury request is made by the commission). The Supreme Court then reviews the findings of fact, conclusions of law and recommended disposition and makes the final disposition of the matter.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Members: JUDGE THOMAS S. WILLIAMS (representing Judicial Conference), *chairperson;* EVA M. SOEKA (designee of dean, Marquette University Law School), *vice chairperson;* JUSTICE SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON (representing Supreme Court); JUDGE RICHARD S. BROWN (representing Court of Appeals); JUDGE MICHAEL J. BARRON, JUDGE RAYMOND E. GIERINGER, JUDGE PETER PAPPAS (representing Judicial Conference); SENATOR LYNN S. ADELMAN (chairperson, Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee), REPRESENTATIVE JAMES A. RUTKOWSKI (chairperson, Assembly Judiciary Committee); WALTER J. DICKEY (designee of dean, University of Wisconsin Law School); JAMES D. JEFFRIES (designee of Attorney General); ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD (revisor of statutes); GERALD M. O'BRIEN (president-elect, State Bar); J. DENIS MORAN (director of state courts); ERIC SCHULENBURG (designee of State Public Defender); JAMES A. DRILL, ERNEST O. HANSON, DON M. HERRLING (representing State Bar); JANET A. JENKINS, VERA M. WICKLUND (public members appointed by Governor).

Executive Secretary: JAMES L. FULLIN, JR.

Mailing Address: Room 777 Anchor Building, 25 West Main Street, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-1319.

Number of Employes: 2.00.

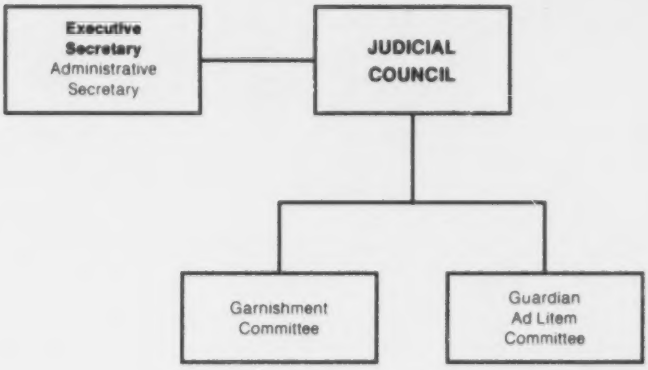
Total Budget 1985-87: $204,400.

Statutory Reference: Section 758.13.

History: The Judicial Council was created by Chapter 392, Laws of 1951. It succeeded to the functions of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure, created by Chapter 404, Laws of 1929. Chapter 247, Laws of 1967, provided for the administrator of courts (or deputy or assistant) to serve as executive secretary of the council. This was changed, however, by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969, which increased the membership of the council by including the administrator of courts, but removed the provision making the administrator executive secretary. Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, increased the council membership by adding a Court of Appeals judge. A Supreme Court Order of October 30, 1978, replaced the administrator of courts with the director of state courts. 1983 Wisconsin Act 377 increased the council membership to 20 by adding the state public defender.

Organization: The council appoints the executive secretary outside the classified service. The council membership includes a Supreme Court justice selected by the Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals judge selected by the Court of Appeals, and 4 circuit court judges selected by the Judicial Conference. The 9 *ex officio* members (or their designees) are: the attorney general, the state public defender, the chairpersons of the Senate Judiciary and Consumer Affairs Committee and of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, the director of state courts, the revisor of statutes, the deans of the Wisconsin and Marquette Law Schools, and the president-elect of the State Bar of Wisconsin. The council membership also includes 2 citizen members appointed by the governor and 3 members elected by the State Bar, all of whom serve 3-year terms. The council meets monthly except in July and August. The various committees of the council meet regularly and are composed of council and ad hoc members.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL



JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Functions:

1. Study the rules of pleading, practice and procedure, and advise the Supreme Court as to changes which will simplify procedure and promote a speedy determination of litigation.
2. Survey and study the organization, jurisdiction and methods of administration and operation of all the courts of this state.
3. Recommend to the legislature any changes in procedure, jurisdiction or organization of the courts which can be put into effect by legislative action only.
4. Assist in preparing Supreme Court rules in proper form for biennial publication.
5. Advise the Supreme Court and legislature on any matter affecting the administration of justice in Wisconsin.

STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN

Board of Governors: Officers: GERALD M. O'BRIEN, *president;* JOHN WALSH, *president-elect;* FRANKLYN M. GIMBEL, *past president;* FREDERICK FISCHER, *secretary;* JANICE M. BALDWIN, *treasurer. District 1:* DONALD E. MAYEW; *District 2:* DAVID J. CANNON, KAREN A. CASE, JAMES E. COLLIS, HOWARD A. DAVIS, JOHN R. DECKER, MARGADETTE M. DEMET, JOHN A. FIORENZA, E. CAMPION KERSTEN, JOAN F. KESSLER, HENRY G. KRECKLOW, WILLIAM J. MULLIGAN, ROBERT E. TEHAN, JR., ARTHUR J. VLASAK; *District 3:* STEVEN R. SORENSON; *District 4:* RONALD A. KAMINSKI; *District 5:* THOMAS S. SLEIK; *District 6:* JAMES L. STEIMEL; *District 7:* FRANCIS J. PODVIN; *District 8:* VICTOR T. WAHL; *District 9:* LINDA S. BALISLE, ROBERT O. BURR, RICHARD CATES, DANIEL HILDEBRAND, WARREN A. KENNEY, HARVEY L. WENDEL; *District 10:* A. GERARD PATTERSON; *District 11:* JOHN H. HENDRICKS; *District 12:* JOHN W. ROETHE; *District 13:* KENNETH J. QUINCEY; *District 14:* JOHN A. EVANS; *District 15:* ROBERT W. WEBER, SR.; *District 16:* JOHN H. SCHIEK; *Young Lawyers Division:* PAUL G. SWANSON; *Non-Resident Lawyers Division:* MICHAEL D. DOWNING, PIERCE A. MCNALLY, RICHARD O'MELIA; *Government Lawyers Division:* JEROME S. SCHMIDT; *nonlawyer members:* MORRIS D. ANDREWS, SISTER THOMAS MORE BERTELS, MERNA JARVIS.

Executive Director: STEPHEN L. SMAY.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7158, Madison 53707-7158; location: 402 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 257-3838.

Publications: *Wisconsin Bar Bulletin; Consumer's Guide to Wisconsin Law;* notebooks, 3-ring binders, audiocassettes and hard-cover books, variously priced, issued by Advanced Training Seminars — Continuing Legal Education Division; section and division newsletters; general membership newsletter; information pamphlets and brochures, including Wisconsin's New Marital Property Law and other public service announcements on legal issues.

History: On June 22, 1956, the Supreme Court ordered organization of the State Bar of Wisconsin, effective January 1, 1957. This organization acquired the facilities, records, property, and staff of the former Wisconsin Bar Association, a voluntary association organized in 1877.

Organization: Subject to rules prescribed by the Supreme Court, the State Bar is governed by a 47-member Board of Governors, consisting of the officers and 33 members selected by the members of the State Bar from the 16 districts of the state. In addition, the Government Lawyers Division and Young Lawyers Division each select one member while the Non-Resident Lawyers Division selects 3 representatives to sit on the board. Three nonlawyers appointed by the Supreme Court have floor and voting privileges. The Board of Governors selects the executive director and the chairman of the board.

Thirteen standing committees, each consisting of 9 State Bar members, appointed by the State Bar president to 3-year terms, are prescribed by the Supreme Court. These are committees on: Administration of Justice and the Judiciary, Assistance for Lawyers, Communications, Convention and Entertainment, Insurance for Members, Interprofessional and Business Relations, Legal Assistance, Legal Education and Bar Admission, Legislation, Post-Graduate Education, Professional Ethics, Research Planning, and Unauthorized Practice of Law.

The State Bar consists of all attorneys and judges entitled to practice before the state courts. Attorneys are admitted to the bar by the full court or by a single justice of the Supreme Court. As of November 1986, there were over 14,775 members of the State Bar. Once admitted, members of the bar are subject to the rules of ethical conduct prescribed by the Supreme Court, whether they practice before a court, administrative body or in consultation with clients not involving court appearances.

The Wisconsin Bar Foundation, a nonprofit corporation serving as an adjunct of the State Bar, is dedicated to public service and good will from the legal profession to the general community, and to providing public law education.

Functions of the Bar:

1. Work toward raising professional standards, improving the administration of justice, and furnishing continuing legal education to lawyers through its advanced training seminars division.
2. To carry on a continuing program of legal research in the technical fields of substantive law, practice and procedure, and make reports and recommendations thereon.
3. To promote the innovation, development and improvement of ways to deliver legal services to the people of Wisconsin in adequate quantity, of superior quality, and at reasonable cost.

COURT OF APPEALS

Clerk of Court of Appeals: MARILYN L. GRAVES, P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688; location: Room 231 East, State Capitol, Madison; (608) 266-1880.

Chief Staff Attorney: EARL HAZELTINE, 119 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd., 7th Floor, Madison 53703; (608) 266-9321.

Number of Positions: 60.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $5,923,100.

Statutory Reference: Art. VII, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Chapter 752, Statutes.

History: The Court of Appeals was created by a constitutional amendment ratified by the electorate on April 5, 1977. Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, implemented the amendment.

Organization: The Court of Appeals consists of 13 judges. The court is divided into 4 districts, with 3 judges apiece elected from Districts I, II and III, and 4 judges elected from District IV. Judges are elected for 6-year terms at the nonpartisan April election. The term of office begins in August succeeding the election. Only one judge may be elected in a district in any year. The Supreme Court appoints a Court of Appeals judge to be chief judge of the Court of Appeals for a 3-year term. The chief judge is the administrative head of the entire court.

The court sits in panels of 3 judges to dispose of cases on their merits except for certain categories of cases that can be disposed of by one judge.

The judges' salaries are fixed by statute. The current annual salary is $66,560.

The clerk of the Supreme Court is also the clerk of the Court of Appeals. The court's staff includes 13 staff attorneys. Each judge has a private secretary and a law examiner.

Functions: The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction, supervisory jurisdiction and original jurisdiction to issue prerogative writs. Final judgments and orders of a circuit court may be appealed as a matter of right to the Court of Appeals. A judgment or order not appealable as of right may be appealed to the Court of Appeals upon leave granted by the court. The Supreme Court may review the final decisions of the Court of Appeals.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS
April 7, 1987

District	Judicial Circuits Comprising Districts	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
I	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Ted E. Wedemeyer	1988
			Michael T. Sullivan	1990
			William R. Moser[1]	1992
II	Kenosha, Racine, Walworth Waukesha, Washington, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Winnebago, and Calumet	Waukesha (also Fond du Lac, Racine)	Richard S. Brown[1]	1988
			Neal P. Nettesheim	1990
			Burton A. Scott[2]	1992
III	Door, Kewaunee, Brown, Oconto, Marinette, Forest and Florence (a combined 2-county circuit Outagamie, Menominee and Shawano (a combined 2-county circuit), Langlade, Marathon, Lincoln, Oneida, Vilas Taylor, Price, Iron, Ashland, Bayfield, Sawyer Rusk, Chippewa, Eau Claire Trempealeau, Buffalo and Pepin (a combined 2-county circuit), Dunn, Pierce, St. Croix, Barron, Polk, Burnett, Washburn and Douglas	Wausau (also Eau Claire, Superior, Green Bay)	R. Thomas Cane	1989
			Daniel L. LaRocque	1991
			Gordon Myse	1993
IV	Rock, Green, Jefferson Dodge, Dane, Lafayette, Iowa, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Sauk, Columbia, Marquette, Waushara, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Adams, Juneau, Jackson, Clark, Monroe, Vernon and La Crosse	Madison (also La Crosse Stevens Point	Paul C. Gartzke[1]	1990
			Robert D. Sundby	1991
			Charles P. Dykman	1992
			William Eich	1993

[1] Presiding judge.

[2] Chief judge.

Source: Official records of the Court of Appeals, February 1987; State Elections Board; 1985-86 Wisconsin Statutes; governor's appointment notices.

No testimony is taken in the Court of Appeals. The court disposes of cases brought to it on appeal on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs. The need for oral arguments by counsel is determined by the court. The court takes up cases in the order in which the appeals are filed. When possible and without undue delay in civil cases, criminal cases are given preference. All cases are prescreened to determine which need oral arguments. Both oral argument cases and on briefs only cases are placed on a regularly issued calendar. Decisions are in writing. A publication committee of the court determines which of the court's decisions will be published in the *Wisconsin Reports* and in the *North Western Reporter*.

COURT OF APPEALS DISTRICTS

The calendar year 1986 began with 1,391 cases carried over from 1985. During the 1986 calendar year, 2,275 new cases were filed and 2,419 cases were terminated. There were 1,266 cases pending at the end of the calendar year 1986 (19 cases were reinstated in 1986).

CIRCUIT COURTS

State Funded Positions: 415.00.

Total Budget 1985-87: $47,886,300.

Statutory Reference: Article VII, Sections 2, 6-9, *Wisconsin Constitution;* Chapter 753, Statutes.

Circuit court is the trial court of general jurisdiction under the state Constitution. Pursuant to Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, the jurisdiction, powers, duties, functions and compensation of county courts and judges were made identical to that of circuit courts and judges.

Every county is a circuit except that Pepin and Buffalo Counties comprise one circuit, Menominee and Shawano Counties comprise one circuit, and Forest and Florence Counties comprise one circuit. Thus, there are 69 judicial circuits. Where judicial business is heavy, a single circuit may have several branches of court with a judge presiding in each branch. There are presently 32 multibranch circuits. As of June 1, 1987, there are 197 authorized circuit judgeships.

Circuit judges are elected on a nonpartisan basis for a 6-year term at the April election. The term of office begins in August following the election. Judges are paid by the state a salary of $65,208. Salaries for court reporters are paid for entirely by the state. Travel expenses for both the judges and court reporters are paid by the state. Most other expenses for operating the circuit courts are borne by the respective counties.

The circuit court has original jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters unless exclusive jurisdiction is given to another court. Administrative reviews of state administrative agency decisions and orders are heard in the circuit court. Appeals from municipal courts are to the circuit court, and appeals from the circuit court are to the Court of Appeals, unless otherwise provided by law.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
		April 1987	
Adams	Friendship	Raymond E. Gieringer	1991
Ashland	Ashland	William E. Chase	1990
Barron	Barron	James C. Eaton	1992
Bayfield	Washburn	Thomas J. Gallagher	1989
Brown			
Branch 1	Green Bay	Richard G. Greenwood	1991
Branch 2	Green Bay	Vivi L. Dilweg	1989
Branch 3	Green Bay	William J. Duffy	1992
Branch 4	Green Bay	Alexander R. Grant	1989
Branch 5	Green Bay	Charles E. Kuehn	1987
Branch 6	Green Bay	N. Patrick Crooks	1991
Branch 7	Green Bay	John C. Jaekels	1987
Buffalo-Pepin	Alma	Gary B. Schlosstein	1990
Burnett	Siren	Harry F. Gunderson	1992
Calumet	Chilton	Hugh F. Nelson	1992
Chippewa			
Branch 1	Chippewa Falls	Roderick A. Cameron	1990
Branch 2	Chippewa Falls	Richard H. Stafford	1991
Clark	Neillsville	Michael W. Brennan	1991
Columbia			
Branch 1	Portage	Earl J. McMahon	1991
Branch 2	Portage	Lewis W. Charles	1987
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Michael T. Kirchman	1989
Dane			
Branch 1	Madison	vacancy[2]	1987
Branch 2	Madison	Michael B. Torphy, Jr.	1987
Branch 3	Madison	P. Charles Jones	1989
Branch 4	Madison	John Aulik	1992
Branch 5	Madison	Robert R. Pekowsky	1990
Branch 6	Madison	James C. Boll	1992
Branch 7	Madison	Moria Krueger	1991
Branch 8	Madison	Susan R. Steingass	1992
Branch 9	Madison	William D. Byrne	1988
Branch 10	Madison	Angela B. Bartell	1991
Branch 11	Madison	Daniel R. Moeser	1991
Branch 12	Madison	Mark A. Frankel	1991
Branch 13	Madison	Michael Nowakowski	1991
Branch 14	Madison	George Northrup	1991

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Dodge			
Branch 1	Juneau	Daniel Klossner	1990
Branch 2	Juneau	Joseph E. Schultz	1991
Branch 3	Juneau	Thomas W. Wells	1989
Door	Sturgeon Bay	Edwin C. Stephan	1988
Douglas			
Branch 1	Superior	Michael T. Lucci	[illegible]
Branch 2	Superior	Joseph McDonald	1989
Dunn	Menominee	Donna J. Muza	1992
Eau Claire			
Branch 1	Eau Claire	Thomas H. Barland	1988
Branch 2	Eau Claire	William D. O'Brien	1990
Branch 3	Eau Claire	Gregory Peterson	1990
Florence, see Forest-Florence			
Fond du Lac			
Branch 1	Fond du Lac	John W. Mickiewicz	1990
Branch 2	Fond du Lac	John P. McGalloway, Jr.	1988
Branch 3	Fond du Lac	Henry B. Buslee	1992
Branch 4	Fond du Lac	Steven W. Weinke	1992
Forest-Florence	Crandon	James W. Karch	1992
Grant			
Branch 1	Lancaster	John R. Wagner	1991
Branch 2	Lancaster	William L. Reinecke	1992
Green	Monroe	Franz W. Brand	1988
Green Lake	Green Lake	David C. Willis	1988
Iowa	Dodgeville	James P. Fiedler	1992
Iron	Hurley	Patrick John Madden	1987
Jackson	Black River Falls	Robert Radcliffe	1990
Jefferson			
Branch 1	Jefferson	John B. Danforth	1991
Branch 2	Jefferson	Arnold K. Schumann	1989
Branch 3	Jefferson	Harold H. Eberhardt	1991
Juneau	Mauston	Wallace A. Brady	1992
Kenosha			
Branch 1	Kenosha	David Bastian	1991
Branch 2	Kenosha	William U. Zievers	1991
Branch 3	Kenosha	Bruce Schroeder	1990
Branch 4	Kenosha	Michael S. Fisher	1987
Branch 5	Kenosha	Robert V. Baker	1987
Branch 6	Kenosha	Jerold W. Breitenbach	1991
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	S. Dean Pies	1992
La Crosse			
Branch 1	La Crosse	Peter G. Pappas	1989
Branch 2	La Crosse	Michael Mulroy	1989
Branch 3	La Crosse	Dennis G. Montabon	1991
Branch 4	La Crosse	John J. Perlich	1991
Lafayette	Darlington	Daniel P. McDonald	1991
Langlade	Antigo	James P. Jansen	1987
Lincoln	Merrill	John M. Nolan	1992
Manitowoc			
Branch 1	Manitowoc	Allan J. Deehr	1987
Branch 2	Manitowoc	Leon H. Jones	1991
Branch 3	Manitowoc	Fred H. Hazlewood	1987
Marathon			
Branch 1	Wausau	Ronald D. Keberle	1988
Branch 2	Wausau	Leo D. Crooks	1991
Branch 3	Wausau	Ann Walsh-Bradley	1992
Branch 4	Wausau	Vincent K. Howard	1989
Marinette			
Branch 1	Marinette	Charles D. Heath	1990
Branch 2	Marinette	William M. Donovan	1990
Marquette	Montello	Donn H. Dahlke	1989
Menominee, see Shawano-Menominee			
Milwaukee			
Branch 1	Milwaukee	Charles B. Schudson	1989
Branch 2	Milwaukee	George A. Burns, Jr.	1987
Branch 3	Milwaukee	Patricia S. Curley	1991
Branch 4	Milwaukee	Leah M. Lampone	1991
Branch 5	Milwaukee	Patrick T. Sheedy	1992
Branch 6	Milwaukee	Robert W. Landry	1991
Branch 7	Milwaukee	John F. Foley	1991
Branch 8	Milwaukee	Michael J. Barron	1992
Branch 9	Milwaukee	Russell W. Stamper, Sr.	1990
Branch 10	Milwaukee	Rudolph T. Randa	1989
Branch 11	Milwaukee	Frederick Kessler	1992
Branch 12	Milwaukee	Michael J. Skwierawski	1991
Branch 13	Milwaukee	Victor Manian	1988
Branch 14	Milwaukee	Christopher Foley	1992

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Branch 15	Milwaukee	Marvin C. Holz	1990
Branch 16	Milwaukee	William D. Gardner	1991
Branch 17	Milwaukee	Francis Wasielewski	1990
Branch 18	Milwaukee	Patricia McMahon	1987
Branch 19	Milwaukee	John E. McCormick	1987
Branch 20	Milwaukee	William J. Shaughnessy	1992
Branch 21	Milwaukee	Clarence R. Parrish	1987
Branch 22	Milwaukee	William J. Haese	1987
Branch 23	Milwaukee	Janine Geske	1988
Branch 24	Milwaukee	David V. Jennings	1992
Branch 25	Milwaukee	Ralph G. Gorenstein	1987
Branch 26	Milwaukee	Michael P. Sullivan	1990
Branch 27	Milwaukee	Thomas P. Doherty	1987
Branch 28	Milwaukee	Robert J. Miech	1991
Branch 29	Milwaukee	Gary A. Gerlach	1989
Branch 30	Milwaukee	Frank Crivello	1991
Branch 31	Milwaukee	Patrick J. Madden	1990
Branch 32	Milwaukee	Michael D. Guolee	1990
Branch 33	Milwaukee	Laurence C. Gram	1987
Branch 34	Milwaukee	Ralph A. Fine	1991
Branch 35	Milwaukee	Lee E. Wells	1988
Branch 36	Milwaukee	Joseph P. Callan	1991
Branch 37	Milwaukee	Arlene D. Connors	1992
Monroe	Sparta	James W. Rice	1990
Oconto	Oconto	John M. Wiebusch	1987
Oneida	Rhinelander	Robert E. Kinney	1990
Outagamie			
Branch 1	Appleton	James T. Bayorgian	1990
Branch 2	Appleton	Dennis C. Luebke	1991
Branch 3	Appleton	Nick F. Schaeffer	1987
Branch 4	Appleton	Harold Froehlich	1988
Branch 5	Appleton	Michael W. Gage	1991
Ozaukee			
Branch 1	Port Washington	Walter J. Swietlik	1991
Branch 2	Port Washington	Warren A. Grady	1992
Branch 3	Port Washington	Joseph D. McCormick	1991
Pepin, see Buffalo-Pepin			
Pierce	Ellsworth	Robert W. Wing	1992
Polk	Balsam Lake	James Erickson	1990
Portage			
Branch 1	Stevens Point	Frederick Fleishauer	1987
Branch 2	Stevens Point	Robert C. Jenkins	1989
Price	Phillips	Douglas Fox	1990
Racine			
Branch 1	Racine	John C. Ahlgrimm	1991
Branch 2	Racine	Stephan A. Simanek	1992
Branch 3	Racine	Jon B. Skow	1990
Branch 4	Racine	Emmanuel J. Vuvanas	1992
Branch 5	Racine	Dennis J. Barry	1987
Branch 6	Racine	Wayne J. Marik	1991
Branch 7	Racine	James Wilbershide	1990
Branch 8	Racine	Dennis J. Flynn	1988
Richland	Richland Center	Kent C. Houck	1991
Rock			
Branch 1	Janesville	Mark J. Farnum	1991
Branch 2	Janesville	John H. Lussow	1992
Branch 3	Janesville	Gerald W. Jaeckle	1988
Branch 4	Janesville	Edwin C. Dahlberg	1990
Branch 5	Janesville	J. Richard Long	1992
Branch 6	Janesville	Patrick J. Rude	1992
Rusk	Ladysmith	Frederick Henderson	1992
St. Croix			
Branch 1	Hudson	John G. Bartholomew	1992
Branch 2	Hudson	Phillip Todryk	1989
Sauk			
Branch 1	Baraboo	Robert Curtin	1988
Branch 2	Baraboo	James Everson	1992
Sawyer	Hayward	Alvin L. Kelsey	1989
Shawano-Menominee			
Branch 1	Shawano	Earl W. Schmidt	1990
Branch 2	Shawano	Thomas G. Grover	1989
Sheboygan			
Branch 1	Sheboygan	L. Edward Stengel	1991
Branch 2	Sheboygan	John G. Buchen	1989
Branch 3	Sheboygan	John Bolgert	1987
Branch 4	Sheboygan	Daniel P. Anderson	1991

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Taylor	Medford	Gary L. Carlson	1992
Trempealeau	Whitehall	Richard Galstad	1990
Vernon	Viroqua	Michael Rosborough	1987
Vilas	Eagle River	James B. Mohr	1990
Walworth			
Branch 1	Elkhorn	Robert Reed	1988
Branch 2	Elkhorn	James L. Carlson	1992
Branch 3	Elkhorn	John Race	1991
Washburn	Shell Lake	Dennis C. Bailey	1991
Washington			
Branch 1	West Bend	J. Tom Merriam	1990
Branch 2	West Bend	James B. Schwalbach	1991
Branch 3	West Bend	Richard T. Becker	1990
Waukesha			
Branch 1	Waukesha	Harry G. Snyder	1987
Branch 2	Waukesha	Mark S. Gempeler	1990
Branch 3	Waukesha	Roger P. Murphy	1987
Branch 4	Waukesha	Patrick L. Snyder	1991
Branch 5	Waukesha	Harold J. Wollenzien	1990
Branch 6	Waukesha	Robert T. McGraw	1990
Branch 7	Waukesha	Clair H. Voss	1991
Branch 8	Waukesha	James R. Kieffer	1991
Branch 9	Waukesha	Willis J. Zick	1991
Branch 10	Waukesha	Marianne Becker	1991
Waupaca			
Branch 1	Waupaca	Philip M. Kirk	1987
Branch 2	Waupaca	John P. Hoffmann	1992
Waushara	Wautoma	Jon P. Wilcox	1991
Winnebago			
Branch 1	Oshkosh	William E. Crane	1988
Branch 2	Oshkosh	Robert Haase	1988
Branch 3	Oshkosh	Thomas S. Williams	1992
Branch 4	Oshkosh	Robert Hawley	1988
Branch 5	Oshkosh	William H. Carver	1992
Wood			
Branch 1	Wisconsin Rapids	Dennis D. Conway	1991
Branch 2	Wisconsin Rapids	James M. Mason	1992
Branch 3	Wisconsin Rapids	Edward F. Zappen, Jr.	1991

Elected April 7, 1987
for term commencing August 1, 1987

Brown			
Branch 5	Green Bay	Peter J. Naze	1993
Branch 7	Green Bay	John C. Jaekels	1993
Columbia			
Branch 2	Portage	Lewis W. Charles	1993
Dane			
Branch 1	Madison	Robert A. DeChambeau	1993
Branch 2	Madison	Michael B. Torphy, Jr.	1993
Iron	Hurley	Patrick J. Madden	1993
Kenosha			
Branch 4	Kenosha	Michael S. Fisher	1993
Branch 5	Kenosha	Robert V. Baker	1993
Langlade	Antigo	James P. Jansen	1993
Manitowoc			
Branch 1	Manitowoc	Allan J. Deehr	1993
Branch 3	Manitowoc	Fred H. Hazlewood	1993
Milwaukee			
Branch 2	Milwaukee	George A. Burns, Jr.	1993
Branch 18	Milwaukee	Patricia D. McMahon	1993
Branch 19	Milwaukee	John E. McCormick	1993
Branch 21	Milwaukee	Clarence R. Parrish	1993
Branch 22	Milwaukee	William J. Haese	1993
Branch 25	Milwaukee	John Franke	1993
Branch 27	Milwaukee	Thomas P. Doherty	1993
Branch 33	Milwaukee	Laurence C. Gram, Jr.	1993
Oconto	Oconto Falls	John M. Wiebusch	1993
Outagamie			
Branch 3	Appleton	John Troy	1993
Portage			
Branch 1	Stevens Point	Frederic W. Fleishauer	1993
Racine			
Branch 5	Racine	Dennis J. Barry	1993
Sheboygan			
Branch 3	Sheboygan	Gary Langhoff	1993
Vernon	Viroqua	Michael Rosborough	1993

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—Cont.

Circuits[1]	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Waukesha			
Branch 1	Waukesha	Harry G. Snyder	1993
Branch 3	Waukesha	Roger P. Murphy	1993
Waupaca			
Branch 1	Waupaca	Philip M. Kirk	1993

[1]Circuits are comprised of one county each, with the exception of Buffalo-Pepin, Forest-Florence and Shawano-Menominee.

[2]Judge Richard W. Bardwell retired on 2/1/87.

Source: 1985-86 Wisconsin Statutes, "Appendix"; Director of State Courts, departmental data; and State Elections Board, departmental data.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

Chief Judges: District 1: MICHAEL BARRON; *District 2:* MICHAEL FISHER; *District 3:* PATRICK L. SNYDER; *District 4:* WILLIAM E. CRANE; *District 5:* ANGELA BARTELL; *District 6:* JON P. WILCOX; *District 7:* JAMES P. FIEDLER; *District 8:* WILLIAM J. DUFFY; *District 9:* GARY L. CARLSON; *District 10:* WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Statutory Reference: Section 757.60 *et seq;* Supreme Court Rule 70.17 *et seq.*

The state is divided into 10 judicial administrative districts for the purpose of administering the court system. Each district includes all the circuit courts within the district and has a designated chief judge appointed by the Supreme Court.

The chief judge is the administrative chief of the judicial administrative district and performs his or her duties with the assistance of an administrator. He or she has the power to assign judges and manage caseflow throughout the district and to supervise personnel and financial planning in the district. The chief judge exercises the full administrative power of the judicial branch subject to the administrative control of the Supreme Court. Failure to comply with an order of the chief judge is grounds for discipline. The chief judge serves a 2-year term commencing on August 1 of the year of appointment and cannot serve more than 3 successive terms of office. A deputy chief judge is selected by the chief judge to assist with the administrative duties. Where a multi-judge trial court is subdivided into functional multi-judge units, the chief judge may select a division presiding judge to serve as the administrative head of a particular multi-judge unit. The presiding judge administers the subdivision in accordance with the policies established by the chief judge.

The chief judge is also responsible for transferring cases between municipal judges in the district where a substitution, disqualification, illness, or vacancy is involved. If no municipal judge is available, cases are transferred to the circuit court.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

Statutory Reference: Sections 757.68 *et seq.*, 767.13, 48.065.

Court commissioners must be attorneys licensed to practice in Wisconsin. They may be appointed on a full- or part-time basis depending on the population of the county. In counties having a population of 100,000 or more, the county board may establish one or more full-time court commissioners. The chief judge appoints, supervises, and may remove court commissioners. At least one full-time court commissioner must be created by the county board in Milwaukee County to administer small claims cases. In counties having a population of 100,000 to 500,000, the county board may create one or more full- or part-time court commissioners to administer such procedure. Part-time court commissioners may be appointed by circuit judges in each county. All such appointments are subject to the approval of the majority of the circuit judges in the county.

The powers and duties of court commissioners were substantially expanded by Chapter 323, Laws of 1977. With the approval of the chief judge, a judge may authorize a court commissioner to issue summonses and arrest warrants, conduct uncontested probate proceedings, conduct initial appearances and set bail in criminal matters, conduct initial appearances, receive noncontested forfeiture pleas and impose monetary penalties in traffic cases, conduct initial return appearances and conciliation conferences in small claims type actions and hear petitions for commitment under the mental health act. Under their own authority, commissioners may perform marriages and transfer any matter to a court if it appears justice would be better served by the transfer. Every judge has the powers and duties of a court commissioner.

In each county under 500,000 population, the circuit judges may also appoint a *family court commissioner*, subject to the approval of the chief judge of the administrative district. In Milwaukee County the chief judge appoints the family court commissioner. Family court commissioners have the powers of court commissioners.

The board of supervisors of any county may authorize the chief judge to appoint one or more part- or full-time *juvenile court commissioners* who have been licensed to practice law at least 2 years prior to appointment. In certain matters, if authorized by the judge assigned juvenile jurisdiction, a juvenile court commissioner may issue summonses, conduct hearings, appearances and other proceedings.

In counties having a population of 500,000 or more, the chief judge shall appoint a *probate court commissioner* (under Secs. 63.01 to 63.17). In counties of 100,000 to 500,000 population the county board may create the office of probate court commissioner. The chief judge shall appoint and may remove, if cause is proven, the probate court commissioner. Probate court commissioners have the powers of court commissioners.

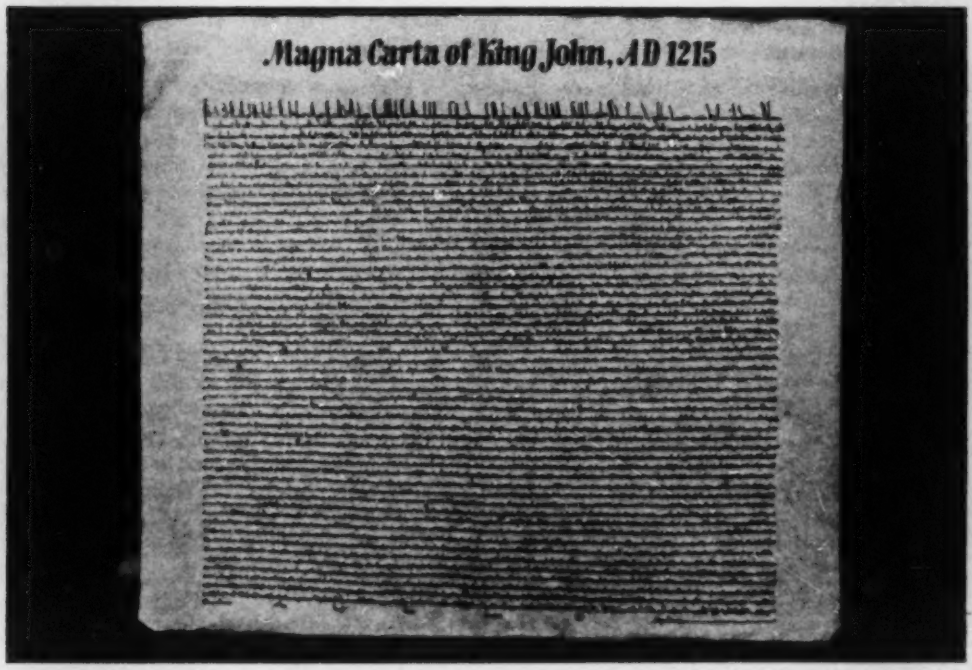
MUNICIPAL COURTS

Statutory Reference: Article VII, Sections 2 and 14, *Wisconsin Constitution*; Chapters 755 and 800, Statutes.

The governing bodies of cities, villages and towns are by statute authorized to establish municipal courts. The municipal judge is elected for a 2-year to 4-year term, as determined by the municipality, beginning on May 1. The salary is fixed by the local governing body. There is no requirement that the office be filled by a lawyer. There are approximately 210 municipal courts in Wisconsin.

The municipal court is not a court of record. These courts have exclusive jurisdiction over offenses against ordinances of the town, village or city where legal relief only is sought. If equitable relief is demanded, the action must be brought in a court of record. Jurisdiction is limited to the violation of ordinances enacted by the municipality which created the municipal court. A municipal court may render judgment by ordering payment of a forfeiture plus court costs. Appeals from municipal court are to the circuit court for the county where the offense occurred.

If a municipal judge is substituted, disqualified, ill or unavailable, the transfer of the case to another municipal judge or, if none is available, to the circuit court is handled by the chief judge of the judicial administrative district in which the municipality lies.

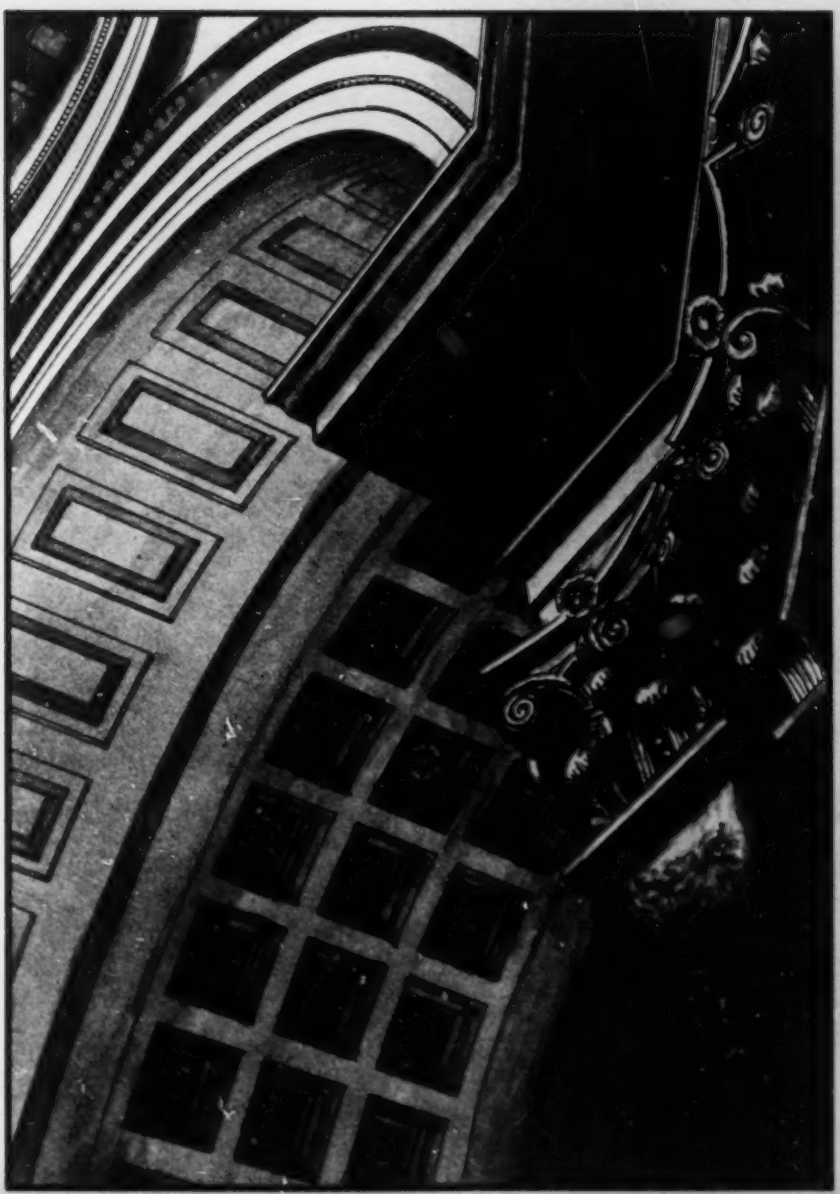


The Magna Carta established the principle of government according to the law of the land. An original of the Magna Carta was part of the "Roads to Liberty: Magna Carta to the Constitution" exhibit sponsored by American Express Company. The exhibit traveled to 19 states, including Wisconsin, to commemorate the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. In March 1987, the exhibit visited Madison, Milwaukee, Appleton and Eau Claire where thousands of people waited in line for hours for a chance to view the Magna Carta, the Mayflower Compact, the Articles of Confederation, the Pierce-Butter draft of the U.S. Constitution, the Bill of Rights, the Northwest Ordinance, the Declaration of Independence, and the Treaty of Paris which ended the Revolutionary War. The Wisconsin visit was sponsored by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in conjunction with the Wisconsin Bicentennial Committee on the Constitution (photo courtesy of State Historical Society of Wisconsin).

8

Statistics

Statistical information on Wisconsin: agriculture, associations, commerce and industry, conservation and recreation, education, employment and income, geography, history, local government, military and veterans affairs, news media, population and vital statistics, post offices, revenue, social services, transportation



HIGHLIGHTS OF AGRICULTURE IN WISCONSIN

Farm Production — Wisconsin continues to lead the nation in the production of a number of agricultural commodities, particularly dairy products. In 1985, Wisconsin ranked first in the production of milk, butter and cheese. Wisconsin also ranked among the leading producers of buttermilk, and nonfat dry and unsweetened skim milk. In crop production, Wisconsin ranked first among the 50 states in snap beans, oats, hay, green peas for processing, and corn for silage. Wisconsin is among the top five producers of carrots, sweet corn for processing, cranberries, cucumbers for pickles, and mint for oil. The state also led the nation in 1986 in producing mink pelts and milk cows.

Cash Receipts and Income — Wisconsin total net farm income decreased again in 1985, continuing a decline which began in 1980. The 1985 total of just over $999 million represented a decrease of $203 million from 1984, and a slightly smaller decrease of over $156 million from 1981. Wisconsin ranked ninth nationally in net income; California led the nation with $3.5 billion while Montana, with $366 million in net income, ranked last. The index of prices received for farm products in Wisconsin decreased during 1984 and 1985, but increased in 1986 almost to the level of early 1984. For the same period, the index of prices paid by farmers remained virtually the same.

Total cash receipts for Wisconsin farm products marketed in 1985 totaled over $5.1 billion, a slight increase from 1984, but a small decrease from the 1981 total. Overall, cash receipts have remained relatively steady over the period 1981-85. In 1985, California led the nation with nearly $14 billion, while Wisconsin ranked ninth. Livestock and livestock production contributed over 78 percent of Wisconsin's cash receipts from farm marketings, with crops accounting for the balance. Dairy products, primarily milk, are the largest single source of income, amounting to 59 percent of all cash receipts.

Number and Size of Farms — From 1980 to 1985, there was a decrease of 143,200 farms nationally, with a corresponding loss of 26,662,000 acres of farmland. In 1985, Texas had the most farms, 184,000, and the most land in farms, 136,300,000 acres, of any state. Wisconsin ranked ninth in 1985 with 83,000 farms and 17,700,000 acres of farmland.

The decline in farm numbers and land in farms continued in 1986 as in previous years. There were 82,000 farms in Wisconsin, a decline of 1,000 from 1985. Farm numbers peaked in 1935 at 200,000 but have consistently declined since then and are now at the lowest level since the late 1860s. Land in farms decreased 100,000 acres from the 1985 total, leaving 17.6 million acres in farms in 1986. As the number of farms in Wisconsin has declined, the average size of a Wisconsin farm has increased from a low of 113 acres in 1925 to a high of 214.6 acres in 1986.

Of the 83,000 farms in Wisconsin in 1985, the largest number were located in Marathon and Dane Counties. Marathon County had 3,290 farms, 360 fewer than in 1980, and Dane County had 3,170 farms, a loss of 310 farms from 1980. Grant County had 684,000 acres in farmland in 1985, the most of any county. The average size farm in Buffalo County in 1985 was 343.2 acres, the largest of any county; while Milwaukee County farms, averaging 82.4 acres, were the smallest.

Value of Farms and Farmland — Land and buildings on Wisconsin farms were valued at over $12.5 billion in 1986, a decrease of over $2.4 billion from 1985 and close to $9 billion less than the peak total of $21.4 billion reached in 1981. The value of land and buildings per farm averaged $151,700 in 1986, a decrease of $28,900 from 1985.

The average price for agricultural land sold in Wisconsin during 1984 was $1,111 per acre. This represents a nearly 3 percent decrease from the $1,145 average per acre for land sold in 1983. Land continuing in agricultural use averaged $1,062 per acre in 1984 while agricultural land diverted to other uses sold for an average of $1,552 per acre.

Farm Assets and Debts — Wisconsin farms had total assets of $21 billion in 1985 and a total debt of $6.5 billion, resulting in a debt-to-asset ratio of 30.7 percent. Texas led the nation in total farm assets with almost $177 billion, while California's total of $15.6 billion in farm debt was the highest among the 50 states.

Farm Ownership — In 1982, the latest year for which information is available, the number of Wisconsin farms operated by full owners totaled 48,529. Part owners numbered 26,617, while 7,053 farms were operated by tenants. Despite the trend toward corporate ownership of farms

apparent in recent years, the majority of farms in Wisconsin are still operated by individuals or families. There were 70,842 farms operated by families or individuals in 1982, 8,937 operated by partnerships, and 2,041 operated by corporations. Only 152 farms that were organized as corporations were operated by nonfamily organizations.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on agriculture.

CASH RECEIPTS AND INCOME FROM FARMING
By State, 1985

State	Farm Marketings (in 1,000s)			Government Payments (in 1,000s)	Income (in millions)[2]		
	Livestock and Products	Crops[1]	Total		Gross	Net	Rank[3]
Alabama	$ 1,301,247	$ 775,867	$ 2,077,114	$ 60,364	$ 2,491	$ 570	21
Alaska	8,033	17,883	25,916	309	32	8	45
Arizona	701,622	827,254	1,528,876	95,292	1,840	287	29
Arkansas	1,825,284	1,454,892	3,280,176	328,721	3,929	1,015	8
California	4,165,410	9,804,956	13,970,366	301,517	15,432	3,539	1
Colorado	2,018,129	1,144,856	3,163,985	141,826	3,785	519	23
Connecticut	205,521	110,294	315,815	2,228	376	60	40
Delaware	352,327	137,435	489,762	3,216	532	113	37
Florida	1,015,307	3,725,532	4,740,839	30,128	5,042	1,767	3*
Georgia	1,727,111	1,599,924	3,327,035	71,163	3,810	909	11
Hawaii	82,821	457,566	540,387	662	577	166	33
Idaho	862,271	1,200,285	2,062,556	121,510	2,494	354	27
ILLINOIS	2,063,183	5,704,349	7,767,532	491,492	8,886	1,562	5
Indiana	1,727,602	2,869,268	4,596,870	218,300	5,083	578	19
IOWA	4,811,147	4,389,672	9,200,819	691,136	10,557	1,699	4
Kansas	3,263,760	2,477,622	5,741,382	482,151	7,027	1,020	7
Kentucky	1,351,905	1,519,013	2,870,918	47,085	3,294	846	12
Louisiana	491,476	968,397	1,459,873	182,006	1,818	133	35
Maine	250,343	127,397	377,740	3,604	475	46	41
Maryland	769,723	378,128	1,147,851	15,613	1,335	213	32
Massachusetts	124,396	264,750	389,146	2,384	429	92	38
MICHIGAN	1,231,315	1,618,820	2,850,135	116,621	3,593	649	17
MINNESOTA	3,370,127	3,101,543	6,471,670	480,066	7,308	1,161	6
Mississippi	1,010,043	1,125,562	2,135,605	205,454	2,555	454	26
Missouri	1,930,078	1,737,939	3,668,017	187,669	4,700	742	14
Montana	802,004	404,801	1,206,805	220,876	1,245	366	49
Nebraska	4,112,810	3,093,117	7,205,927	518,369	8,594	1,767	3*
Nevada	143,924	78,140	222,064	3,853	250	3	46
New Hampshire	70,722	36,424	107,146	1,341	148	23	44
New Jersey	144,454	447,029	591,483	3,954	760	250	30
New Mexico	717,640	368,540	1,086,180	44,641	1,226	157	34
New York	1,844,989	719,094	2,564,083	43,117	2,946	344	28
North Carolina	1,934,315	1,979,699	3,914,014	42,581	4,518	980	10
North Dakota	686,066	2,059,883	2,745,949	483,652	3,322	574	20
Ohio	1,510,952	2,429,509	3,940,461	149,692	4,503	763	13
Oklahoma	1,725,716	937,818	2,663,534	249,477	3,326	526	22
Oregon	621,877	1,155,869	1,777,746	71,401	2,200	459	25
Pennsylvania	2,183,827	966,153	3,149,980	28,609	3,663	741	15
Rhode Island	13,408	49,365	62,773	134	72	33	43
South Carolina	414,973	617,982	1,032,955	34,554	1,228	132	36
South Dakota	1,903,097	1,075,992	2,979,089	231,988	3,252	584	18
Tennessee	999,973	1,057,473	2,057,446	61,739	2,656	508	24
Texas	5,440,501	3,857,237	9,297,738	848,079	12,093	2,486	2
Utah	409,363	138,172	547,535	23,554	680	43	42
Vermont	351,864	31,724	383,588	6,369	454	64	39
Virginia	1,004,456	622,883	1,627,339	23,928	2,047	223	31
Washington	932,300	1,865,110	2,797,410	155,066	3,357	697	16
West Virginia	191,606	49,356	240,962	4,314	296	-27	47
WISCONSIN	4,099,748	1,011,716	5,111,464	152,222	5,741	991	9
Wyoming	478,750	110,095	588,845	20,127	647	-72	48
United States	$ 69,400,516	$72,702,385	$142,102,901	$ 7,704,154	$166,566	$30,459	

*Tied.

[1]Includes Commodity Credit Corporation loans.

[2]Includes operator households. Gross farm income includes the value of inventory adjustment.

[3]Rank based on net income.

Source: Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary, 1985*, January 1987.

WISCONSIN CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS
By Commodities, 1982-85[1]
(In Thousands)

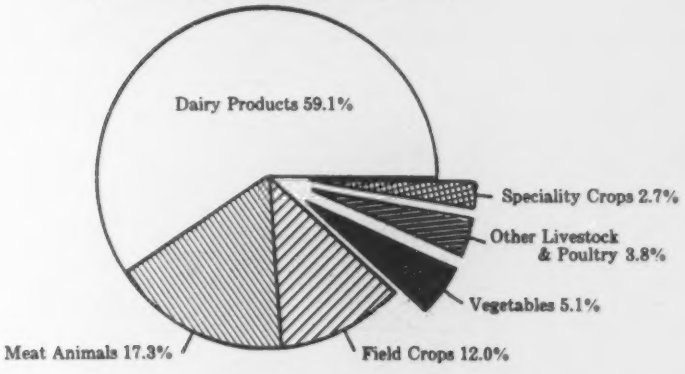
Commodity	1982	1983	1984	1985
ALL LIVESTOCK, DAIRY, AND POULTRY	$4,107,380	$4,140,416	$4,075,081	$4,107,570
Meat animals	935,467	894,735	863,124	886,125
Cattle and calves	655,633	628,370	611,528	639,215
Hogs and pigs	275,177	262,417	248,503	242,527
Sheep and lambs	4,657	3,948	3,093	4,383
Dairy products	3,000,715	3,075,808	3,007,555	3,022,827
Poultry and eggs	121,540	125,450	151,925	147,482
Eggs	37,643	36,709	45,312	31,350
Turkeys	47,252	51,641	66,977	76,162
Broilers	12,722	12,707	14,973	13,171
Farm chickens	1,150	1,323	1,563	939
Miscellaneous poultry	22,773	23,070	23,100	25,860
All other livestock	49,658	44,423	52,477	51,136
Mink	34,054	32,160	37,190	36,322
Wool	334	313	387	294
Miscellaneous livestock	15,270	11,950	14,900	14,520
ALL CROPS	988,946	881,618	878,415	1,011,716
Field crops	638,543	527,810	481,188	612,210
Corn	440,583	331,183	259,539	445,103
Oats	15,598	14,641	16,074	13,174
Hay	48,297	55,771	57,188	42,566
Tobacco	29,149	20,981	17,615	17,398
Soybeans	79,489	80,704	98,095	65,270
Wheat	19,329	19,999	28,497	24,816
Barley	3,518	2,920	2,707	2,614
Rye	435	455	343	355
Miscellaneous field crops	2,145	1,156	1,130	914
All vegetables	229,010	228,548	266,612	259,578
Potatoes	95,967	89,308	94,234	85,613
Sweet corn	28,387	32,051	36,589	40,330
Green peas	29,436	23,684	28,323	36,359
Snap beans	26,068	29,495	35,740	37,821
Cucumbers	—[2]	—[2]	6,446	7,748
Carrots	7,709	7,055	9,171	7,287
Onions	3,031	4,228	6,720	1,724
Miscellaneous vegetables	38,412	42,727	49,389	42,696
Speciality crops	121,393	127,060	130,615	139,928
Apples	8,048	8,494	9,760	13,064
Cherries	1,165	2,222	2,923	1,548
Cranberries	61,230	59,090	64,960	62,918
Strawberries	3,233	3,135	3,129	2,970
Greenhouse and nursery	42,150	45,500	39,872	51,044
Mint	4,252	5,434	6,384	4,505
Miscellaneous speciality crops	1,315	3,185	3,587	3,879
ALL COMMODITIES	$5,096,326	$5,023,834	$4,953,496	$5,119,286

[1]Some commodities are revised.

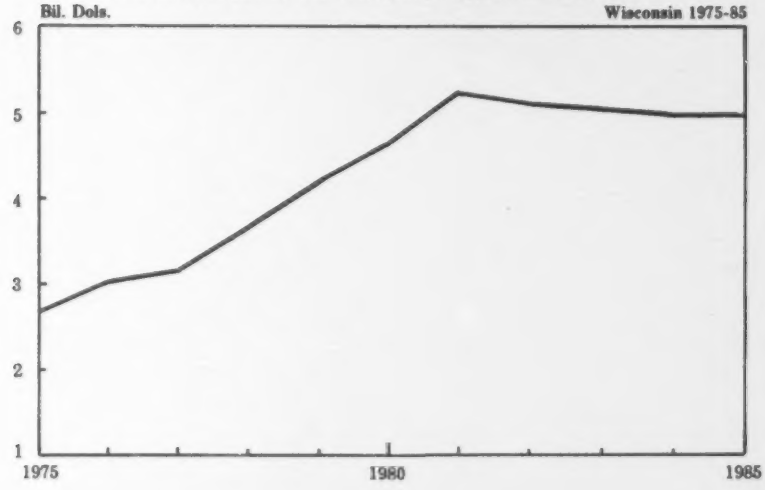
[2]Estimate discontinued; included in miscellaneous vegetables.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *1985 Cash Receipts*, October 29, 1986.

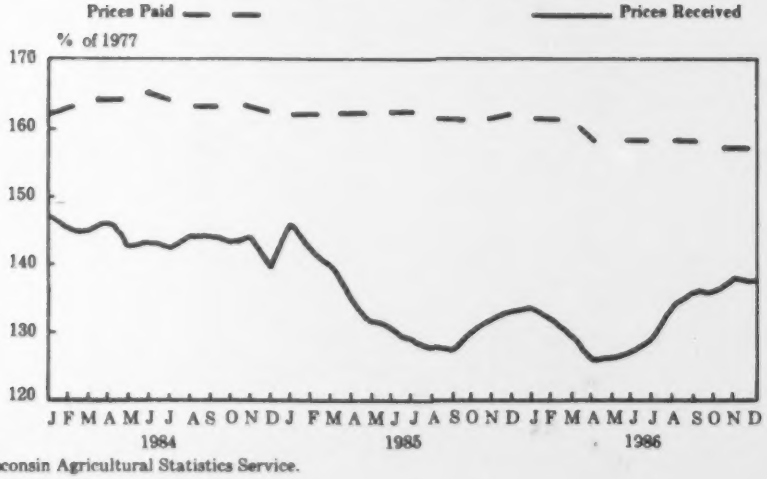
CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS
Wisconsin 1985
(Percent of All Commodities)



CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS



PRICE INDEXES—WISCONSIN



Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service.

WISCONSIN AGRICULTURAL LAND SALES
By County, 1983-84
(Average Dollars Per Acre)

County	Land Continuing in Agricultural Use		Agricultural Land Diverted to Other Uses		Average Total Sales	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Adams	$1,292	$1,008	$ 865	$ 429	$1,279	$ 996
Ashland	237	396	257	231	240	375
Barron	819	771	788	1,521	817	791
Bayfield	404	391	510	345	426	390
Brown	1,545	1,372	2,318	2,911	1,611	1,544
Buffalo	861	898	1,636	4,345	877	910
Burnett	451	495	733	368	492	488
Calumet	1,440	1,061	1,721	1,257	1,447	1,082
Chippewa	673	684	568	574	670	677
Clark	826	839	—	951	826	843
Columbia	1,546	1,249	2,018	1,244	1,576	1,249
Crawford	802	905	1,430	1,514	818	932
Dane	1,527	1,461	1,817	1,572	1,559	1,471
Dodge	1,719	1,528	1,886	2,557	1,749	1,677
Door	1,277	984	1,526	1,564	1,314	1,088
Douglas	356	307	—	—	356	307
Dunn	805	725	1,087	571	829	700
Eau Claire	849	713	1,300	895	854	743
Florence	272	359	—	241	272	344
Fond du Lac	1,384	1,119	2,563	1,921	1,505	1,232
Forest	—	479	387	250	387	387
Grant	1,253	1,089	1,296	1,427	1,255	1,121
Green	1,534	1,491	2,800	1,453	1,536	1,488
Green Lake	1,482	1,244	1,979	1,196	1,597	1,240
Iowa	1,007	1,091	836	1,600	976	1,125
Iron	220	191	—	—	220	191
Jackson	1,475	1,561	585	846	1,473	1,549
Jefferson	1,337	1,333	2,575	1,307	1,376	1,332
Juneau	989	1,001	1,923	1,105	1,069	1,005
Kenosha	2,126	1,999	3,782	2,488	2,377	2,103
Kewaunee	1,106	1,093	1,084	1,563	1,104	1,133
La Crosse	1,444	1,379	3,398	3,784	1,540	1,526
Lafayette	1,570	1,560	600	4,068	1,565	1,603
Langlade	717	800	936	432	725	799
Lincoln	703	564	467	906	681	579
Manitowoc	1,264	1,212	1,145	1,116	1,237	1,188
Marathon	915	888	1,135	797	921	886
Marinette	823	843	524	1,071	793	879
Marquette	858	805	768	930	821	861
Menominee	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	1,636	1,400	14,525	5,263	9,369	2,434
Monroe	1,060	891	1,396	934	1,077	892
Oconto	982	909	1,660	789	1,020	893
Oneida	500	447	379	275	454	433
Outagamie	1,480	1,519	5,651	3,629	1,713	1,785
Ozaukee	1,699	1,358	3,130	3,061	2,134	1,774
Pepin	1,061	719	800	831	1,060	749
Pierce	976	891	1,518	1,024	1,117	898
Polk	731	680	635	841	709	715
Portage	826	966	1,419	844	940	953
Price	501	534	304	1,354	490	542
Racine	2,453	2,047	4,551	5,409	2,739	2,593
Richland	802	910	839	1,058	807	912
Rock	1,743	1,882	5,854	8,146	1,791	1,960
Rusk	600	544	302	462	593	527
St. Croix	982	991	1,886	1,113	1,080	1,038
Sauk	921	1,022	909	1,386	918	1,086
Sawyer	327	358	299	650	308	400
Shawano	1,073	974	1,058	1,772	1,073	1,014
Sheboygan	1,277	1,358	984	1,311	1,248	1,354
Taylor	676	603	777	1,039	678	612
Trempealeau	890	798	656	1,055	887	801
Vernon	1,071	818	1,121	642	1,073	802
Vilas	450	558	433	800	435	736
Walworth	2,178	1,671	2,919	3,198	2,283	1,810
Washburn	461	567	484	512	463	561
Washington	1,666	1,819	3,900	3,853	2,324	2,253
Waukesha	2,743	2,364	3,494	5,121	2,906	3,348
Waupaca	1,172	1,031	1,579	2,100	1,199	1,094
Waushara	977	1,018	635	979	903	1,012
Winnebago	1,535	1,365	904	1,761	1,431	1,469
Wood	953	895	621	648	944	872
STATE	$1,111	$1,062	$1,474	$1,552	$1,145	$1,111

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *1986 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June, 1986.

HOW WISCONSIN RANKS AMONG THE STATES IN AGRICULTURE, 1986

Commodity	% of U.S. Production	Rank Among States	1986 Production		Leading State
DAIRYING					
Butter	22.8	1	273,939,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Cheese, all (excluding cottage)	34.8	1	1,813,542,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
American	38.6	1	1,081,188,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Blue	55.9	1	19,113,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Brick	29.9	1	6,399,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Italian	31.2	1	510,139,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Muenster	87.1	1	77,084,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Swiss	18.8	2	42,768,000	lbs.	Ohio
Condensed milk, bulk					
Sweetened, skim	94.0	1	52,093,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Sweetened, whole	92.5	1	67,320,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Unsweetened, skim	12.5	2	119,622,000	lbs.	California
Unsweetened, whole	46.1	1	127,538,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Dry products					
Buttermilk	9.4	2	6,169,000	lbs.	California
Whey protein concentrate, human use	28.4	1	16,715,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Dry whey	42.6	1	438,744,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Lactose for human use	38.1	1	45,668,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Non-fat dry milk for human use	7.4	3	95,618,000	lbs.	California
Non-fat dry milk for animal feed	5.5	4	538,000	lbs.	California
Whey solids in wet blends for animal feed	59.1	1	54,620,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
Ice cream	2.5	15	23,061,000	gal.	California
Milk production	17.5	1	25,200,000,000	lbs.	Wisconsin
CROPS					
Apples	.7	17	56,000,000	lbs.	Washington
Barley	.8	15	4,845,000	bu.	North Dakota
Beans, snap for processing	40.6	1	247,400	tons	Wisconsin
Carrots	6.6	4	1,500,000	cwt.	California
Cherries, tart	1.7	6	3,700,000	lbs.	Michigan
Corn for grain	4.4	7	365,800,000	bu.	Iowa
Corn for silage	12.0	1	10,640,000	tons	Wisconsin
Corn, sweet for processing	25.9	2	656,200	tons	Minnesota
Cranberries	34.3	2	1,225,000	bbl.	Massachusetts
Cucumbers for pickles	8.5	5	54,000	tons	Michigan
Hay	6.9	1	10,775,000	tons	Wisconsin
Lettuce for fresh market	.3	12	157,000	cwt.	California
Mint for oil	5.3	4*	368,000	lbs.	Washington
Oats	13.7	1	52,700,000	bu.	Wisconsin
Onions, storage	1.7	8	378,000	cwt.	Colorado
Peas, green for processing	27.5	1	114,200	tons	Wisconsin
Potatoes	5.7	7	20,175,000	cwt.	Idaho
Rye	.9	21	168,000	bu.	South Dakota
Soybeans for beans	.6	22	11,520,000	bu.	Illinois
Strawberries	.6	7	64,000	cwt.	California
Tobacco	.9	12	10,781,000	lbs.	North Carolina
Wheat, all	.4	29	8,040,000	bu.	Kansas
OTHER PRODUCTS					
Eggs	1.2	23	830,000,000	eggs	California
Wool	.8	23	672,000	lbs.	Texas
Honey	2.1	12	4,250,000	lbs.	North Dakota
Mink pelts	28.3	1	1,179,300	pelts	Wisconsin
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY					
Cattle and calves, all	4.2	8	4,260,000	head	Texas
Milk cows	17.4	1	1,840,000	head	Wisconsin
Chickens	1.2	24	4,453,000	birds	California
Hogs and pigs[1]	2.6	11	1,330,000	head	Iowa
Turkeys raised	3.0	10	6,128,000	birds	North Carolina

*Tied.

[1]December 1, 1986 inventory.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics 1986*, June 1986; and Statistics Service data.

INCOME FROM FARMING IN WISCONSIN, 1981-1985[1]

Item	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
			(In Million Dollars)		
Cash receipts from farm marketings	$ 5,224.4	$ 5,096.3	$ 5,023.8	$ 4,953.5	$ 5,119.3
Government payments	16.9	46.5	166.0	237.8	152.2
Other farm income[2]	130.0	143.4	136.3	168.0	186.5
Non-cash income[3]	583.2	604.9	563.2	542.3	434.3
Value of inventory adjustment[4]	-53.5	31.4	-319.0	293.2	-143.3
Gross farm income total	5,901.0	5,922.5	5,570.3	6,194.9	5,749.0
Production expense total	4,745.7	4,867.0	5,082.4	4,992.9	4,750.0
TOTAL NET FARM INCOME	$ 1,155.3	$ 1,055.5	$ 487.9	$ 1,202.0	$ 999.0
			(In Dollars)		
Net farm income per farm[5]	$12,558	$11,728	$ 5,544	$13,977	$12,036
Net cash income per farm[6]	19,369	17,300	15,572	16,354	19,457
Net business income per farm[7]	9,926	7,627	5,548	6,936	10,792
Returns to operators per farm[8]	9,935	8,498	2,461	10,927	9,587
Returns to operators/Total assets[9]	3.11%	2.65%	0.80%	3.96%	3.78%

[1]The Economic Research Service of the USDA developed these accounting methods for farm income. Current data are preliminary and not directly comparable to publications previous to 1982. All data subject to revision.

[2]Includes machine hire/custom work, forest product sales, recreational income, and other farm business-related income.

[3]Includes value of home consumption and rental value of operator's and hired laborer's dwellings.

[4]Measures change in quantity of inventory between January 1 and December 31 as adjusted by the normal tax valuation process.

[5]Net farm income includes net operator household income.

[6]Net cash income includes only cash transactions. Cash income measures cash available to farms for payment of asset purchases, loan retirement, and operator cash income.

[7]Net business income is similar to net cash income but includes capital consumption expense.

[8]Gross receipts of farms less intermediate product expenses, capital consumption, business taxes and interest (all excluding operator household expenses), and less wages to hired labor and net rent to non-operator landlords.

[9]Total returns to operator for year divided by total assets at end of year. This can be interpreted as the percentage return on the operator's capital investment.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *1985 Cash Receipts*, October 29, 1986.

NUMBER, SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN 1950-1986

Year	Number of Farms[1]	Land in Farms (acres)	Ave. Size of Farm (acres)	Value of Land and Buildings		
				Total (in millions)	Average per Farm	Average per Acre
1950	174,000	23,600,000	135.6	$ 2,057	NA	$ 89
1955	155,000	23,200,000	149.7	2,255	NA	101
1960	138,000	22,200,000	160.9	2,795	$ 21,700	133
1965	124,000	21,400,000	172.6	3,124	26,900	155
1970	110,000	20,100,000	182.7	4,201	42,400	232
1971	108,000	19,900,000	184.3	4,594	47,000	257
1972	107,000	19,800,000	185.0	5,425	50,700	274
1973	106,000	19,700,000	185.8	6,462	61,000	328
1974	105,000	19,600,000	186.7	7,624	72,600	389
1975	100,000	19,300,000	193.0	8,376	83,800	434
1976	98,000	19,100,000	194.9	9,476	96,700	496
1977	96,000	18,900,000	196.9	11,303	117,700	598
1978	95,000	18,800,000	197.9	13,504	142,100	718
1979	94,000	18,700,000	198.9	16,007	170,300	856
1980	93,000	18,600,000	200.0	18,674	200,800	1,004
1981	92,000	18,600,000	202.2	21,427	232,900	1,152
1982	90,000	18,500,000	205.6	21,164	235,200	1,144
1983	88,000	18,200,000	206.8	20,257	230,200	1,113
1984	86,000	18,000,000	209.3	18,832	219,000	1,046
1985	83,000	17,700,000	213.3	14,992	180,600	847
1986[2]	82,000	17,600,000	214.6	12,593	151,700	711

[1]The number of farms in Wisconsin peaked at 200,000 in 1935.

[2]Preliminary estimates.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *1986 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, June 1986; and Statistics Service data.

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS[1]
By State, 1980 and 1985

State	Farms (number)		Land in Farms (1,000 acres)	
	1980	1985	1980	1985
Alabama	58,000	54,000	12,700	11,500
Alaska[2]	370	680	1,520	1,520
Arizona	7,000	8,500	38,900	37,500
Arkansas	59,000	53,000	16,500	16,000
California	80,000	79,000	33,900	32,800
Colorado	26,500	26,700	36,500	34,400
Connecticut	4,200	3,800	490	450
Delaware	3,500	3,500	650	650
Florida	39,000	39,000	13,400	13,000
Georgia	59,000	50,000	15,500	13,500
Hawaii	4,300	4,600	1,970	1,950
Idaho	24,100	24,600	15,400	14,700
ILLINOIS	107,000	90,000	28,800	28,700
Indiana	88,000	81,000	16,800	16,400
IOWA	119,000	111,000	33,800	33,600
Kansas	75,000	72,000	48,300	48,000
Kentucky	102,000	100,000	14,600	14,500
Louisiana	37,000	35,500	10,100	10,100
Maine	8,300	7,800	1,615	1,520
Maryland	17,500	18,000	2,750	2,650
Massachusetts	5,900	6,000	680	680
MICHIGAN	66,000	63,000	11,400	11,400
MINNESOTA	104,000	96,000	30,000	30,400
Mississippi	55,000	48,000	14,600	14,200
Missouri	120,000	115,000	31,500	30,800
Montana	23,800	23,600	62,100	60,900
Nebraska	65,000	59,000	47,700	47,200
Nevada	2,900	2,500	8,990	8,800
New Hampshire	3,400	3,400	545	540
New Jersey	9,400	8,700	1,020	950
New Mexico	13,500	13,800	46,800	45,000
New York	48,000	45,000	9,400	9,200
North Carolina	93,000	76,000	11,700	10,800
North Dakota	40,000	34,000	41,700	40,900
Ohio	95,000	89,000	16,300	15,800
Oklahoma	72,000	71,000	34,600	33,000
Oregon	35,000	37,000	18,100	18,000
Pennsylvania	62,000	58,000	9,000	8,700
Rhode Island	860	750	75	73
South Carolina	35,000	27,500	6,400	5,500
South Dakota	38,500	36,500	45,000	44,500
Tennessee	96,000	98,000	13,600	13,400
Texas	186,000	184,000	138,800	136,300
Utah	13,000	13,900	12,600	11,600
Vermont	7,700	7,000	1,740	1,600
Virginia	58,000	55,000	9,800	9,600
Washington	38,000	38,000	16,100	16,300
West Virginia	20,000	20,300	4,200	3,500
WISCONSIN	93,000	83,000	18,600	17,700
Wyoming	9,100	9,000	35,000	34,800
United States	2,427,830	2,284,630	1,042,245	1,015,583

[1]A farm is a place as of June 1 that sells or could sell $1,000 of agricultural products during the year.
[2]Exclusive of grazing land leased from U.S. Government, Alaska farmland totals about 70,000 acres.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Agricultural Statistics 1981* and *Agricultural Statistics 1985*.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN
By County, 1980 and 1985

County	1980				1985			
	No. of Farms	Av. Size of Farms (acres)	Land in Farms (acres)	Rank	No. of Farms	Av. Size of Farms (acres)	Land in Farms (acres)	Rank
Adams	430	292.8	125,900	56	450	268.9	121,000	57
Ashland	350	216.3	75,700	63	290	241.4	70,000	64
Barron	2,150	195.2	419,700	10	1,890	211.6	400,000	13
Bayfield	540	214.4	115,800	58	450	253.3	114,000	58
Brown	1,670	156.2	260,800	34	1,370	171.5	235,000	36
Buffalo	1,290	298.4	384,900	17	1,110	343.2	381,000	15
Burnett	530	210.4	111,500	59	510	211.8	108,000	60
Calumet	1,240	150.4	186,500	46	1,060	164.2	174,000	46
Chippewa	1,970	226.4	446,000	6	1,780	244.4	435,000	6
Clark	2,850	183.0	521,500	4	2,470	192.7	476,000	4
Columbia	1,810	214.5	388,200	15	1,650	221.2	365,000	18
Crawford	1,180	257.9	304,300	29	1,150	251.3	289,000	27[1]
Dane	3,480	184.1	640,700	3	3,170	195.6	620,000	2
Dodge	2,730	171.4	467,900	5	2,370	188.2	446,000	5
Door	1,160	152.2	176,500	48	1,040	152.9	159,000	49
Douglas	340	217.6	74,000	64	370	240.5	89,000	62
Dunn	1,980	222.2	439,900	8	1,690	254.4	430,000	7
Eau Claire	1,250	188.2	235,200	38	1,090	204.6	223,000	37
Florence	110	201.8	22,200	68	110	227.3	25,000	68
Fond du Lac	2,070	188.2	389,600	14	1,940	194.3	377,000	16
Forest	180	232.2	41,800	66	140	217.9	30,500	67
Grant	2,840	228.7	649,400	2	2,590	264.1	684,000	1
Green	1,690	215.6	364,400	22	1,520	228.9	348,000	21
Green Lake	790	209.9	165,800	50	710	235.2	167,000	47
Iowa	1,570	266.9	419,000	11	1,450	293.1	425,000	9
Iron	60	233.3	14,000	70	70	205.7	14,400	69
Jackson	1,140	239.4	272,900	32[1]	920	279.3	257,000	32
Jefferson	1,850	155.1	287,000	31	1,610	173.3	279,000	29[1]
Juneau	900	203.2	182,900	47	830	241.0	200,000	40
Kenosha	560	191.4	107,200	61	560	178.6	100,000	61
Kewaunee	1,260	156.7	197,500	44	1,130	163.7	185,000	45
LaCrosse	970	225.1	218,300	40	880	239.8	211,000	39
Lafayette	1,570	241.1	378,500	19	1,430	282.5	404,000	10
Langlade	620	245.6	152,300	52	580	258.6	150,000	51
Lincoln	630	223.2	140,600	54	580	217.2	126,000	55
Manitowoc	1,980	160.0	316,200	27	1,680	173.2	291,000	26
Marathon	3,650	191.2	698,000	1	3,290	187.2	616,000	3
Marinette	910	205.9	187,400	45	850	220.0	187,000	44
Marquette	590	263.7	155,600	51	560	273.2	153,000	50
Menominee[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	160	90.6	14,500	69	170	82.4	14,000	70
Monroe	1,880	205.8	386,900	16	1,790	214.0	383,000	14
Oconto	1,410	184.8	260,500	35	1,240	204.8	254,000	33
Oneida	120	296.7	35,600	67	130	323.1	42,000	66
Outagamie	2,060	153.7	316,600	26	1,710	171.9	294,000	25
Ozaukee	500	178.7	98,300	62	540	163.0	88,000	63
Pepin	540	228.7	123,500	57	470	261.7	123,000	56
Pierce	1,570	206.8	324,700	25	1,430	212.6	304,000	24
Polk	1,930	199.0	384,100	18	1,740	201.1	350,000	20
Portage	1,330	232.3	309,000	28	1,130	255.8	289,000	27[1]
Price	760	188.4	143,200	53	560	241.1	135,000	53
Racine	780	178.2	139,000	55	820	163.4	134,000	54
Richland	1,490	223.0	332,200	23	1,250	248.0	310,000	23
Rock	1,870	212.2	396,800	13	1,700	220.6	375,000	17
Rusk	960	228.4	219,300	39	820	236.6	194,000	42
St. Croix	1,840	202.6	372,700	20	1,760	204.0	359,000	19
Sauk	1,990	222.8	443,300	7	1,640	245.7	403,000	11
Sawyer	250	273.6	68,400	65	200	250.0	50,000	65
Shawano	1,970	185.7	365,800	21	1,780	192.4	342,500	22
Sheboygan	1,630	149.4	243,600	37	1,370	160.6	220,000	38
Taylor	1,390	208.3	289,600	30	1,130	232.7	263,000	31
Trempealeau	1,910	212.6	406,000	12	1,620	247.5	401,000	12
Vernon	2,530	173.2	438,300	9	2,430	175.7	427,000	8
Vilas	40	170.0	6,800	71	50	152.0	7,600	71
Walworth	1,150	237.3	272,900	32[1]	1,060	231.1	245,000	35
Washburn	460	241.7	111,200	60	410	268.3	110,000	59
Washington	1,210	163.6	198,000	43	1,100	146.4	161,000	48
Waukesha	970	175.4	170,100	49	1,000	147.0	147,000	52
Waupaca	1,780	184.4	328,200	24	1,500	186.0	279,000	29[1]
Waushara	930	221.6	206,100	41	790	238.0	188,000	43
Winnebago	1,220	166.1	202,700	42	1,070	183.2	196,000	41
Wood	1,430	179.4	256,500	36	1,250	197.6	247,000	34
STATE	93,000	200.0	18,600,000		83,000	213.3	17,700,000	

[1]Tied.

[2]Menominee County farms included in Shawano County statistics.

Source: Wisconsin Statistical Reporting Service, *1986 Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics* and previous issues.

WISCONSIN FARM OPERATORS, BY COUNTY, 1982[1]

County	Tenure of Operator				Type of Organization			
							Corporation	
	Total	Full Owners	Part Owners	Tenants	Individual or Family	Partnership	Family	Non-Family
Adams	435	258	152	25	375	42	17	1
Ashland	298	196	98	4	286	11	1	—
Barron	1,852	1,059	662	131	1,673	139	34	2
Bayfield	441	279	151	11	392	40	7	—
Brown	1,355	696	545	114	1,214	118	17	3
Buffalo	1,105	742	281	82	933	145	24	2
Burnett	512	311	175	26	485	24	1	2
Calumet	1,050	587	375	88	891	112	45	1
Chippewa	1,766	1,073	590	103	1,572	152	39	1
Clark	2,442	1,564	733	145	2,219	178	37	1
Columbia	1,637	914	506	217	1,386	196	48	2
Crawford	1,140	713	312	115	971	148	14	—
Dane	3,130	1,729	989	412	2,547	470	96	10
Dodge	2,353	1,315	786	252	1,941	317	78	7
Door	1,032	692	304	36	934	75	12	4
Douglas	364	252	105	7	339	23	2	—
Dunn	1,673	1,018	546	109	1,474	151	42	—
Eau Claire	1,088	721	316	51	988	77	19	3
Florence	104	69	31	4	95	9	—	—
Fond du Lac	1,922	1,034	713	175	1,603	263	51	3
Forest	133	95	34	4	123	10	—	—
Grant	2,560	1,599	629	332	1,970	522	50	2
Green	1,517	868	356	293	1,205	289	13	2
Green Lake	705	391	250	64	588	94	21	1
Iowa	1,435	840	402	193	1,120	271	31	5
Iron	65	51	13	1	58	3	4	—
Jackson	897	580	256	61	791	77	25	1
Jefferson	1,602	926	506	170	1,346	202	45	6
Juneau	825	489	293	43	742	73	8	—
Kenosha	554	285	196	73	453	84	14	2
Kewaunee	1,124	661	396	67	1,016	95	10	3
La Crosse	860	541	238	81	718	125	10	2
Lafayette	1,411	855	327	229	1,108	280	16	1
Langlade	573	325	214	34	483	45	42	1
Lincoln	579	355	203	21	525	36	16	2
Manitowoc	1,660	922	631	107	1,491	136	28	1
Marathon	3,245	2,022	987	236	2,849	282	108	1
Marinette	844	496	314	34	771	62	9	—
Marquette	549	337	174	38	466	66	15	1
Menominee	6	2	2	2	6	—	—	—
Milwaukee	167	81	54	32	133	17	12	4
Monroe	1,774	1,155	504	115	1,563	170	33	8
Oconto	1,235	716	456	63	1,122	80	27	2
Oneida	117	83	29	5	90	7	15	1
Outagamie	1,700	939	631	130	1,461	170	58	6
Ozaukee	527	252	212	63	466	42	17	1
Pepin	469	287	149	33	400	56	12	1
Pierce	1,425	867	449	109	1,220	141	59	2
Polk	1,721	984	629	108	1,555	142	19	1
Portage	1,119	683	375	61	960	106	44	6
Price	558	344	198	16	513	38	6	—
Racine	814	413	291	110	668	104	37	4
Richland	1,234	738	376	120	1,057	152	18	5
Rock	1,680	918	524	238	1,403	186	81	2
Rusk	813	483	281	49	744	59	8	1
St. Croix	1,714	1,049	556	136	1,505	178	50	1
Sauk	1,635	940	558	137	1,348	214	58	8
Sawyer	200	121	71	8	178	16	4	1
Shawano	1,761	1,077	599	85	1,598	124	35	1
Sheboygan	1,349	685	559	105	1,179	127	38	3
Taylor	1,138	710	379	49	1,049	64	23	1
Trempealeau	1,606	1,039	422	145	1,394	173	33	2
Vernon	2,414	1,528	646	240	2,086	310	11	3
Vilas	48	37	9	2	39	2	7	—
Walworth	1,060	521	385	154	848	135	69	3
Washburn	390	215	157	18	341	39	8	1
Washington	1,103	566	424	113	956	108	28	1
Waukesha	974	529	324	121	815	119	27	7
Waupaca	1,488	864	525	99	1,298	146	41	1
Waushara	783	448	281	54	673	68	36	4
Winnebago	1,060	563	407	90	900	119	34	3
Wood	1,253	832	366	55	1,123	82	44	1
STATE	82,199	48,529	26,617	7,053	70,842	8,937	2,041	152

[1]Most recent data available.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1982 Census of Agriculture*, Vol. 1, Pt. 49, March 1984.

FARM ASSETS AND DEBTS, BY STATE, 1985*

State	Number of Farms	Total Farm Assets (in millions)	Total Farm Debt (in millions)	Equity (in millions)	Debts/Assets Ratio
Alabama	54,000	$ 10,048.8	$ 1,982.6	$ 8,066.2	19.7%
Alaska	680	467.3	40.4	426.9	8.6
Arizona	8,500	9,470.8	1,726.5	7,744.3	18.2
Arkansas	53,000	14,079.9	3,702.3	10,377.5	26.3
California	79,000	57,629.6	15,598.1	42,031.5	27.1
Colorado	26,700	15,565.3	4,572.5	10,992.9	29.4
Connecticut	4,000	1,672.5	278.9	1,393.7	16.7
Delaware	3,500	1,316.7	310.4	1,006.4	23.6
Florida	39,000	20,486.2	3,755.3	16,730.9	18.3
Georgia	50,000	13,626.3	3,979.8	9,646.5	29.2
Hawaii	4,600	3,914.1	309.5	3,604.6	7.9
Idaho	24,600	11,785.5	3,232.8	8,552.7	27.4
ILLINOIS	90,000	43,784.4	11,180.6	32,603.8	25.5
Indiana	80,000	23,548.5	6,713.5	16,835.0	28.5
IOWA	111,000	42,500.9	15,108.7	27,392.2	35.5
Kansas	72,000	26,435.3	8,046.1	18,389.2	30.4
Kentucky	100,000	15,945.7	3,462.5	12,482.9	21.7
Louisiana	36,000	12,028.7	2,920.7	9,108.0	24.3
Maine	7,800	1,719.2	352.7	1,366.5	20.5
Maryland	17,500	5,847.4	1,012.8	4,834.6	17.3
Massachusetts	6,000	1,750.9	158.2	1,592.7	9.0
MICHIGAN	62,000	14,629.9	3,942.8	10,687.1	27.0
MINNESOTA	96,000	29,890.2	10,755.7	19,134.5	36.0
Mississippi	48,000	13,029.5	3,707.6	9,321.9	28.5
Missouri	115,000	25,022.8	6,172.1	18,850.7	24.7
Montana	23,800	15,269.3	3,837.8	11,431.5	25.1
Nebraska	59,000	26,796.2	9,450.3	17,345.9	35.3
Nevada	2,500	2,124.0	384.8	1,739.2	18.1
New Hampshire	3,400	902.4	57.7	844.7	6.4
New Jersey	8,700	3,694.1	400.3	3,293.8	10.8
New Mexico	13,800	7,033.8	1,250.9	5,782.8	17.8
New York	44,000	10,909.9	2,603.2	8,306.6	23.9
North Carolina	76,000	14,722.8	3,399.0	11,323.8	23.1
North Dakota	34,000	19,163.8	5,562.5	13,601.3	29.0
Ohio	89,000	21,003.8	4,587.1	16,416.6	21.8
Oklahoma	71,000	20,180.7	5,229.9	14,950.8	25.9
Oregon	37,000	11,262.2	2,889.2	8,373.0	25.7
Pennsylvania	58,000	15,343.1	2,505.2	12,837.9	16.3
Rhode Island	750	278.3	22.6	255.7	8.1
South Carolina	27,500	5,949.8	1,472.4	4,477.4	24.7
South Dakota	36,500	14,755.7	4,742.6	10,013.1	32.1
Tennessee	98,000	15,343.6	2,501.3	12,842.2	16.3
Texas	177,000	83,792.4	13,341.3	70,451.1	15.9
Utah	13,900	6,576.5	982.1	5,594.4	14.9
Vermont	7,000	2,271.1	339.9	1,931.3	15.0
Virginia	54,000	12,626.4	1,927.2	10,699.2	15.3
Washington	38,000	15,595.5	3,778.3	11,817.2	24.2
West Virginia	21,000	2,289.6	323.1	1,966.5	14.1
WISCONSIN	83,000	21,039.3	6,455.4	14,583.8	30.7
Wyoming	9,000	6,437.8	1,032.4	5,405.4	16.0

*Includes farms with sales of $1,000 or more annually.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector — State Financial Summary, 1985*, January 1987.

STATEWIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN
Listed by Key Word

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Wis.	LeRoy R. Lee, Exec. Dir. 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Accountants, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	John Aboya, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 92361, Milwaukee 53202
Accountants, Wis. Inst. of Certified Public	Joe Sperstad, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1010, Brookfield 53008
Advertising Assn., Inc., Wis.	Tom Derse, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 826, Brookfield 53008
Advertising Assn. of Wis., Outdoor	Edward G. Fitch, Secy. 920 S. Memorial Dr., Racine 53403
Advertising Executive Assn., Wis. Newspaper	Kathleen Madsen, Pres. c/o Madison Newspapers, Inc. P.O. Box 8056, Madison 53705
Advertising Publishers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Bart Olson, Secy.-Treas. 327 Palisade St., Merrimac 53561
Aging Groups, Coalition of Wis.	Thomas L. Frazier 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Aging, Inc., Wis. Assn. of Homes and Services for the	Dan Jehl, Exec. Dir. Suite 50, 7 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Agri-Business Council, Inc., (Wis.)	Russel R. Weisensel, Exec. Dir. Suite 185, 1400 E. Washington Ave. Madison 53703
Agriculture, Wis. Women for	JoAnn Vogel 8901 Hilltop Rd., Cato 54206
Agrifuture Students, Postsecondary (PAS)	Sam Amacher, VSO Coord. P.O. Box 7874, Madison, Wisconsin 53707
Aircraft Assn., Experimental	Paul H. Poberezny, Pres. Wittman Airfield, Oshkosh 54903
Air Patrol, Wis. Wing, Civil	Raymond Noonan, Wing Cmdr. 9393 W. Appleton Ave., Milwaukee 53225
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, Inc., Wis. Assn. on	Jennifer Schiffmacher, Exec. Dir. Suite 235, 2801 W. Beltline Hwy, Madison 53713
Allergy Soc., Wis.	Robert K. Bush, M.D., Pres. 6618 Dumont Rd., Madison 53711
Alumni Assn. Inc., Wis.	Arlie M. Mucks, Jr., Exec. Dir. 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Ambulance Assn., Wis. Professional	Joan E. Gardner, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 224, La Crosse 54602
AFL-CIO, Wis. State	Jack B. Reihl, Pres. 6333 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53213
American Fed. of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, Wis. Office	Les Chisholm, Internatl. Union Area Director 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719
American Legion, Wis.	Rick Barnett, State Adj. 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
American Legion Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Mrs. Joyce LaLoggia, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
Amusement and Music Operators, Inc., Wis.	Joe Phillips, Exec. Dir. 5645 S. 108th St., Hales Corners 53130
Amvets (Dept. of Wis.)	William Crivello, Cmdr. 2475 S. 9th Pl., Milwaukee 53215
Amvets Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Joyce Frango, Pres. 1816 S. Sunnyslope Rd., New Berlin 53151
Anesthesiologists, Wis. Soc. of	W. Stuart Sykes, B.M., Secy. 1005 Columbia Rd., Madison 53705
Anesthetists, Wis. Assn. of Nurse	Donald W. Weibel, Pres. 105 State St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Angus Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Ardel Quam, Secy. Rt. 2, Box 11, Lodi 53555
Angus Assn., Wis. Junior	Susan Quam, Pres. Apt. 234, 2602 Arbor Dr., Madison 53711
Animal Life, Inc., Protect	Mrs. Evelyn Hughes, Pres. 4512 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53704
Animal Protective League Inc.	Mrs. Joseph Romais, Pres.-Treas. 2130 N. 106th St., Milwaukee 53226
Animals, Alliance for	Pamela Johnson, Secy. of Bd. 636 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Apartment Assn., Wis.	Vacancy, Executive Officer 2711 Marshall Ct., Madison 53711
Apple and Horticultural Council, Inc., Wis.	Henry Mahr, Exec. Secy. 10820 S. 27th St., Oak Creek 53154
Archeological Soc., Wis.	Lynne Goldstein, Pres. P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201
Architects, Amer. Inst. of (Wis. Soc.)	William Babcock, Exec. Dir. 321 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Architectural Historians, Wis. Society of	Judy Simonsen, Secy. 609 N. 78th St., Milwaukee 53213
Army and Navy Union, Inc.(Dept. of Wis.)	John Farris, Dept. Commander 2862 S. 7th St., Milwaukee 53215

Source: This list was compiled from a questionnaire mailed to all known statewide associations other than religious, cooperative and similar organizations on November 1, 1986.

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Arthritis Foundation, Wis. Chapter	Patricia Nelson, Exec. Dir. 8556 W. National Ave., West Allis 53227
Arts Assn., Wis. Regional	Edith Miller, Pres. Rt. 1, Box 86, Brodhead 53520
Arts, Inc., Wis. Citizens for the	James E. Hough, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1812, Madison 53701
Arts, Wis. Foundation for the	Gerald A. Bartell, Chm. 6441 Enterprise Lane, Madison 53719
Asphalt Pavement Assn., Wis.	Gerald J. Waelti, Exec. Dir. Suite 529, 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Association Executives, Wis. Society of	Robert J. Finnegan, CAE, Exec. Dir. 34615 Road E., Oconomowoc 53066
Athletic Assn., Wis. Interscholastic	Douglas E. Chickering, Exec. Dir. 41 Park Ridge Dr., Stevens Point 54481
Auctioneers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Robert Massart, Secy-Treas. 2545 Finger Rd., Green Bay 54302
Audubon Council, Inc., Wis.	Rebecca Leighton, Pres. 1539 Cedar St., Green Bay 54302
Auto and Truck Repair Centers of Wis., Independent	Thomas H. Coenen, Exec. Dir., P.O. Box 6, McFarland 53558
Auto Recyclers of Wis., Concerned	Dave Staber, Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 468, Hanover 53542
Automatic Merchandising Council, Wis.	Lyle Watson, Govt. Affairs Chm. 2335 Union Ave., Sheboygan 53081
Automobile Assn. (AAA), Amer. (AAA Wis.)	Richard C. Hanko, Gen. Mgr. P.O. Box 33, Madison 53701
Automobile Clubs in Assn., Inc., Wis.	Ray Schirmer, Newsletter Editor 2805 E. Wausau Ave., Wausau 54401
Automobile & Truck Dealers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Gary D. Williams, Pres. 25 W. Main St., P.O. Box 5345, Madison 53705
Automotive Parts Assn., Inc., Wis.	Richard Wilkinson, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Bakers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Joseph L. Pipp, Exec. Secy. Room 5110, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Bandmasters' Assn., Inc., Wis.	Donald O. Braatz, Exec. Secy. 3318 S. 17th St., Sheboygan 53081
Bankers Assn., Wis.	Bryan K. Koontz, Exec. Dir. 100 N. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Bankers Assn., Wis. Installment	James P. Buckley, Exec. Dir. 815 W. College Ave., Waukesha 53186
Bankers Assn., Wis. Mortgage	James E. Hough, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1606, Madison 53701
Barbers of Wis., Inc., United	Steve Both, Treas. 5500 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53216
Bar of Wis., State	Stephen L. Smay, Exec. Dir. 402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Beef Council, Inc., Wis.	Bert Tuckey, Pres. P.O. Box 770, Madison 53701
Beef Improvement Assn., Wis.	John Anderson, Pres. 6606 Regis Rd., Madison 53711
Beer Distributors Assn., Inc., Wis. Wholesale	Thomas R. Sheforgen, Exec. Vice Pres. 2805 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53704
Berry Growers Assn., Wis.	Myra Hann, Secy. 850 Tipperary Rd., Oregon 53575
Beverage Licensees Assn., Wis.	James P. Buckley, Exec. Secy. 815 W. College Ave., Waukesha 53186
Blind, Inc., Badger Assn. of the	Gordon Haldiman, Pres. 912 N. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Blind, Inc., Wis. Council of the	Jack Malin, Exec. Secy. 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Blindness — Wis., Natl. Soc. to Prevent	Jerry W. Knuth, Exec. Dir. 759 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202
Blood Banks, Wis. Assn. of	Alan Cable, M.T. (A.S.C.P.) S.B.B., Pres. c/o Community Blood Center, Inc., 2333 W. Wisconsin Ave., Appleton 54914
Blue Star Mothers of America	Adeline Pugens, Pres. 1004 W. Becher St., Milwaukee 53215
Botanical Club of Wis.	Jan Phelps, Pres. 1006 Connie Road, Box 320, Baraboo 53913
Bowhunters Assn., Inc., Wis.	Gerald Lahner, Pres. P.O. Box 240, Clintonville 54929
Bowling Assn., Wis. Women's	Betty M. Baye, Secy.-Treas. 1548 Western Ave. N., Green Bay 54303
Bowling Assn., Wis. State Men's	Norman Gritzmacher P.O. Box 1271, Wausau 54401
Bowling Congress, Amer.	Roger H. Tessman, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Bowling Proprietors Assn. of Wis.	Gary Hartel, Exec. Dir. 3017 N. 114th St., Wauwatosa 53222
Brain-Injured Children, Inc., Wis. Soc. for	William Stamm, Pres. 6700 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53217
Brain Trauma Assn., Inc., Wis.	Dr. Robert Moore Suite 701, 735 N. Water, Milwaukee 53202

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Breeders Assn., Wis. Ayrshire	Lorraine Dalton, Secy.-Treas. 9210 Hwy 83, Hartland 53029
Breeders Assn., Wis. Chester White	Carl R. Peterson, Secy.-Treas. 20617 State Line Rd., Harvard, Ill. 60033
Breeders Assn., Wis. Duroc	Roger Guse, Pres. Rt. 1, Whitehall 54773
Breeders Assn., Wis. Fur	Wayne Short, Pres. Rt. 3, Granton 54436
Breeders Assn., Wis. Livestock	Mrs. Elmer Kohlstedt, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 144, Darlington 53530
Brewers Assn. of the Americas, Master	Daniel C. Sommers, Exec. Secy. Suite 202, 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Brewers Assn., Wis. State	Robert G. Marotz, Pres. 4470 Imperial Drive, Brookfield 53005
Bricklayers and Allied Craftsmen, Wis. State Conference of	Glen Schara, Secy.-Treas. 4708 Shore Acres Rd., Monona 53716
Broadcasters Assn., Wis.	Bob Bodden, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 701, Platteville 53818
Brown Swiss Assn., Wis.	Jill Armbruster Rt. 2, Eagle 53119
Builders and Contractors of Wis., Inc., Associated	Stephen L. Stone, Exec. Dir. 1920 American Ct., Neenah 54956
Builders Assn., Wis.	Thomas E. Rippe, Exec. Dir. 1438 N. Stoughton Rd., Madison 53714
Builders Assn. of Wis., Master	Richard W. Wanta 180 Executive Dr., P.O. Box 507, Brookfield 53005
Burial Vault Assn., Wis.	Mark Lipscomb, Jr., Lobbyist 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Business Assn. of Wis., Independent	Gene Kraus, Exec. Dir. Suite 2600, 100 N. Hamilton, Madison 53703
Business Education Assn., Wis.	Dan Relph, Pres. Middleton High School, Middleton 53562
Businessmen, Inc., Wis. Independent	Thomas Dohm, Pres. The Concourse, 120 Wisconsin Ave., Madison 53703
Button Soc., Wis. State	Martha Lound, Pres. 2520 Balden St., Madison 53713
Cable Communications Assn., Wis.	Tom Hanson, Exec. Dir. 15 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Campground Owners, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Paul T. Brewer 2578 Riverside Dr., Beloit 53511
Camping Assn., Amer. (Wis. Sec.)	Mimi Millen, Pres. 2059 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Cancer Soc., Inc., Amer. (Wis. Div.)	Gerald L. Doelle, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 8370, Madison 53708
Car Wash Assn., Badger State	Mrs. Darlene Shermo 711 E. Grand Ave., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Carpenters, Wis. State Council of	Knute Larson, Exec. Secy.-Treas. 115 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Cattlemen's Assn., Wis.	Wilmer Anderson, Pres. Route 3, Richland Center 53581
Cattlemen's Assn., Wis. Charolais	Marlene Van Lieshout, Secy. R. 1, Green Bay 54301
Cattlewomen, Wis.	Mary Ellen Hurlbent Rt. 1, Monroe 53566
Cemetery Officials, Wis.	Vincent Schmitt 1857 Ashford Hy. 67, Campbellsport 53010
Cemetery Soc., Wis. State Old	Carlyn Kraemer, Corresponding Secy. 4875 N. 90th St., Milwaukee 53225
Cerebral Palsy of Wis., Inc., United	Suzanne Kendrick, Exec. Dir. 121 S. Hancock St., Madison 53703
Cheese Assn., Am. Producers of Italian Type	Jim Sartori, Treas. c/o S & R Cheese Corp., P.O. Box 768, Plymouth 53073
Cheese Exchange, Inc., National	R.J. Gould, Pres. P.O. Box 1097, Green Bay 54305
Cheese Makers Assn., Wis.	James E. Tillison, Exec. Dir. Suite 502, 222 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Cherry Growers Assn., Wis. Red	Roger B. Louer, Pres. P.O. Box 519, Sturgeon Bay 54235
Child Passenger Safety Assn., Inc., Wis.	Elaine Kizewski, Pres. 199 Carols Ct., Plover 54467
Children and Adults with Learning Disabilities, Wis. Assn. for	Mrs. Fran Rhyner 8406 Hillside Cr., Wausau 54401
Children of the American Revolution, Wis. St. Soc.	Donald E. Gradeless, Senior Pres. 1721 Edgewood Ave., Racine 53404
Children's Service Soc. of Wis.	E. Lamar Cosby, Exec. Dir. 1212 S. 70th St., West Allis 53214
Chimney Sweeps, Wis. Guild of	Richard Winkers, Pres. 1128 Greenwood Dr., Menasha 54952
Chiropractic Assn., Wis.	Mary Lou McClain, Admin. Dir. 521 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Chiropractic Aux., Wis.	Mrs. Darlene Luedtke, Aux. Pres. 521 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Christmas Tree Producers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Virginia Mountford, Exec. Secy. Rt. 1, Arlington 53911
Churches, Wis. Conference of	Rev. John Fischer, Exec. Dir. Suite 104, 1955 W. Broadway, Madison 53713
Cities, Inc., Wis. Alliance of	Edward J. Huck, Exec. Dir. Suite 202, 128 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Citizens for Legal Reform, Inc., Wis.	Donald Pridemore, St. Dir. 4426 N. 71st St., Milwaukee 53218
City Management Assn., Wis.	Stephen Hintz, Exec. Secy. WCMA Secretariat, UW - Oshkosh, Oshkosh 54901
Civil Liberties Union of Wis., American	Eunice Edgar, Exec. Dir. No. 325, 207 E. Buffalo St., Milwaukee 53202
Civil Trial Counsel of Wis.	James E. Hough, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1691, Madison 53701
Clerks of Circuit Court Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Hellner, Pres. Wood Co. Courthouse, Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Club Managers Assn. of America (Wis. Badger Chapter)	Richard O. Kort, Pres. Wausau Golf Club, P.O. Box 117, Schofield 54476
Coalition for Advocacy, Inc., Wis.	Lynn Breedlove, Exec. Dir. Suite 400, 16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Coin and Precious Metals Assn., Wis.	Richard Walters, Pres. 7024 W. North Ave., Wauwatosa 53213
Collectors Assn., Inc., Wis.	W.O. Eklund, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 816, Janesville 53547
Colleges and Universities, Wis. Assn. of Independent	Robert E. McCarthy, Exec. Dir. 121 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Colleges, Inc., Wis. Foundation of Independent	Joseph Bina, Exec. Dir. 741 N. Milwaukee St., Milwaukee 53202
Colonial Dames of Amer. in the State of Wis., The Natl. Soc. of the	Mrs. Belford E. Hogoboom, Pres. 2228 Eton Ridg[illegible]ison 53705
Colonial Dames of the XVII Century, Wis. Society	Mrs. Arthur Lei[illegible] 910 Huntington P[illegible], Oshkosh
Colonial Wars in the State of Wis., Society of	William Henry Roddis, Gov. 2433 N. Wahl Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Colored People, National Assn. for the Advancement of (Wis. Conference of Branches)	Thomas White, Pres. 1420 N. Wisconsin St., Racine 53402
Common Cause in Wis.	William Hauda, Exec. Dir. 16 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Communications Resellers and Sharers, Wis. Assn. of	Edward M. Parsons, Jr., Counsel P.O. Box 949, Madison 53701
Communications Workers of Amer., AFL-CIO	Julian Modjeski, Area Dir. 9004 W. Lincoln Ave., West Allis 53227
Community Action Program Assn., Wis.	Jacqueline Lawrence, Exec. Dir., Suite 502, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Community Development Society, Wis. Chapter	Lorna M. Miller, Pres. c/o Dept. of Rural Sociology 308H Agriculture Hall, Madison 53706
Community Human Services Program, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Doug Johnson, Pres. Suite 106, 6000 Gisholt Dr., Madison 53713
Concrete Assn., Wis. Precast	Jim Morgan, Exec. Secy. Suite 120, 6515 Grand Teton Plaza, Madison 53719
Concrete Assn., Wis. Ready Mixed	Barbara Wesener, Exec. Dir. 9415 W. Forest Home Ave., Hales Corners 53130
Concrete Pavement Assn., Wis.	Dennis Brush, Exec. Dir. 5011 Monona Dr., Monona 53716
Concrete Pipe Assn., Wis.	John J. Meyer, P.E., Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 812, West Bend 53095
Construction Employers Assn., Allied	Henry S. Hunt 180 Executive Dr., P.O. Box 507, Brookfield 53005
Contractors Assn., Wis. Independent	Tom Callahan, Pres. 13205 Oakhurst Dr., Elm Grove 53122
Contractors Assn. of Wis., Mechanical	Caryl Keip, Exec. Secy. 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Contractors Association, Inc., Wis. Underground	Lawrence A. Michael, Exec. Dir. 2835 North Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222
Contractors of Amer., Inc., The Associated General (Wis. Chap.)	Lynn E. LeGault, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4814 E. Broadway, Madison 53716
Convenience Stores, Wis. Assn. of	Raymond G. Karnes, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 8518, Madison 53708
Cooperatives, Wis. Fed. of	Rod Nilsestuen, Exec. Secy. Suite 401, 30 W. Mifflin, Madison 53703
Corn Growers Assn., Wis.	Kenlon Johannes, Exec. Dir. 2976 Triverton Pike, Madison 53711
Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Assn., Wis.	John Omen, Pres. City Hall, Beaver Dam 53916
Correctional Service, Wis.	Erwin Heinzelmann, Exec. Dir. 436 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Cosmetology Assn., Inc., Wis.	Annette Rebholz, Admin. Dir. Suite 318, 3 S. Pinckney, Madison 53703
Counseling and Development, Wis. Assn. for	Dr. David Van Doren, Pres. 930 Moreland, Oshkosh 54901
Counties Assn., Wis.	Mark Rogacki, Exec. Dir. Suite 308, 802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Counties Mineral Resources Assn., Inc., Wis.	Erhard Huettl R.R. 1, Box 805, Wabeno 54566
Counties Utility Tax Assn., Wis.	Kirby Hendee, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 2113, Madison 53701
County Agents Assn., Wis.	David Holcomb, Pres. Courthouse, Black River Falls 54615
County and Municipal Employes, AFSCME, AFL-CIO, Wis. Council of	Robert W. Lyons, Exec. Dir. 5 Odana Court, Madison 53719
County Clerks' Assn., Wis.	David E. Tompkins Courthouse, Waushara County, Wautoma 54982
County Code Administrators, Wis.	DuWayne Klessig, Pres. 206 Court St., Chilton 53014
County Corp. Counsels, Wis. Assn. of	John F. Corey, Pres. 414 W. Main St., Ellsworth 54011
County Executives & Administrators, Wis.	Leonard W. Ziolkowski, Pres. County Executive, Courthouse, Racine 53403
County Forests Assn., Wis.	Linda M. Windmoeller, Exec. Secy. Rt. 2, Box 412, Phillips 54555
County Homes, Wis. Assn. of	Mark M. Rogacki, Exec. Dir. Suite 308, 802 W. Broadway Ave., Madison 53713
County Officers, Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. Alice M. Flaherty, Secy.-Treas. Courthouse, Kewaunee 54216
County Planning Directors Assn., Wis.	William L. Forrest, Pres. Marathon Co. Courthouse, Wausau 54401
County Police Assn. Ltd., Wis.	Peter Tubbs, Secy. 352 Shady Dr., Oneida 54155
County Surveyors Assn., Wis.	A. Roger Laning, Pres. 1211 N. 23rd St., Box 716, Sheboygan 53081
County Treasurers Assn., Wis.	Marla K. Thompson, Secy.-Treas. 330 E. LaSalle Ave., Barron 54812
County Veterans Service Commissions, Wis. State Assn. of	Charles H. Lenz Jr., Secy.-Treas. 505 W. Linden Dr., Jefferson 53549
County Veterans Service Officers Assn. of Wis.	Robert P. Stone, Secy.-Treas. Courthouse, Ladysmith 54848
Cranberry Growers' Assn., Wis. State	Nodji Van Wychen Warrens 54666
Credit Union League, Wis.	John P. Hill, Pres. 10025 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 53214
Crop Improvement Assn., Wis.	E.A. Brickbauer, Secy.-Treas. 554 Moore Hall, UW College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Cystic Fibrosis Foundation, Wis. Chapter	Terese Milligan, Exec. Dir. 6330 W. North Ave., Milwaukee 53213
Dahlia Soc., Badger State	Bernard Bartel, Secy. 4221 Odana Rd., Madison 53711
Dairy Cattle Assn., Wis. Purebred	Clarence Olson, Secy.-Treas. Room 279, 1675 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706
Dairy Council of Wis.	Donna Elliott, M.S., R.D. 13000 W. Bluemound Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Dairy-Deli Assn., International	Carol L. Christison, Exec. Dir. 313 Price Pl., P.O. Box 5528, Madison 53705
Dairy Federation, Wis.	Frank Groves, Secy. 427 Lorch St., UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Dairy Products Assn., Inc., Wis.	Norm E. Kirschbaum, Exec. Dir. Suite 185, 1400 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Dairy Technology Soc., Wis.	R.L. Bradley, Secy. 216 Babcock Hall, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Dance Council, Wis.	Karen E. Cowan, Exec. Dir. Rm. 727, Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon St., Madison 53703
Daughters of the American Revolution, Wis. Soc.	Dr. Marilynn R. Baxter, State Regent 3812 Fifth Ave., Kenosha 53140
Deaf, Wis. Assn. of the	Arvilla Rauk, Pres. 6358 S. 20th Street, Milwaukee 53221
Democratic Party of Wis.	Suellen Albrecht, Chp. 126 S. Franklin St., Madison 53703
Democrats of Wis., Young	Morton Hansen, Pres. 126 S. Franklin St., Madison 53703
Dental Assn., Wis.	Dennis J. McGuire, CAE, Exec. Dir. No. 523, 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Dental Hygienists' Assn., Wis.	Gail S. Baker, Pres. 2916 N. Newhall, Milwaukee 53211
Dental Laboratories of Wis., Associated	Richard L. Pilsner, C.D.T., Pres. c/o D & S Dental Laboratory, P.O. Box 3071, Madison 53704
Dermatological Society, Wis.	Marvin Kagen, M.D., Pres. 100 W. Lawrence St., Appleton 54911
Developmental Disabilities, Wis. Assn. for	Annette Norsman, Exec. Dir. 5522 University Ave., Madison 53705
Diabetes Assn., Inc., Amer., (Wis. Affiliate)	James H. Sasser, Exec. Dir. 10721 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53222
Dietetic Assn., Inc., Wis.	Kristine Larson Clark, Pres. 3701 Old Vineyard Rd., LaCrosse 54601

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Distributive Education Assn., Wis.	Jerome R. Lawler, St. Advisor P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
District Attorneys Assn., Wis.	Ruth A. Bachman, Pres. Courthouse, Rm. 243, 721 Oxford Ave., Eau Claire 54703
Domestic Violence, Wis. Coalition Against	Rebecca Westerfelt, Admin. No. 202, 1051 Williamson St., Madison 53703
Drainage Districts, Wis. Assn. of	Edward M. Wegner, Pres. N9526 Co. Hwy Q, Watertown 53094
Driver and Traffic Safety Education Assn., Inc., Wis.	Dr. Will Valett, Business Mgr. UW-Stout, Menomonie 54751
Driver Education Assn., Wis. Professional	Miles H. Barker, Leg. Rep. 3610 University Ave., Madison 53705
Eagle Forum-Wis.	Mrs. Mary Dietrich, Pres. 5238 N. 48th St., Milwaukee 53218
Early Childhood Assn./Assn. for the Education of Young Children, Wis.	Mary Babula, Exec. Dir. 3510 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Easter Seal Soc. of Wis., Inc.	Roy M. Campbell, Exec. Dir. 1409 Emil St., Madison 53713
Economic Development Assn., Wis.	James E. Hough, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1230, Madison 53701
Education Assn. Council, Wis.	Morris D. Andrews, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 8003, Madison 53708
Education, Wis. Assn. for Adult and Continuing	Chere Coggins, Pres. UW-Extension, Rm. 433, 610 Langdon St., Madison 53703
Education in Wis., Joint Com. on	John Gehn Rt. 2, Box 171, Mazomanie 53560
Education, Wis. Council for Independent	Henry Herzing, Pres. 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Educational Research Assn., Wis.	Dr. Jay Price, Pres. COPS, UW-Stevens Point, Stevens Point 54481
Egg Producers Assn., Wis.	David E. Staples, Pres. N5505 Crossman Rd., Lake Mills 53551
Electric Cooperative Assn., Wis.	Leroy L. Rose, Gen. Mgr. P.O. Box 686, Madison 53701
Electric Utilities of Wis., Municipal	Robert O. Stuhlmacher, Secy.-Treas. 1940 First St. N., Wisconsin Rapids 54494
Electrical Contractors Assn., Inc., National (Wis. Chap.)	Ron Steiner, Exec. Vice-Pres. Suite 101, 6200 Gisholt Dr., Madison 53713
Electrical Inspectors, International Assn. of (Wis. Chap.)	Edward C. Lawry, Secy.-Treas. Box 7969, Madison 53707
Emergency Management Assn., Inc., Wis.	David Kedrowski, Pres. Courthouse, P.O. Box 832, Washburn 54891
Employees Union, Wis. State (AFSCME Council 24, AFL-CIO)	Marty Beil, Exec. Dir. 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719
Employment Security, Internatl. Assn. of Personnel in (Wis. Chap.)	David Pedro, Pres. Rm. 194, 1414 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Engine Service Assn.	D.M. Morris, Exec. Secy. 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Engineering Assn., State	Bernard Kranz, Pres. 4510 Regent St., Madison 53705
Engineers, Wis. Assn. of Consulting	Larry Jorgensen, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 9553, Madison 53715
Engineers, Wis. Soc. of Professional	Robert W. Davenport, Exec. Dir. 1045 E. Dayton St., Madison 53703
Environment Wis., Inc.	Carol Luetkens, Office Mgr. 111 King St., Madison 53703
Environment, Citizens for a Better	Dale Klaybor, Dir. 150 E. Juneau, Milwaukee 53202
Environmental Decade, Inc., Wisconsin's	Peter Anderson, Pres., Suite 5, 14 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Environmental Education, Inc., Wis. Assn. for	David C. Engleson, Exec. Secy. 125 W. Kohler St., Sun Prairie 53590
Environmental Health Assn., Inc., Wis.	James P. Clark, Secy. 835 Jenifer St., Madison 53703
Environmental Laboratories Assn., Inc., Wis.	Jerry Lech, Pres. P.O. Box 9154, Madison 53715
Epilepsy Assn., Inc., Wis.	Madelyn L. Glaeden, Exec. Dir. Suite 106, 6000 Gisholt Rd., Madison 53713
Euro-American Alliance, Inc.	Maj. Donald V. Clerkin, Pres. P.O. Box 21776, Milwaukee 53221
Excavators and Graders Assn., Inc., Wis.	Robert Schermeister, Exec. Dir. 5005 W. Loomis Rd., Greenfield 53220
Ex-Prisoners of War, Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)	Ralph Pope, Cmdr. 271 Craig Rd., Edgerton 53534
Ex-Smokers, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	James Kestol, Pres. 306 Clark St., Janesville 53545
Fairs, Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. Leon Zimdars, Secy.-Treas. 767 Palmyra St., Sullivan 53178
Family and Children's Agencies, Wis. Assn. of	John Grace, Exec. Dir. Suite 908, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703

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Family Court Commissioners Assn., Inc., Wis.	Bruce K. Schmidt, Pres. Courthouse, Oshkosh 54901
Farm Builders Assn., Inc., Wis.	Robert Resch, Pres. P.O. Box 266, Kaukauna 54130
Farm Bureau Federation Cooperative, Wis.	Donald Haldeman, Pres. P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705
Farm Bureau Service Cooperative, Wis.	Debbi Raemisch, Mgr. Direct Sales P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705
Farm Equipment Assn., Inc., Wis.	Terry L. Willborn, Exec. Vice-Pres. 13 Odana Ct., Madison 53719
Farm Unity Alliance, Wis.	Thomas Quinn, Exec. Dir. Box 303, Glenwood City 54013
Farmers Union, Wis.	Roger Johnson, Pres. 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Feed, Seed and Farm Supply Assn., Inc., Wis.	Eldon H. Roesler, Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 90, Nashotah 53058
Fertilizer & Chemical Assn., Inc., Wis.	Vern Pierce, Exec. Secy. Suite 186, 1414 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Financial Institutions, Ltd., Wis. League of	William D. Brouse, Pres. 312 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Financial Services Assn., Wis.	Thomas Hanson, Exec. Dir. 15 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Fire Chiefs Assn., Wis. State	Calvin Phillipps 101 Court St., Oshkosh 54901
Firefighter's Assn., Inc., Wis. State	Larry Plumer, Pres. P.O. Box 606, Spring Green 53588
Fire Fighters of Wis., Professional	Ted Ryan, Pres. 2685 Milwaukee St., Madison 53704
Fisheries Soc., Amer. (Wis. Chap.)	Max Johnson, Pres. P.O. Box 310, Antigo 54409
Florist Assn., Wis. Upper Mich.	S.C. Foll, Exec. Secy. N40 W27928 Glacier Rd., Pewaukee 53072
Food and Commercial Workers, United	Paul F. Petranech, Pres.-Business Rep. 3510 W. St. Paul Ave., Milwaukee 53208
Food and Sanitation Officials, Wis. Assn. of	Bud Kinyon, Secy. 730 Washington Ave., Racine 53403
Food Processors Assn., Inc. Wis.	Alvin H. Randall, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1297, Madison 53701
Foresters, Wis. Soc. of Amer.	William A. Hensel, Chm. P.O. Box 9, Ashland 54806
40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux, La Societe des	Arthur Jacoby, Grand Corres. 9270 Bethanne Dr., Brown Deer 53223
Foster Parent Organizations, Inc., Wis. Fed. of	Rudy Czapiewski, Pres. 1405 Madison Ave., South Milwaukee 53172
Founders and Patriots of Amer., Wis. Society of the Order of	William Van Delind, Gov. 933 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222
Foundrymen of Wis., United	Harry Franke, Counsel 660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee 53202
4-H Foundation, Wis.	Barbara Tensfeldt, Exec. Dir. Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon, Madison 53703
Friends of WHA-TV, Inc.	Miriam Boegel, Exec. Dir. Suite 401, 222 State St., Madison 53703
Funeral Directors Assn., Wis.	Wilma Morris, Exec. Dir. Suite 445, 2300 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Furniture Assn., Wis. Retail	Chris Tackett Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Future Farmers of Amer., Wis. Assn. of	F.J. Doering, State Advisor P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707
Future Homemakers of America-Home Economics Related Occupations, Wis. Assn. of	Elaine Staaland, St. Advisor P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707
Garden Club Federation, Inc., Wis.	Carolyn Craig, Pres. 900 N. Shore Dr., New Richmond 54017
Gas Assn., Wis. LP	L. Kent Olson, Dir. 710 Cottage Grove Rd., Madison 53716
Gasoline Dealers Assn. of Wis., Inc., Retail	Thomas Coenen, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 6, Mc Farland 53558
Genealogical Soc., Inc., Wis. State	Mrs. John M. Irvin, Treas. 2109 20th Ave., Monroe 53566
Gift Cheese Assn., Wis.	Tom Dohm, Exec. Secy. 120 Wisconsin Ave., Madison 53703
Gifted & Talented, Wis. Council for the	Mrs. Toini Mandelin, Secy. 3621 W. Allerton Ave., Greenfield 53221
Gold Star Mothers, Inc., Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)	Betty M. Tuinstra, Corres. Secy. 3101 Windsor Dr., Racine 53404
Golf Assn. of Wis., Inc., Senior	Linda Hughes, Pres. 5349 Comanche Way, Madison 53704
Golf Assn., Wis. State	Eugene R. Haas, Exec. Dir. 200 Bishops Way, Brookfield 53005
Golf Assn., Wis. Women's State	Linda Hughes, Pres. 5349 Comanche Way, Madison 53704
Golf Course Supts. Assn., Inc., Wis.	William R. Roberts, Pres. 200 Bishops Way, Brookfield 53005

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Grain Dealers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Peggy Daluge, Exec. Secy. 5321 Fairway Dr., Madison 53711
Grandparents Rights of Wis., Inc.	Mrs. Anita Jacobs 5226 N. 69th St., Milwaukee 53218
Grange, Wis. State	Bonnie Foster, Secy. Rt. 1, Box 501, Plainfield 54966
Grocers Assn., Wis.	John H. Ellingson, Pres. Suite 203, 802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713
Ground Water Assn., Wis.	Ed Rothschild, Pres. P.O. Box 263, Antigo 54409
Gun Collectors Assn., Inc., Wis.	Lulita L. Zellmer, Secy. P.O. Box 181, Sussex 53089
Hardware Assn., Inc., Wis. Retail	Robert L. Gast, Managing Dir. 1421 Strongs Ave., Stevens Point 54481
Hatcheries Assn., Wis.	John L. Skinner, Secy. Poultry Science Dept., 1675 Observatory Dr., UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Hay Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Ort, Jr., Exec. Secy. 2201 N. Elinor St., Appleton 54911
Head Start Directors, Wis. Assn. of	Timothy M. Nolan, Ph.D., Chp. P.O. Box 871, Waukesha 53187
Health Agencies, National	Thomas Heine, Exec. Dir. No. 103, 2000 Engel St., Madison 53713
Health Appeal, Wis. Combined	Thomas Heine, Exec. Dir. No. 103, 2000 Engel St., Madison 53713
Health Care Facilities, Inc., Wis.	Thomas Bergen, Exec. Secy. 212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Assn. of Health Occupations Students of Amer.—Wis.	Janice Kromanaker, Pres. P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, Wis. Assn. for	Karen Cowan, Exec. Secy. Rm. 727, Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon St., Madison 53703
Hearing Aid Soc., Natl. (Wis. Chap.)	Douglas Q. Johnson, Exec. Secy. 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Heart Assn., Inc., Amer. (Wis. Affiliate)	Kenneth R. Haver, Exec. Vice-Pres. 795 N. Van Buren St., Milwaukee 53202
Hereford Assn., Wis.	Diane Geffert, Secy.-Treas. R. 2, Reedsburg 53959
Highway Commissioners and Committee Members Assn., County	Mark Rogacki, Exec. Dir. Suite 208, 802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713
Highway Users Conference, Wis.	Charles W. Elliott, Secy.-Treas. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
History, Wis. Council for Local	Thomas McKay, Exec. Secy. 816 State St., Madison 53706
Holstein Assn., Wis.	John G. Rogers, Mgr. P.O. Box 10, Baraboo 53913
Home Economics and Related Student Organizations, Wis.	Cheryl Signer, Pres. P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
Home Economics Assn., Wis.	Gretchen K. Hudock, Exec. Secy. 2232 Powderhill Rd., Hartford 53027
Homecare Organization, Wis.	Aleta A. Barmore, Exec. Dir. 6441 Enterprise Lane, Madison 53719
Homemaker Council, Inc., Wis. Extension	Carol E. Anderson, Pres. Hwy S, 10976, Spring Green 53588
Honey Producers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Linda Hauri, Secy. Rt. 2, Box 32, Beloit 53511
Horological Society, Wis.	Glenn D. Gardner 310 Glen Hwy., Madison 53705
Horse Assn., Wis. Breeders and Harness	Jim Laird, Pres. P.O. Box 265, Appleton 54912
Horse Breeders Assn., Wis. Draft	Mrs. Richard Lee, Secy. W5072 Faro Springs Rd., Hilbert 54129
Horse Council, Wis. State	Ray Antoniewicz, Advisor 1675 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706
Hospice of Wis.	Wally Kelly c/o Hospice Care, Inc., 303 Lathrop St., Madison 53705
Hospital Assn., Wis.	Robert C. Taylor, Pres. 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Housing Assn. Inc., Wis. Manufactured	Bill Trottier, Pres. Suite 16, 621 N. Sherman Ave., Madison 53704
Human Concerns, Wis. Council on	Anne Arnesen, Dir. Rm. 401, 30 W. Mifflin, Madison 53703
Humane Soc., Wis.	Leon Nielsen, Exec. Dir. 4151 N. Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee 53212
Humane Societies, Inc., Wis. Federated	Amanda Perry, Pres. 3014 Agnes St., Eau Claire 54701
Humanities Committee, Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Patricia C. Anderson, Exec. Dir. 716 Langdon St., Madison 53706
Industrial Perforators Assn., Inc.	Delores Morris, Exec. Mgr. 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203

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Information and Referral Providers of Wis., Inc.	Alice Henry, Treas. P.O. Box 1946, Milwaukee 53201
Initiative-Referendum, Inc., Wis. Citizens for	Walter G.E. Heiden, Pres. 8516 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53222
Inmates Too, We Are	Susan Dansand, Pres. P.O. Box 15847, Milwaukee 53215
Innkeepers Assn., Wis.	Robert R. Green, Exec. Vice-Pres. Suite 620, 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Insurance Agents of Wisconsin., Independent	Robert C. Jartz, Exec. Vice-Pres. 6325 Odana Rd., Madison 53711
Insurance Agents of Wis., Inc., Professional	E. Stony Steinbach, CAE, Exec. Secy. 31 N. Main St., Box 272, Mayville 53050
Insurance Alliance, Wis.	Eric Englund, Exec. Vice Pres. 121 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Insurance Companies, Wis. Assn. of Town Mutual	Gerald Mueller, Secy. 325 Emerald Tr., P.O. Box 106, Sun Prairie 53590
Izaak Walton League of America, Inc. (Wis. Division)	Will Lehner, Pres. 433 McDill Ave., Stevens Point 54481
Jaycees, Inc., Wis.	Terry A. Woelfel, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 1547, Appleton 54913
Jewish Learning, Wis. Soc. for	Leslie Bern, Pres. 4650 N. Port Washington Rd., Milwaukee 53212
Jewelers Assn., Wis.	Mary Kaja, Exec. Secy. Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Judges Assn., Wis. Municipal	Kenneth Port, Exec. Secy. 10533 W. National Ave., Milwaukee 53227
Juvenile Officers Assn., Inc., Wis.	Thomas Simon, Exec. Dir. 11300 N. Buntrock Ave., Mequon 53092
Kennel Club, Inc., Wis.	Edward R. Klein, Pres. 11801 W. Appleton Ave., Milwaukee 53224
Kidney Foundation of Wis., Inc., National	Wallace L. Ahlborn, Exec. Dir. 7332 W. State St., Wauwatosa 53213
Labor-Farm Party/Laborista-Agrario	Kathy Christensen, State Chairperson P.O. Box 1222, Madison 53701
Laborers' Dist. Council, Wis.	Ronald Cronin, Pres. & Bus. Mgr. Suite 209, 313 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Lake Districts, Wis. Assn. of	William P. O'Connor, Exec. Secy. 1211 Rutledge St., Madison 53703
Land Conservation Assn., Wis	Glenn Stoddard, Exec. Dir. 208 Agriculture Hall, 1450 Linden Dr., Madison 53706
Law Assn., Wis. Intellectual Property	Thomas W. Ehrmann, Pres. 411 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Law Enforcement Officers Assn., Wis.	Jerry Koenig, Pres. 8822 W. Magnolia St., Milwaukee 53224
Law Librarians Assn. of Wis.	Carol Bannen, Pres. c/o Reinhart, Boerner, VanDeuren, Norris and Rieselbach, 1800 Marine Pl., Milwaukee 53202
Lawyers, Am. Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers (Wis. Chapter)	Allan R. Kontzinaky, Pres. 802 E. Gorham St., Madison 53703
Lawyers, Assn. for Women	Kristin Bergstrom, Pres. 1800 Marine Pl., 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Lawyers, Wis. Academy of Trial	Timothy J. Aiken, Pres. 44 E. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Lawyers, Wis., Assn. of Criminal Defense	Joan S. Hoff, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 93595, Milwaukee 53202
Lawyers Assn., Wis. Black	Louis Butler, Jr., Pres. No. 821, 819 N. 6th St., Milwaukee 53233
Lawyers Assn., Wis. Hispanic	Jose Olivieri, Pres. Marquette University Law School, 1103 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Lawyers Assn., Wis. Indian	John Nemistl P.O. Box 7857, Madison 53707
Lawyers Concerned for Lawyers of Wis., Inc.	Lea Landmann Rt. 2, Landmann Ln., Deerfield 53531
Legal Assn. for Women	Karen Gast P.O. Box 2121, Madison 53701
Legal Secretaries, Wis. Assn. of	Maureen Gromacki, PLS, Pres. 21750 Glengarry Rd., New Berlin 53151
Legislative and Research Com., Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Virginia L. Meves, St. Coordinator P.O. Box 45, Brookfield 53005
Letter Carriers' Assn., Wis. Rural	William Hansen, Pres. 2128 Sharon Ln., Manitowoc 54220
Leukemia Society of America, Inc. (Wis. Chapter)	Ronald D. Nelson, Exec. Dir. No. 503, 1442 N. Farwell Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Library Assn., Wis.	Faith B. Miracle, Administrator 1922 University Avenue, Madison 53705
Life Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of	Ray C. Martin, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705

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Limousin Assn. of Wis.	Laurie Miller, Secy.-Treas. Rt. 1, 300 Vickerman Rd., Milton 53563
Limousin Assn., Wis. Junior	Jeff Keyes, Pres. R. 1, Box 189, Menomonie 54751
Limousine Services, Wis. Assn. of	Eugene Newton, Pres. 2662 N. 47th St., Milwaukee 53210
Lincoln Fellowship of Wis.	Mrs. Carl Wilhelm, Secy. 2791 Lyman Lane, Madison 53711
Lions Clubs Internatl. (Multiple Dist. 27—Wis.)	Debi Lutz, Office Secy. 2715 Post Rd., Stevens Point 54481
Liquid Waste Carriers Assn., Wis.	Thomas Coenen, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 6, McFarland 53558
Livestock and Meat Council, Wis.	Daniel Vogel, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708
Livestock Dealers Assn., Wis. Independent	Sydney B. Matthes, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 297, Viola 54664
Lobbyists, Inc., Assn. of Wis.	Mary Kaja, Exec. Secy. c/o Wis. Merchants Federation, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Low-Income Coalition, Wis.	John Hardin, Pres. No. 502, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Lumbermen's Assn., Inc., Wis. Retail	Don L. Rosenmeier, Exec. Vice-Pres. & Secy. 7000 W. Good Hope Rd., Milwaukee 53223
Lung Assn. of Wis., Amer.	James Pender, Exec. Dir. 10001 W. Lisbon Ave., Milwaukee 53222
Malting Barley Assn., Amer.	Larry K. Neumann, Pres. Suite 908, 735 N. Water St., Milwaukee 53202
Manufacturers' Agents, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	C.J. Bluem, Exec. Secy. 1504 N. 68th St., Milwaukee 53213
Manufacturers and Commerce, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	James S. Haney, Pres. P.O. Box 352, Madison 53701
Map Society, Ltd., Wis.	Virginia Schwartz, Secy.-Treas. c/o Milwaukee Public Library, 814 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Maple Syrup Producers Council, Wis.	Juan Reynolds, Exec. Secy.-Treas. R.R. 1, Aniwa 54408
March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation	James A. Swanstrom, Exec. Dir. 502 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Marine Corps League	Elaine Ataman, Comdt. 1929 Iowa St., Oshkosh 54901
Marine Corp League Aux., Dept. of Wis.	Ruth Harnitz, Pres. 535 Jefferson St., Oshkosh 54901
Marriage and Family Therapy, Wis. Assn. for (Div. of Amer. Assn.)	Dennis D. Rasmussen, Ph.D., 1906 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Master Furriers Guild of Wis.	331 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wis., Soc. of	Mrs. James Schlosser, Membership Chm. Rt. 3, Box 53, Tomah 54660
Meat Processors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	James Hewitt, Exec. Secy. 8300 Co. V, Marshfield 54449
Medical Record Assn., Inc., Wis.	Janice M. Krall, RRA, Pres. c/o CMM, Inc., 6501 Mineral Point Rd., Madison 53705
Medical Soc. of Wis., State	Thomas L. Adams, Secy. 330 E. Lakeside St., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Medicine, Wis., Soc. of Internal	Sandra M. Koehler, Exec. Dir. 611 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202
Mental Health Assn. in Wis., Inc.	Robert M. Urdiales, Exec. Dir. 103 N. Hamilton, Madison 53701
Mental Health Facilities, Wis. Assn. of Outpatient	Joyce Evens, Pres. c/o Suite 218, 6414 Copps Ave., Madison 53716
Mentally Ill of Wis., Inc., Alliance for the	Pat Bohon, Pres. Suite 212, 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Merchants & Manufacturers Assn., Wis. Independent	Tom Callahan, Exec. Secy. 13205 Oakhurst Dr., Elm Grove 53122
Merchants Federation, Wis.	Chris C. Tackett, Pres. Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Milk and Food Sanitarians, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Neil M. Vassau, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 7883, Madison 53707
Milk Producers Inc., Associated	Charlie Montgomery, Area Mgr. 1707 S. Park St., P.O. Box 9810, Madison 53715
Military Order of Cootie	Rosemary Klaar, Grand Secy 2101 S. 99th St., West Allis 53227
Military Order of Cootie Aux.	Shirley Tallar, Secy. 403 N. 115 St., Wauwatosa 53226
Montessori Society, Wis.	Dr. Jane Baldridge, Administrator 4610 W. State, Milwaukee 53208
Monument Builders of North America, Wis. Assn. of	Earl Hilgendorf 1657 Wisconsin Ave., Grafton 53024
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	Caryl Larson, St. Coordinator Rt. 1, Crocker Rd., Brooklyn 53521
Mothers Assn. Inc., Wis.	Mrs. Marilyn J. Anderson, Pres. 1554 N. 121st St., Wauwatosa 53226

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Motor Carriers Assn., Wis.	Thomas Howells, Pres. 125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703
Motorcycle Dealers Assn., Wis.	James J. Baxter, Exec. Secy. WMDA-6678 Pertzborn Rd., R.R. 1, Dane 53529
Movers Assn., Inc., Wis.	William Kazmer, Exec. Dir. 125 W. Doty St., Madison 53703
Muck Farmers Assn., Wis.	Steve Slinger, Secy.-Treas. 121 Circle Dr., Randolph 53956
Multi-Image, Assn. for	Barbara Borders, Pres. P.O. Box 4124, Madison 53711
Multiple Sclerosis Soc., Natl. (Wis. Chap.)	Colleen G. Kalt, Exec. Dir. 615 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 53202
Municipalities, League of Suburban	George Schmus, Pres. 10701 W. National Ave., West Allis 53227
Municipalities, League of Wis.	Stanley York, Exec. Dir. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Assessor Sec.	Daniel F. Walker, Pres. c/o City Hall, Glendale 53209
Attorneys Sec.	James A. Simmonds Room 300, City Hall, 100 N. Jefferson, Green Bay 54301
Building Inspectors Assn.	Norman A. Hintz, Pres. Supervisor of Bldg. Insp., Greenfield 53220
City Management Assn., Wis.	Michael C. Harrigan, Pres. 5300 N. Marlborough Dr., Whitefish Bay 53217
Clerks, Treasurers, and Finance Officers Assn.	Gary L. Rasmussen, Pres. City Clerk, Brookfield 53005
Engineering and Public Works Sec.	Max A. Vogt, Chp. c/o Dept. of Public Works, P.O. Box 100, Menomonee Falls 53051
Fire Inspectors Assn., Wis.	Chief Robert J. Heck, Pres. Fire Department, 16300 W. National Ave., New Berlin 53151
Plumbing Inspectors, Wis. Soc. of	Donald M. Reichartz, Pres. City of Wauwatosa, Wauwatosa 53213
Weights and Measures Assn., Wis.	John H. Taube, Secy. 360 Nebraska St., Sturgeon Bay 54235
Muscular Dystrophy Assn.	5008 Gordon Ave., Monona 53716
Music Educators Conference, Wis.	Richard G. Gaarder, Exec. Secy. 515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53705
National Farmers Organization, Wis.	Steve Pavich, Pres. 825 Water St., Sauk City 53583
National Guard Assn., Inc., Wis.	Ltc. Andrew Schuster, Pres. P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708
National Guard Enlisted Assn., Inc., Wis.	Bonnie Moser, Exec. Dir. 3002 Wright St., Madison 53704
Natural Resources Assn, Citizens	Ethel Princl, Treas. 1240 S. 11th Ave., Wausau 54401
Nature Conservancy, Wis. Chap. of the	Brent M. Haglund, State Dir. Rm. 209, 1045 E. Dayton St., Madison 53703
Navy Club, U.S.A. (Wis. Squadron)	Ed Molenda, Shipswriter 1518 Manitowoc, South Milwaukee 53172
Neurological Soc., Wis.	Michael F. Finkel, M.D., Pres. 733 W. Claremont Ave., Box 1510, Eau Claire 54702
Neurosurgical Soc., Wis.	Marshall Cushman, M.D. c/o The Neurological Clinic, S.C., 312 Seventh St., Racine 53704
Newspaper Assn., Wis.	J. LeRoy Yorgason, Exec. Secy. 702 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705
Nonprofit Organizations, The Society for	Katherine Burnham, Vice-Pres. Suite 1, 6314 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Nuclear Dangers, Inc., League Against	Naomi Jacobson, Co-Chm. & Dir. 525 River Rd., Rudolph 54475
Nurse Service., Visiting	Thomas H. Brown, Exec. Dir. 328 E. Lakeside St., Madison 53715
Nurserymen's Assn., Wis.	Joe Phillips, Exec. Dir. 5645 S. 108th St., Hales Corners 53130
Nurses Assn. Inc., Wis.	Laurie Glass, Pres. 6117 Monona Dr., Madison 53716
Nurses, Wis. Assn. of Licensed Practical	Tom Hanson, Exec. Dir. 15 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Nursing Home Social Workers Assn., Wis.	Mary Kugel, Pres. c/o Santa Maria Nursing Home, 430 S. Clay St., Green Bay 54301
Nursing Homes Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Thomas P. Moore, Exec. Dir. 14 S. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Nursing - Wis., Assn. for the Advancement of Associate Degree	Nancy Kaprelian, Chp. P.O. Box 157, Wales 53183
Nutrition Council, Wis.	Elizabeth A. Yaeger, R.D. c/o Milwaukee Health Dept., Rm. 209, 841 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Obstetrics and Gynecology, Wis. Soc. of	Thomas Hofbauer, M.D., Pres. W180 N7950 Town Hall Rd., Menomonee Falls 53051

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Office Education Assn. - Alumni of Wis.	Brenda Ystad, Pres. 437 Wood Ave., Nekoosa 54457
Oil Jobbers of Wis., Inc.	Ray Karnes, Exec. Vice-Pres. 1220 Femrite Dr., Madison 53716
Ophthalmology, Wis. Academy of	Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Dir. 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Optometric Assn., Wis.	D. Glomp, Exec. Dir. 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Orchid Soc., Wis.	Valeri Szymanski, Pres. 9636 W. Forest Home Ave., Hales Corners 53130
Ornithology, Inc., Wis. Soc. for	Carl G. Hayssen, Jr., Secy. 6917 N. Highway 83, Hartland 53029
Orthodontists, Wis. Soc. of	Dr. Gerald Pionek, Pres. 1825 S. Webster Ave., Green Bay 54301
Orthopaedic Soc., Wis.	T.J. Flatley, M.D., Pres. 2040 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, Wis. Soc. of	Donald Blatnik, M.D., Treas. 2400 S. 90th St., West Allis 53227
Painters, Wis. State Conf. of Journeymen	Marvin Calewarts, Financial Secy. 222 Longview Ave., Green Bay 54301
Painting and Decorating Contractors of Amer., Wis. Council of	Ted Erickson, Secy. 7010 Hood's Creek Rd., Franksville 53126
Paper Council, Wis.	Thomas Schmidt, Exec. Dir. 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., P.O. Box 718, Neenah 54956
Paper Group, Inc., Wis.	James W. Vander Hyden, Gen. Mgr. P.O. Box 746, Menasha 54956
Parents' Assn., Inc., Wis.	P.O. Box 2502, Madison 53701
Parents and Teachers Inc., Wis. Congress of	Joan Dykstra, Pres. 4797 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
Park and Recreation Assn., Inc., Wis.	Trisha Pugal, Exec. Mgr. Suite 201, 7000 Greenway, Greendale 53129
Parliamentarians, Wis. Assn. of	Marry Ann Ruidl, Pres. 12840 W. Allerton Ave., New Berlin 53151
Pathologists, Wis. Society of	Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Secy. 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Pediatric Dentists, Wis. Soc. of	James J. Conrardy, D.D.S., Pres. 125 Siegler, Green Bay 54303
Pediatrics, Am. Academy of (Wis. Ch.)	Gerald E. Porter, Pres. c/o Marshfield Clinic, 100 N. Oak, Marshfield 54449
Peniel Gymanfa Ganu Assn.	Mrs. Ruth Clayton, Pres. Apt. 604, 600 Merritt Ave., Oshkosh 54901
Perinatal Care, Wis. Assn. For	Daniel Bier, Exec. Dir. McConnell Hall, 1010 Mound St., Madison 53715
Personnel and Industrial Relations Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Harold D. Ritchie, Pres. c/o Autotrol Corp., 5730 N. Glen Park Rd., Milwaukee 53209
Petroleum Council, Wis. (Div. of Amer. Petroleum Institute)	Charles W. Elliott, Exec. Dir. 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Pharmacists Assn., Wis	Robert E. Henry, Exec. Dir. 202 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Phenological Soc., Wis.	Katharina Lettau, Secy. c/o Wis. Academy of Sciences, Arts & Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Photographers Assn., Wis. News	Henry A. Kosholiek, Director c/o Capital Times, P.O. Box 8050, Madison 53708
Physical Therapy Assn., Inc., Wis.	Mary Jensen, Pres. Suite 124, 6414 Copps Ave., Madison 53716
Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Wis. Soc. of	Neal Taylor, M.D., Pres. 1836 South Ave., La Crosse 54601
Physicians, Amer. College of (Wis.Ch.)	Paul P. Carbone, M.D., F.A.C.P., Pres. K4/614, 600 Highland Ave., Madison 53792
Physicians, Am. College of Emergency (Wis. Ch.)	Dr. Milt McMillen, Pres. 330 E. Lakeside St., Madison 53715
Physicians And Surgeons, Wis. Assn. of Osteopathic	Robert J. Finnegan, C.A.E., Exec. Dir. 34615 Road E, Oconomowoc 53066
Physicians, Wis. Academy of Family	Robert H. Herzog, Exec. Secy. 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Physicians' Assistants, Wis. Academy of	Lanny L. Hardy, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Pigeon Assn., Wis. State	Ted Grulke, Secy. 612 South St., Oconomowoc 53066
Planned Parenthood of Wis., Inc.	Severa Austin, Exec. Dir. Suite 444, 744 N. 4th St., Milwaukee 53203
Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Arthur J. Matthias, Exec. Dir. Bldg. 2, Suite 104A, 890 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Podiatric Medicine, Wis. Soc. of	Dr. Kevin Kortsch, Exec. Secy. 2300 N. Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226

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Police Assn., Wis. Chiefs of	Chief William R. Ciske, Exec. Secy. Fort Atkinson 53538
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Polled Hereford Assn., Wis.	Darrell Shultis, Secy. 212 Margaret St., Watertown 53094
Pollettes, Wis.	Margaret Langness R.2, Hudson 54022
Polygraph Assn., Wis.	Richard J. Phannenstill Suite 609, 606 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Pork Producers Assn., Wis.	Virginia E. Peake, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 327, Lancaster 53813
Porkettes, Wis.	Betty Reaether Rt. 1, Box 103, Black Creek 54106
Postal History Soc., Wis.	Frank Moertl, Secy.-Treas. N95 W32259 County Line Rd., Hartland 53029
Postal Workers Union of Wis., Amer.	Rick Gallo, Pres. 8036 18th Ave., Kenosha 53140
Potato and Vegetable Grower's Assn., Inc., Wis.	John R. Martens, Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Potato Growers Aux., Inc., Wis.	P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Poultry Breeders Assn., Wis. State	Mrs. V. Halbach, Secy.-Treas. 305 S. 3rd St., Waterford 53185
Preventive Medicine, Wis., Soc. for	Henry A. Anderson, M.D., Pres. 200 Lakewood Blvd., Madison 53704
Printers of Wis., Master	Robert J. Carlson, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 126, Elm Grove 53122
Printing Industries of Wis.	Jack T. Hayes, Pres. P.O. Box 126, Elm Grove 53122
Probate Assn., Wis. Register In	Bernice Giessel, Pres. Courthouse, Friendship 53934
Professions, Inc., Wis. Council of	Howard Brower, Agent of Record and Exec. Dir. 6630 Chestnut Cr., Windsor 53598
Progressive Nonpartisan League of Wis.	Stephen K. Hauser, Chm. 12755 Dunwoody Dr., Elm Grove 53122
Psychiatric Assn., Wis.	Howard Brower, Exec. Secy. 330 E. Lakeside St., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
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Psychological Assn., Wis.	Sarah Bowen, Exec. Dir. 121 S. Hancock, Madison 53703
Psychologists, Inc., The Society of Clinical & Consulting	Sarah Bowen, Exec. Dir. 121 S. Hancock, Madison 53703
Public Enterprise Committee	James E. Ingbretson, Secy. 2941 N. 57th St., Milwaukee 53210
Public Expenditure Research Foundation	Robert C. Brunner, Pres. P.O. Box 1316, Madison 53701
Public Expenditures Survey of Wis.	Robert C. Brunner, Pres. 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Public Health Assn., Inc., Wis.	Carol Graham, Exec. Dir. 2337 S. 79th St., West Allis 53219
Public Relations Society of Am. (Wis. Chapter)	John Luecke, Pres. 2802 N. Lefever, Milwaukee 53210
Pupil Services Assn., Wis. Federation of	James P. Buckley, Exec. Dir. 815 W. College Ave., Waukesha 53186
Purple Heart, Military Order of the (Dept. of Wis.)	John L. Hammel, Finance Officer 4555 N. 45th St., Milwaukee 53218
Purple Heart, Military Order of the, Ladies Aux. to (Dept. of Wis.)	Anola Hacker 2907 N. Lake Dr., Milwaukee 53211
Quality Control, Amer. Soc. for	Michael R. Thiel, Acting Exec. Dir. 310 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Rabbit Breeder's Assn., Wis. State	Marvin Kroening Box 914, Marshfield 54449
Radiation Oncologists, Wis. Soc. of	Alan B. Fidler, M.D., Pres. 2900 W. Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee 53215
Radiological Soc., Wis.	Robert Durnin, M.D., Pres. 110 N. Yellowstone Dr., Madison 53705
Radiologic Technologists, Wis. Soc. of	Wendy Davies, R.T.R., Pres. 514 Erinside Rd., Lake Mills 53551
Railroad Assn., Wis.	Byron C. Ostby, Exec. Dir. Suite 509, 25 W. Main St., Madison 53703
Railroad Passengers, Wis. Assn. of	Mark Weitenbeck, Treas. 3385 S. 119th St., West Allis 53227
Real Property Listers Assn., Wis.	Elizabeth L. Hedrington, Pres. Courthouse, 711 N. Bridge St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Realtors Assn., Wis.	William Malkasian, CAE, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4801 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
Recreation Industries, Inc., Wis.	Maxine D. O'Brien, Exec. Secy. 205 Cochrane St., P.O. Box 631, Portage 53901

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Red Cross, Amer.	A. Lee Stilwell, State Relations Repres. 4860 Sheboygan Ave., Madison 53705
Register of Deeds Assn., Wis.	Jerilyn Kolba, Pres. 220 E. State St., Mauston 53948
Rehabilitation Facilities of Wis., Inc.	Robert L. Lewein, Exec. Dir. 206 E. Olin Ave., Madison 53713
Republican Party of Wis.	J. Jean Rogers, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 31, Madison 53701
Republican Women, Wis. Fed. of	Mary F. Buestrim, Pres. 13259 N. Lakewood Dr., Mequon 53092
Republicans, Wis. Fed. of Young	Victor Narusis, Chm. P.O. Box 2033, Milwaukee 53201
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S. (Dept. of Wis.)	LTC Peter Sahagian, Exec. Secy. 5109 Flambeau Rd., Madison 53705
Residential Facilities, Wis. Assn. of	Peter Kinziger, Exec. Dir. Suite 290, 1245 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Restaurant Assn., Wis.	Edward J. Lump, Exec. Vice-Pres. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Retail Associations, Conference of	James J. Baxter, Pres. 6678 Pertzborn Rd., Dane 53529
Retarded Citizens, Wis. Assn. for	Merlen Kurth, Exec. Dir. 5522 University Ave., Madison 53705
Retired Federal Employes, Wis. Federation of Chapters, Natl. Assn. of	Joseph Walker, Pres. 1506 Traeger St., Green Bay 54304
Right of Way Assn., Intl. (Badger Chap. No. 17)	Richard Happel, Pres. c/o DOT, 944 Vanderperren Way, Green Bay 54304
Right to Life, Inc., Wis.	Dan Zeidler, Exec. Dir. 4840 W. Fond du Lac Ave., Milwaukee 53216
Right to Work, Wis. Citizens for	Dean A. Zuleger, Exec. Dir. Suite 189, 1400 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Risk and Insurance Management Assn., Public (Wis. Chapter)	Peter J. Boss, Pres. Brown County Courthouse, P.O. Box 1600, Green Bay 54305
Road Builders Assn., Wis.	H.A. Lindberg, Exec. Dir. Suite 400, 44 E. Mifflin, Madison 53703
Runaway Services, Wis. Assn. for	Pat Balke, Administrator 2318 E. Dayton St., Madison 53704
Saddlebred Assn. of Wis., Amer.	Marlene LeFleur, Pres. Rt. 4 1735 Hwy AA, Fond du Lac 54935
Safety, Wis. Council of (Div. of Wis. Assn. of Manufacturers & Commerce)	W.R. Redmond Exec. Dir. 501 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Sanitary Engineering, Amer. Soc. of (Wis. Chap.)	Ervin Mirr, Secy. 4610 N. Raven Ct., Brookfield 53005
School Administrative Assns., Wis. Council of	Ollie Berge, Secy.-Treas. 1310 Mendota St., Madison 53714
School Administrators, Inc., Assn. of Wis.	Charles R. Hilston, Exec. Dir. Suite 1, 4797 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
School Attorneys Assn., Wis.	George Tipler, Secy. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
School Boards Inc., Wis. Assn. of	George Tipler, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 160, Winneconne 54986
School Bus Assn., Wis.	Robert W. Christian, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 168, Sheboygan 53082
School Business Officials, Wis. Assn. of	Wallace E. Zastrow, Exec. Secy. UW-Whitewater, Whitewater 53190
School Councils, Wis. Assn. of	Donald C. Larsen, Exec. Dir. Suite 1, 4797 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
School District Administrators, Wis. Assn. of	Ollie Berge, Exec. Dir. 1310 Mendota St., Madison 53714
School Food Service Assn., Wis.	Lillian M. Travis, Pres. W859 Hwy 67, Sharon 53585
School Music Assn., Inc., Wis.	Richard G. Gaarder, Exec. Secy. 515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53705
School Personnel Administrators, Wis. Assn. of	Joseph Obey, Pres. 203 Schiek Plaza, Rhinelander 54501
School Psychologists Assn., Wis.	James P. Buckley, Exec. Secy. 815 W. College Ave., Waukesha 53186
School Social Workers Assn., Wis.	Janet Engelke, Pres. 1028 E. Monroe Ave., Hartford 53027
Schools, Wis. Assn. of Nonpublic	Patricia Meloy, Exec. Secy. 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Screenwriters Forum, Wis.	Christine DeSmet, Pres. 4488 Beale St., Madison 53711
Securities Dealers, Wis. Assn. of	Harry F. Franke, Legislative Counsel c/o Cook & Franke, S.C. 660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee 53202
Senior Citizens of Wis., Inc., Allied Council of	Dorothy Seeley, Pres. 817 W. Mitchell St., Milwaukee 53204
Sheep Assn., Wis. Hampshire	Tony Weber, Pres. 35961 Hwy. C, Dousman 53118
Sheep Assn., Wis. Suffolk	Larry Whitehead, Pres. Rt. 1, Box 304, B304 Brunkow Rd., Juda 53550

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Sheep Breeders Cooperative, Wis.	Richard J. Roembke, Secy.-Treas. 3696 Country Aire Dr., Cedarburg 53012
Sheep Breeders, Wis. Columbia	Barbara Wyman 11178 CTH B, Marshfield 54449
Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors Assn. of Wis.	Harold R. Lockwood, Exec. Vice-Pres. No. 200, 2515 N. 124th St., Brookfield 53005
Sheriffs' Assn., Inc., Badger State	Sheriff LeRoy Klein Door Co. Sheriff's Dept., 123 S. 5th Ave., Sturgeon Bay 54235
Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., Wis.	James Cardinal, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 145, Chippewa Falls 54729
Shii-Gaw Shiitake Grower's Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Carolyn J. Burnett, Pres. 3120 E. Clairemont Ave., Eau Claire 54701
Shorthand Reporters Assn., Inc., Wis.	Jack Erkilla, Pres. Courthouse, Oshkosh 54901
Shorthorn Breeder's Assn., Wis.	Mrs. Dan Jennings, Secy.-Treas. R.R. 2, Rio 53960
Shorthorn Lassies, Wis.	Janet Hanson Union Grove 53182
Shorthorn Assn., Wis. Milking	Phyllis Agnew, Secy.-Treas. 8470 Brown St., Oconomowoc 53066
Shropshire Assn., Wis.	Minda Portz, Secy.-Treas. W302 S1601 Brandybrook Rd., Waukesha 53188
Sierra Club, The (John Muir Chap.)	Jane I. Burns, Chp. 111 King St., Madison 53703
Simmental Assn., Wis.	Dean Johanningmeier, Pres. R.R. 1, 5532 Schuman Rd., Cross Plains 53528
Snowmobile Clubs, Inc., Assn. of Wis.	Art Sherren, Exec. Secy. Fawn Lake Rd., St. Germain 54558
Social Service Assn., Wis.	Jacquelyn Bennett, Pres. c/o Racine Co. Human Svs. Dept., 207 7th St., Racine 53403
Social Service Board Members and Directors Assn., Wis.	Mark Rogacki, Exec. Dir. Suite 308, 802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713
Social Welfare Alumni Assn., UW-Milw.	Barbara Weber, Pres. 4533 N. Morris Blvd., Shorewood 53211
Social Work, Wis. Soc. for Clinical	Charles R. Michels, MSW P.O. Box 549, Woodruff 54568
Social Workers, Inc., Natl. Assn. of (Wis. Chap.)	Geraldine A. Wolter, ACSW, Exec. Dir. Suite 218, 6414 Copps Ave., Madison 53716
Socialist Party of Wis.	David Schall, State Chp. Suite 302, 1011 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203
Soft Drink Assn., Wis.	Mike Lotto, Exec. Secy. 1 W. Dayton, Madison 53703
Soil Conservation Society of America (Wis. Chap.)	Donald G. Last Rm. 120, CNR Bldg., UW-Stevens Point, Stevens Point 54481
Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, Wis. Br.	Mrs. W.R. Rosenfeldt, Gov. 1003 Martin Rd., Fond du Lac 54935
Sons of the Amer. Revolution, Wis. Soc. of the	Crofton E. Thorp, Jr., Secy. 6821 W. Wisconsin Ave., Wauwatosa 53213
Sons of the Revolution in the State of Wis., Inc.	Donald E. Gradeless, Secy. 1721 Edgewood Ave., Racine 53404
Soybean Assn., Wis.	Kenlon Johannes, Exec. Dir. 2976 Triverton Pike, Madison 53711
Speech-Language-Hearing Assn., Inc. Wis.	Marilyn Mullarky 8700 W. Wisconsin Ave., Box 199, Milwaukee 53226
Spina Bifida Assn., Wis.	Karen Kamke, Information Coordinator 4015 S. 18th St., Manitowoc 54220
Spinal Cord Injury Assn., Natl.	Janet Hatcher, Pres. 1000 N. 92nd St., Milwaukee 53226
Sporting Goods Assn., Wis.	Chris Tackett, Dir. Suite 710, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Stamp Clubs, Wis. Federation of	Karen L. Weigt, Secy. 221 S. Owen Dr., Madison 53705
Student Financial Aid Administrators, Wis. Assoc. of	Terry Norman, Pres. Director of Financial Aid, Viterbo College, 815 S. 9th St., LaCrosse 54601
Student Governments, Inc., United Council of	Bryce Tolefree, Pres. Rm. 203, 8 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Supervision and Curriculum Development, Wis. Assn. for	Dr. Sherwood Williams, Pres. Ashwaubenon School District, 1055 Griffiths Lane, Green Bay 54304
Surgeons, Amer. College of (Wis. Chap.)	Paul Fox., M.D., Secy. 1111 Delafield St., Waukesha 53186
Surgeons, Wis. Soc. of Oral and Maxillofacial	Lanny L. Hardy P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Surgeons, Wis. Soc. of Plastic	Terrence Wilkins, Pres. 2015 E. Newport Ave., Milwaukee 53211
Surgical Soc., Wis.	George F. Pratt, M.D., Pres. 1020 Kabel Ave., Rhinelander 54501

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Surveyors, Wis. Soc. of Land	Harold S. Charlier, Secy.-Treas. 2935 Coventry Ln., Waukesha 53188
Swine Breeder's Assn., Wis. Spotted	Norman Ries, Pres. Rt. 1, Lomira 53048
Tavern Hosts of Wis.	Richard Weishaupt, Exec. Dir. R.R. 5, Box 5103, Hayward 54843
Tavern League of Wis., Inc.	Michael M. Birkley, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 170, Madison 53701
Tax Executives Institute (Wis. Chap.)	Robert J. Kirchoff, Pres. c/o Philip Morris, Inc., 3939 W. Highland Blvd., Milwaukee 53201
Taxicab Owners, Wis. Assn. of	John C. Fenske, Secy.-Treas. 125 Brookdale Dr., South Milwaukee 53172
Taxpayers Alliance, Wis.	James R. Morgan, Pres. 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Taxpayers Assn., Inc., Wis. Property	Thomas D. Dohm, Pres. 720 Wisconsin Ave., Madison 53703
Taxpayers Conference, Wis.	David Weber, Pres. P.O. Box 1316, Madison 53701
Teacher Educators, Wis. Assn. of	Robert G. Heideman, Exec. Secy. B-150 Education, UW - Madison, Madison 53706
Teachers, Wis. Fed. of	David Dean, Pres. 2021 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Teachers Assn., Wis. Retired	Peg McCabe, Pres. 2564 Branch St., Middleton 53562
Teachers Credit Union, Wis.	Suzanne T. Cowan, Pres. 101 W. Beltline Hwy., Box 8003, Madison 53708
Teachers of English, Wis. Council of	Nancy Hoefs, Financial Officer c/o Nicolet H.S., Milwaukee 53217
Teamsters Joint Council No.39, Wis.	Raymond Fularczyk, Secy.-Treas. P.O. Box 2073, 6200 Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee 53201
Technology Education Assn., Wis.	Dr. Thomas R. Baldwin, Business Mgr. 206 FH, UW-Stout, Menomonie 54751
Telemedia Council, Inc., Natl.	Marieli Rowe, Exec. Dir. 120 E. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Telephone Assn., Wis. Locally Owned	Karl Mess, Secy. 105 N. Avon, P.O. Box 108, Phillips 54555
Telephone Assn., Wis. State	Ray J. Riordan, Jr., Exec. Vice-Pres. P.O. Box 55088, Madison 53705
Temperance Union, Women's Christian	Mrs. Dorothy Springer, Pres. Rt. 3, Box 135, Viroqua 54665
Theatre Owners of Wis., Natl. Assn. of	Wayne J. Painter, Exec. Dir. Rm. 210, 212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn., Wis. Independent	Art Mathias, Exec. Dir. 890 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Title Assn., Inc., Wis. Land	Carrie Hoyer, Secy.-Treas. 1716 Paramount Dr., P.O. Box 618, Waukesha 53187
Tobacco and Candy Distributors, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Peter Stacy, Pres. Suite 200, 22 N. Carroll St. Madison 53703
Tobacco Dealers' and Growers' Assn., Wis. Leaf	George E. Nettum, Pres. 404 E. South St., Viroqua 54665
Tourism, Assn. of Chambers in	Maxine D. O'Brien, Exec. Dir. 205 Cochrane Ct., P.O. Box 631, Portage 53901
Tourism Federation, Wis.	Ed Lump, Pres. 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Tourist Attractions, Assn. of Wis.	Maxine D. O'Brien, Exec. Dir. 205 Cochrane Ct., P.O. Box 631, Portage 53901
Towns Assn., Wis.	Ed. K. Krueger, Exec. Secy. R.R. 4, Box 320, Shawano 54166
Transportation Development Assn. of Wis., Inc.	Thomas Walker, Exec. Dir. Rm. 203, 22 N. Carroll St., Madison 53703
Transportation Union, United	Gerald A. Hagen, State Dir. P.O. Box 86, Altoona 54720
Trauma Society, Amer. (Wis. Div.)	Charles Aprahamian, M.D. 850 Elm Grove Rd., Milwaukee 53213
Travelers Protective Assn. of Amer (Wis. Div.)	Judy L. Beernink, Asst. Exec. Secy. P.O. Box 1006, Sheboygan 53082
Treasurers Assn., Wis. Municipal	Warren J. Hirschinger, Exec. Secy. 7525 W. Greenfield Ave., West Allis 53214
Tree Farm Com., Wis.	William Kauth, Chm. Box 250, Madison 53701
Trees For Tomorrow Resources Education Center	Henry H. Haskell, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 609, Eagle River 54521
Trout Growers Assn., Wis.	Robert H. Winkel Rt. 2, Box 73, Elkhart Lake 53020
Truck Stop Operators of Wis.	Roger Kluge, Pres. P.O. Box 3248, Madison 53704
Trustees Assn., Wis.	Margaret L. Nutt, Vice-Pres. c/o M & I Trust Co., P.O. Box 757, Racine 53401

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Turkey Fed., Wis.	Louis C. Arrington, Secy. 260 Animal Sciences Bldg., 1675 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706
Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of Life	Ray C. Martin, Exec. Vice-Pres. 4513 Vernon Blvd., Madison 53705
Underwriters, Wis. Assn. of Health	Mary Lou Callahan, R.H.U., Pres. 13205 Oakhurst, Elm Grove 53122
United Nations Assn. of U.S.A. (Wis. Div.)	Marie E. Seitz, Exec. Dir. Institute of World Affairs, UWM, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201
United Nations Reform, Campaign for	Everett Refior, St. Coordinator 205 N. Fremont St., Whitewater 53190
University of Wis. Faculties, The Assn. of	Edward J. Muzik, Exec. Secy. 139 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
University of Wis. Foundation	Robert B. Rennebohm, Pres. 702 Langdon, Madison 53706
University Women, Amer. Assn. of (Wis. State Div.)	Dido Nash, Pres. 2124 Pike Dr., Madison 53713
Urban Transit Assn., Wis.	Ronald L. Barnes, Chm. 1101 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Urological Soc., Wis.	Clyde C. Lawnicki, Secy.-Treas. c/o Gundersen Clinic, 1836 South Ave., La Crosse 54601
Utilities Assn., Wis.	Kenyon C. Kies, Pres. P.O. Box 2117, Madison 53701
Utility Tax Assn., Wis.	Mike Lotto, Exec. Secy. 1 W. Dayton St., Madison 53703
Veal Growers Assn., Wis.	Shirley Matteson, Promotion Coordinator Rt.1, Box 49, Walworth 53184
Vegetable Council, Inc., Wis. Canned	Gail Schumacher Suite 29, 222 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison 53705
Veterans, Disabled Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)	Albert J. Hanna, Adj. 2821 N. 70th St., Milwaukee 53210
Veterans, Disabled Amer., Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Jane Stoel, Pres. 1984 Rambling Rose Rd., Waukesha 53186
Veterans Education Committee of Wis.	Wayne Faber, Pres. Rt.1, Lomira 53048
Veterans of the U.S., Jewish War (Dept. of Wis.)	Abe Malofsky, Dept. Cmdr. 1400 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Veterans, Natl. Assn. of Black	Richard Rogers, Pres. P.O. Box 18762, Milwaukee 53218
Veterans, Natl. Assn. of Concerned	Ron Schultz, St. Coordinator 9214 Dunkelow Rd., Franksville 53126
Veterans, Polish Legion of Amer. (Dept. of Wis.)	Richard G. Markowski, Cmdr. Rt. 2, Box 539, Wild Rose 54984
Veterans, Polish Legion of Amer., Ladies Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Rita Stefanowski, Pres. 1316 Milwaukee Ave., Milwaukee 53172
Veterans, United Spanish War, Aux.	Mrs. Rhoda Lemanski, Dept. Pres. 3928 E. Hammond Ave., Cudahy 53110
Veterans Against the War, Vietnam	Marvin J. Freedman 6627 Columbus Dr., Middleton 53562
Veterans Council, Wis.	Albert Hanna, Secy. 2821 N. 70th St., Milwaukee 53210
Veterans of America, Vietnam (Wis. State Council)	Francis Kohn, Pres. 755 Saunders Ave., Park Falls 54552
Veterans of Foreign Wars (Dept. of Wis.)	James Kurz, St. Cmdr. 3134 Windsor Dr., Racine 53404
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ladies Aux. to the	Evelyn Hebbe, State Pres. 516 Lake Shore Dr., Wausau 54401
Veterans of the Civil War, Sons of Union (Dept. of Wis.)	Herman T. Black, Dept. Secy.-Treas. 2835 N. 47th St., Milwaukee 53210
Veterans of the Civil War, Aux., Sons of Union	Rhoda Lemanski, Dept. Pres. 3928 E. Hammond Ave., Milwaukee 53210
Veterans, Inc., Catholic War (Wis. Dept.)	Frank J. Ott, Exec. Secy. 9812 Palmetto Ave., Wauwatosa 53222
Veterans, Catholic War, Ladies Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)	Evelyn Keller, Pres. 1977 S. 80th, West Allis 53219
Veterans of World War I, Dept. of Wis., Ladies Aux. to the	Lillian Engel, Dept. Pres. 625 S. Linden Dr., Adams 53910
Veterans of World War I USA Inc. (Dept. of Wis.)	Herbert Smith, Cmdr. 4426 Somerset Lane, Madison 53711
Veterinary Medical Assn., Wis.	W.J. O'Rourke, Exec. Secy. 540 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Vocational Agriculture Instructors, Wis. Assn. of	Robert Campbell, Exec. Secy. 402 Karsman - UW Platteville, Platteville 53818
Vocational Assn, Wis.	Linda Stemper, Exec. Dir. No. 104, 313 Price Place, Madison 53705
Vocational Industrial Clubs of America	Robert R. Westby, St. Advisor P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707
Water Quality Assn., Wis.	William J. Van Allen, Leg. Chm. 133 Stafford St., Plymouth 53073

Associations	Address Correspondence to
Waterfowlers Assn., Inc., Wis.	R.A. Kieckhafer, Pres. P.O. Box 792, Waukesha 53187
Wetlands Assn., Wis.	Toni McLellan, Chp. Rm. 28-29, 111 King St., Madison 53703
Wilderness Watch, Inc.	Dr. Jerry Gandt, Pres. P.O. Box 3184, Green Bay 54303
Wildlife Fed. Inc., Wis.	J.L. Schneider, Admin. Officer Tranquil Acres, W10788 Co. Hwy I, Reeseville 53579
Wildlife Society, Wis. Chap.	Doris Rusch, Pres. c/o Bureau Wildlife Mgt., P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707
Wine and Spirit Inst., Wis.	Mary A. Campbell, Adm. Rm. 333, 710 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Wineries, Assn. of Wis.	Robert P. Wollershein Hwy 188, Prairie du Sac 53578
Wisconsin State University Conference	Max Sparger, Commissioner P.O. Box 8010, 1930 Monroe St., Madison 53708
Women, Wis. National Organization for	Kathy Patrick, Pres. Suite 204, 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Women for Soviet Jewry, Wis.	Women's Div., Milwaukee Jewish Fed. 1360 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53216
Women Highway Safety Leaders, Inc., Wis. Assn. of	Mrs. La Verne Hoerig, Pres. 1321 Clara Ave., Sheboygan 53081
Women in Communications, Inc.	Kay Woit, Pres. P.O. Box 55187, Madison 53705
Women of the Blue Goose, Wis.	Mrs. Howard Monsen, Pres. 2324 N. 85th St., Wauwatosa 53226
Women Voters of Wis., Inc., League of	Brenda Burger, Office Mgr. 121 S. Hancock, Madison 53703
Women's Clubs, Wis. Fed. of	Dorothy Dimond, Pres. 224 Menomonee Ave., So. Milwaukee 53172
Women's Network, Wis.	Ellen J. Henningsen, Exec. Dir. No. 204, 625 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Women's Political Caucus of Wis., Natl.	Susan Herbst P.O. Box 2233, Madison 53701
Woodland Owners Assn., Inc., Wis.	Maurice White, Exec. Dir. P.O. Box 188, Madison 53701
World Federalists Assn. (Wis. Branch)	Everett Refior, Pres. 205 N. Fremont, Whitewater 53190
Writers Assn., Inc., Wis. Regional	Gerald D. Kronschnabel, Treas. 1303 Lost Dauphin Rd., De Pere 54115
Writers of America, Romance	Sandra Statz, St. Advisor 210 Wilston St., Mt. Horeb 53572
Youth Development Initiative, Inc., Wis. Positive	Ms. Sean Mulhern, Exec. Dir. Suite 1010, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53705

Note

If you know of any additional PERMANENT, STATEWIDE, NONPROFIT associations — other than religious, fraternal, cooperative or similar organizations - please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison, Wisconsin 53702. This will enable the editor to list that organization in the next edition of the WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN WISCONSIN

Manufacturing — Value added by manufacturing in Wisconsin totaled $23.4 billion in 1983, an increase of $2.1 billion over 1980. The industry groups with the highest total value added in 1984 were machinery (except electrical) with $5.5 million, food and kindred products with $3.8 million, paper and allied products with $3.2 million, and electrical and electronic equipment with $3.1 million.

In 1983, Wisconsin ranked 12th among the states in value added by manufacture. Nationally, value added by manufacturing totalled $870.2 billion in 1983, an increase of $96.8 billion over 1980. California, with $97.1 billion, and New York, with $67.0 billion, continue to lead the nation in this category.

Energy Consumption — In 1985, Wisconsin's total energy use per capita was 268 millions of BTU. This represents an increase in energy consumption of 16 million BTU from 1983, and a decrease of 18 million BTU from 1979. During this same period, Wisconsin's energy consumption has been less than the national per capita rate, averaging 10 to 15 percent under the national average. Energy derived from coal and nuclear power exceeded the U.S. per capita average, while Wisconsin consumption of petroleum, natural gas and hydro resources was less than the national average.

Of the petroleum consumed in Wisconsin in 1985, the largest amount, 303.7 trillions of BTU, was used for transportation. Residential use consumed 40.6 trillions of BTU, followed by agricultural use with 28.8 trillions of BTU. Wisconsin use of petroleum has declined since 1978; the 1985 total of 408.7 trillions of BTU is 120.7 trillions of BTU less than the amount used in 1978.

Financial Institutions — The number of banks in Wisconsin decreased from 611 in 1983 to 585 in 1985. However, the number of total offices, including branches, increased during this period. The 1,160 total offices in 1985 were 27 more than 1983.

Deposits in Wisconsin banks reached $29.8 billion in 1985. Although the number of FDIC-insured commercial banks decreased by 17 from 1984 to 1985, total deposits increased by over $2.4 billion.

Milwaukee County, the state's largest in population, has the greatest number of banks--a total of 43 main offices and 101 total offices. The county with the next highest total, Dane, has 38 banks and 80 total offices.

At the end of 1986, Wisconsin's 81 state and federal savings and loan associations had a total of $13.5 billion in assets. Milwaukee County has the largest number of savings and loan associations with 25, followed by Waukesha County with 4. Thirty-nine counties have no savings and loan association main offices, although all but 2 counties have one or more branch offices.

There were 60 state-chartered savings and loan associations in Wisconsin with total assets of over $13.5 billion and a cumulative net worth of over $919.5 million. Although the number of associations has decreased since 1960, total assets and net worth have increased annually.

Corporations — During the 1986 fiscal year, 7,843 articles of incorporation were filed by domestic corporations and 1,273 foreign corporations were licensed. Total fees collected by the state amounted to over $3.3 million.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on commerce and industry.

WISCONSIN USE OF PETROLEUM, BY SECTOR 1978-85 (In Trillions of BTU)

Sector	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985*
Transportation	349.6	344.5	319.0	307.6	296.8	295.7	302.5	303.7
Residential	78.2	72.9	65.1	55.9	55.8	41.4	42.7	40.6
Agriculture	30.2	30.9	30.0	28.6	28.5	28.3	28.7	28.8
Commercial	27.6	26.5	22.7	18.8	16.1	25.8	26.9	27.2
Industrial	28.3	17.0	14.0	10.6	13.4	8.2	7.7	7.2
Electric utility	15.6	7.7	4.8	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.2
TOTAL	529.4	499.5	455.6	423.8	412.3	400.9	409.6	408.7

*Preliminary estimates.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Energy, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics-1986*, June 1986.

WISCONSIN ENERGY CONSUMPTION, BY RESOURCE 1979-85 (In Millions of BTU Per Capita)

Energy Resource	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985[1]
Petroleum							
Wisconsin	107	97	90	86	84	86	85
U.S.	142	128	121	114	112	116	113
% of U.S. per capita[2]	75	75	74	75	75	74	75
Natural Gas							
Wisconsin	79	73	68	66	63	63	63
U.S.	92	90	87	80	74	78	74
% of U.S. per capita[2]	86	81	78	82	85	81	85
Coal							
Wisconsin	66	68	72	68	75	81	82
U.S.	67	68	70	66	68	72	74
% of U.S. per capita[2]	99	100	103	103	110	112	111
Nuclear							
Wisconsin	24	23	24	23	21	24	25
U.S.	12	12	13	13	14	15	18
% of U.S. per capita	199	188	182	176	150	160	139
Hydro							
Wisconsin	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
U.S.	6	6	5	6	7	7	6
% of U.S. per capita[2]	28	26	27	27	24	24	27
Total Resource Use							
Wisconsin[3]	286	271	263	255	256	268	268
U.S.	320	304	296	280	276	288	285
% of U.S. per capita[2]	87	86	85	88	89	89	90

[1]Preliminary.

[2]Wisconsin per capita resource energy consumption as percent of U.S. per capita resource energy consumption.

[3]Includes wood use.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Energy, *Wisconsin Energy Statistics-1986*, June 1986.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING IN WISCONSIN BY INDUSTRY GROUP 1977-1984*

Industry Group	Value Added (in millions)					
	1977	1978	1980	1982	1983	1984
Machinery, except electrical	$ 3,787.4	$ 4,373.5	$ 5,242.7	$ 4,978.5	$ 4,439.5	$ 5,500.9
Food and kindred products	2,304.0	2,392.9	2,921.3	3,324.4	3,545.6	3,804.6
Paper and allied products	1,659.4	1,915.0	2,367.8	2,997.1	2,956.8	3,226.6
Electrical and electronic equipment	1,446.4	1,599.8	1,800.4	1,997.3	2,104.3	3,127.2
Fabricated metal products	1,498.0	1,742.9	2,038.0	1,885.9	2,057.1	2,274.8
Transportation equipment	1,494.1	1,694.1	1,671.5	1,596.6	2,032.7	1,750.8
Printing and publishing	681.4	835.8	926.7	1,103.8	1,239.8	1,449.9
Chemicals and allied products	498.3	558.6	705.3	888.6	998.8	1,081.3
Primary metal industries	783.1	878.9	900.0	718.2	721.4	912.9
Rubber and plastic products	441.0	520.6	473.9	569.7	657.7	763.0
Lumber and wood products	518.4	583.1	476.4	489.6	599.0	751.4
Instruments and related products	234.0	267.3	—	357.0	392.0	563.2
Stone, clay and glass products	—	—	—	387.2	428.4	485.6
Furniture and fixtures	211.9	237.0	253.2	297.2	319.8	472.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	237.6	263.2	303.5	358.7	312.3	348.7
Leather and leather products	236.1	224.0	265.1	243.2	227.2	266.5
Apparel and related products	116.2	123.9	108.5	149.1	160.1	134.5
Petroleum and coal products	36.5	68.0	—	—	—	57.4
Textile mill products	114.6	140.3	118.9	—	—	—
TOTAL	$16,606.0	$18,813.9	$20,573.2	$22,545.6	$23,420.8	$27,177.7

*Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories. Data for 1979 and 1981 not available.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1984 Annual Survey of Manufactures*, September 1986, and previous issues.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE By State, 1980 and 1983 (In Millions)

State	Value Added		1983 Rank	State	Value Added		1983 Rank
	1980	1983			1980	1983	
Alabama	$11,344	$13,837	20	Nebraska	3,869	4,533	33
Alaska	614	806	47	Nevada	675	888	46
Arizona	5,327	7,045	32	New Hampshire	3,606	3,984	37
Arkansas	6,316	8,078	30	New Jersey	30,137	33,691	8
California	80,450	97,081	1	New Mexico	1,067	1,310	42
Colorado	6,653	8,446	27	New York	58,140	66,970	2
Connecticut	15,973	17,560	18	North Carolina	24,947	32,569	9
Delaware	2,466	2,857	39	North Dakota	557	676	49
Florida	15,013	19,294	14	Ohio	50,176	54,802	3
Georgia	16,697	22,031	13	Oklahoma	7,297	7,650	31
Hawaii	1,249	1,046	45	Oregon	13,975	8,327	28
Idaho	1,931	2,436	40	Pennsylvania	47,046	47,509	7
ILLINOIS	50,543	49,734	5	Rhode Island	3,545	4,043	36
Indiana	26,921	29,558	10	South Carolina	11,133	13,460	21
IOWA	11,570	12,342	24	South Dakota	969	1,263	43
Kansas	7,498	9,414	26	Tennessee	16,138	19,868	14
Kentucky	11,917	13,128	22	Texas	47,145	51,737	4
Louisiana	12,893	1,200	44	Utah	3,415	3,877	38
Maine	3,600	4,227	34	Vermont	1,687	2,063	41
Maryland	9,349	10,736	25	Virginia	15,120	18,689	17
Massachusetts	23,221	27,702	11	Washington	13,975	12,882	23
MICHIGAN	36,723	48,206	6	West Virginia	4,862	4,139	35
MINNESOTA	14,305	16,564	19	*WISCONSIN*	21,327	23,421	12
Mississippi	6,994	8,215	29	Wyoming	601	308	50
Missouri	16,373	19,250	16	United States	$73,441	$70,203	—
Montana	1,372	752	48				

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1983 Annual Survey of Manufactures*, February 1986.

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN CORPORATIONS 1905-1986[1]

Year	Domestic: Articles of Incorp. Filed	Domestic: Amdts. & Restated Articles	Fees for Foreign Corporations Licensed	Articles of Incorportion	Fees for Foreign Corp.[2]	Other Corp. Fees[3]	Total Fees Collected
Calendar							
1905	98	—	95	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 69,312
1915	1,043	382	112	28,287	3,743	89,695	121,725
1925	1,438	896	198	57,614	11,139	78,153	146,906
1935	1,272	439	176	30,839	8,956	41,631	81,426
1945	1,120	680	131	31,823	4,826	113,963	150,612
1955	2,537	874	287	89,951	31,146	175,973	297,070
1965	4,063	1,320	401	344,906	120,506	193,844	659,256
1970	5,056	1,615	679	251,257	222,812	630,115	1,104,184
Fiscal							
1974	5,881	1,358	703	271,827	399,294	722,295	1,121,589
1975	5,976	1,483	663	361,013	386,061	594,498	1,341,572
1976	6,340	1,765	668	361,013	386,062	555,950	1,303,024
1977	6,758	1,871	609	322,176	230,303	1,130,123	1,682,601
1978	7,149	2,061	764	373,543	596,443	751,097	1,723,082
1979	6,952	1,997	751	353,890	711,102	963,124	2,028,116
1980	7,334	1,978	753	373,220	753,461	788,204	1,914,885
1981	7,934	2,123	887	555,380	924,151	798,994	2,278,537
1982	7,313	2,052	998	514,780	1,039,663	1,033,488	2,587,931
1983	7,495	2,153	1,129	524,650	1,245,882	886,521	2,657,053
1984	8,066	2,238	1,162	564,620	1,244,224[4]	1,070,497[4]	2,879,341[4]
1985	7,605	2,359	1,018	485,835	1,142,129[4]	1,371,476[4]	2,999,440[4]
1986	7,843	2,344	1,273	502,495	1,690,640	1,123,540[4]	3,316,675[4]

[1]Beginning in 1974, data is computed on a fiscal year basis.

[2]Beginning in 1974, totals include fees for foreign corporation annual reports.

[3]Includes fees for filing restated articles, amendments, mergers, statements of intent to dissolve, articles of dissolution, changes of registered office or agent, and domestic corporation annual reports.

[4]Includes one-time per corporation $3 surcharge on annual reports to fund Corporation Registration Information System.

Source: Corporation Division of Office of Secretary of State, March 1987. This table includes only those required to file with the Secretary of State. Among those not required to file are banks, insurance companies, county agricultural societies, churches, cemetery associations, and fire departments outside cities and villages.

STATE-CHARTERED SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS IN WISCONSIN, 1905-1986

Year	Number of Associations*	Number of Branches*	Total Assets	Total Savings	Total Net Worth
1905	54	—	$ 4,191,604	$ 3,631,410	$ 286,974
1910	60	—	6,180,607	5,104,697	538,771
1920	97	—	43,641,142	39,217,022	1,020,726
1930	188	—	290,625,985	271,824,504	6,820,830
1940	124	—	116,747,368	96,779,358	9,311,417
1950	113	—	263,408,389	209,256,214	23,612,039
1960	114	—	1,222,093,134	1,050,067,556	89,819,842
1970	95	38	2,627,280,401	2,213,535,543	212,055,100
1975	87	181	5,196,433,224	4,372,429,406	349,844,022
1976	85	209	6,008,876,982	5,131,480,908	386,127,796
1977	85	232	6,987,186,369	5,916,344,435	435,517,191
1978	84	292	8,895,936,269	7,349,992,432	545,516,830
1979	83	320	9,807,974,919	8,072,509,194	618,859,517
1980	81	355	10,713,958,589	9,033,006,769	680,372,693
1981	79	376	11,038,736,366	9,332,084,287	647,041,665
1982	66	397	11,205,350,748	9,735,646,639	598,548,521
1983	65	404	11,987,296,589	10,677,687,939	643,664,848
1984	63	401	12,741,432,341	11,127,133,499	709,163,909
1985	60	406	13,041,851,968	11,454,632,446	781,460,458
1986	60	411	13,496,659,300	11,669,748,234	919,540,058

*There were 21 federally chartered savings and loans with 79 branches in Wisconsin in 1986.

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *Ninetieth Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations, December 31, 1986.*

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, BY COUNTY
December 31, 1986

County	Total Offices	State-Chartered Associations		Federally Chartered Associations	
		Number	Total Assets	Number	Total Assets
Adams	1	0	$ —	0	$ —
Ashland	1	1	121,407,077	0	—
Barron	6	0	—	2	178,794
Bayfield	3	0	—	0	—
Brown	26	3	733,525,031	1	79,682
Buffalo	1	0	—	0	—
Burnett	1	0	—	0	—
Calumet	3	0	—	0	—
Chippewa	6	0	—	0	—
Clark	3	0	—	0	—
Columbia	3	0	—	1	38,437
Crawford	3	0	—	0	—
Dane	40	2	1,206,236,915	1	335,887
Dodge	7	1	14,996,319	0	—
Door	4	0	—	0	—
Douglas	2	1	38,989,122	0	—
Dunn	3	0	—	0	—
Eau Claire	8	0	—	1	261,913
Florence	0	0	—	0	—
Fond du Lac	9	2	455,904,047	1	93,086
Forest	1	0	—	0	—
Grant	6	0	—	1	16,679
Green	3	0	—	0	—
Green Lake	5	0	—	0	—
Iowa	2	0	—	0	—
Iron	1	1	12,397,297	0	—
Jackson	1	0	—	0	—
Jefferson	6	0	—	0	—
Juneau	4	0	—	0	—
Kenosha	9	1	301,602,746	0	—
Kewaunee	2	0	—	0	—
La Crosse	9	0	—	1	454,407
Lafayette	1	0	—	0	—
Langlade	2	0	—	0	—
Lincoln	3	1	28,282,770	1	19,384
Manitowoc	6	0	—	0	—
Marathon	5	1	76,184,602	0	—
Marinette	4	0	—	0	—
Marquette	1	0	—	0	—
Menominee	0	0	—	0	—
Milwaukee	133	23	6,458,318,242	2	168,616
Monroe	4	1	64,493,610	1	118,729
Oconto	2	0	—	0	—
Oneida	5	0	—	0	—
Outagamie	21	2	272,359,215	0	—
Ozaukee	12	2	118,581,555	0	—
Pepin	2	0	—	1	130,472
Pierce	5	0	—	0	—
Polk	4	0	—	1	50,994
Portage	3	2	1,843,163,300	0	—
Price	2	0	—	0	—
Racine	19	1	121,747,610	0	—
Richland	2	0	—	1	62,022
Rock	14	2	71,805,205	0	—
Rusk	1	0	—	1	19,059
St. Croix	6	0	—	0	—
Sauk	5	0	—	1	89,374
Sawyer	2	0	—	0	—
Shawano	2	0	—	0	—
Sheboygan	9	1	297,677,416	0	—
Taylor	1	0	—	1	108,717
Trempealeau	3	0	—	0	—
Vernon	3	0	—	1	36,400
Vilas	1	0	—	0	—
Walworth	10	0	—	0	—
Washburn	1	0	—	0	—
Washington	14	2	158,459,864	0	—
Waukesha	49	4	613,522,435	1	56,709
Waupaca	7	1	61,527,000	0	—
Waushara	1	0	—	0	—
Winnebago	13	2	286,216,834	0	—
Wood	8	3	139,171,088	0	—
TOTAL	570	60	$13,496,659,300	21	$2,319,361

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan, *Ninetieth Annual Report on the Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations, December 31, 1986;* and Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago, *1987 Directory of Members.*

DEPOSITS AND NUMBER OF BANKS IN WISCONSIN 1900-1985

Year	No. of Banks	Deposits as of June 30 (in thousands) Total	Interbank[2]	Government[1]	Demand[2]	Time[2]	Savings[2]
1900	349	$ 124,892	$ 9,161	$ 1,220	$ 71,448	$ 43,063	$ —
1910	630	268,766	18,929	858	121,413	127,566	—
1920	976	767,534	41,452	2,065	332,353	391,664	—
1930	936	935,006	44,274	2,418	360,538	527,776	—
1940	574	993,155	85,239	13,414	437,274	457,228	—
1950	556	2,965,580	120,860	81,222	1,506,246	1,257,252	—
1960	561	4,385,838	190,967	135,348	2,172,423	1,887,100	—
1965	582	5,608,599	202,673	190,894	2,485,637	3,114,672	—
1966	586	6,470,394	183,961	655,980	2,960,701	3,509,693	—
1967	599	7,112,785	218,015	624,634	3,060,742	4,052,043	—
1968	605	7,808,963	232,743	676,798	3,250,117	4,558,846	—
1969	605	8,389,296	279,970	592,334	3,495,497	4,893,799	—
1970	602	8,750,823	277,635	711,908	3,525,878	5,224,945	—
1971	608	10,064,272	319,292	944,359	3,782,306	6,281,966	—
1972	612	11,065,211	300,436	963,847	4,008,389	7,056,822	—
1973	619	12,494,510	226,879	1,237,586	4,301,608	8,192,902	—
1974	617	13,441,620	252,357	1,329,119	4,377,799	9,063,821	—
1975	621	14,426,012	291,584	1,344,781	4,591,759	9,834,253	—
1976	623	15,487,990	304,881	1,295,484	4,620,570	6,212,779	4,654,641
1977	623	18,538,624	410,636	1,447,905	6,062,841	6,896,827	5,578,956
1978	625	18,742,594	406,447	1,730,762	5,613,377	5,749,527	7,379,690
1979	631	20,798,061	481,127	1,967,839	6,502,343	8,562,511	5,733,208
1980	634	24,763,910	426,907	1,830,450	5,804,877	9,470,369	5,201,145
1981	644	21,516,046	—	1,404,039	4,129,900	9,818,129	5,454,197
1982	647	22,541,970	—	1,417,566	3,794,612	11,197,120	5,444,679
1983	628	25,701,890	—	1,624,052	4,028,840	10,456,377	8,846,314
1984	602	27,438,127	—	1,517,686	4,224,162	18,983,294	6,192,766
1985	585	29,847,847	—	1,638,870	4,410,978	20,839,238	6,393,500

[1]As of 1966, "Government" includes deposits of state and subdivisions as well as U.S. government deposits.

[2]Prior to 1965, "Demand" and "Time" totals did not include interbank and government deposits. Beginning in 1976, data is presented for "Savings" as well as "Demand" and "Time" deposits. Beginning in 1984, "Time" and "Savings" categories reported as total of "Non-transaction" and "Transaction" Accounts. "Interbank" deposits are not listed separately for 1981-1985.

Source: 1900-55: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *All-Bank Statistics, U.S.*, 1959; 1956-64: Wisconsin Commissioner of Banks, December 1965; 1965-1978: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Assets and Liabilities — Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks*, June 30, 1978, and previous issues; 1979-80: data provided by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; 1981-85: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Banks and Branches Data Book*.

BANKS AND BRANCHES IN WISCONSIN December 31, 1984

Type of Bank	All Banks 1979	All Banks 1981	All Banks 1983	All Banks 1984*	Insured Commercial Banks and Trust Companies: Nat'l Charter	State Charter: Mbr. F.R. Sys.	State Charter: Not Mbr. F.R. Sys.
Banks	639	646	611	596	122	26	446
Unit Banks	401	384	351	326	61	19	244
Banks operating branches	238	262	260	270	61	7	202
Branches	500	551	522	559	146	29	384
TOTAL OFFICES	1,139	1,197	1,133	1,155	268	55	830

*Includes 2 state-chartered savings banks.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *1984 Statistics on Banking*, and previous issues.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN, BY COUNTY[1]
June 30, 1985

County	No. of Banks	Total Offices	Total Deposits (in thousands)	Type of Deposit (in thousands)			
				Transaction Accounts	Demand Deposits[2]	Nontransaction Accounts	Public Funds
Adams	4	5	$ 58,912	$ 10,122	$ 4,706	$ 46,465	$ 1,718
Ashland	3	7	101,263	17,196	9,954	78,723	4,833
Barron	12	14	267,566	46,793	23,930	200,538	18,406
Bayfield	4	8	61,135	10,114	6,453	46,462	4,181
Brown	15	35	1,212,083	226,953	172,005	835,857	99,725
Buffalo	6	9	91,085	15,331	6,625	69,397	5,835
Burnett	2	6	74,780	10,959	7,151	58,213	5,331
Calumet	10	10	171,640	24,960	17,946	136,760	7,876
Chippewa	10	16	261,683	50,609	31,259	199,923	10,057
Clark	10	16	232,688	34,618	17,042	181,523	15,411
Columbia	11	21	361,548	62,187	36,297	279,789	17,529
Crawford	4	8	108,738	18,617	10,817	83,717	5,486
Dane	38	80	1,977,288	522,128	345,771	1,370,432	45,821
Dodge	16	20	380,297	56,090	39,372	301,918	17,761
Door	3	14	163,400	28,999	18,419	122,182	10,581
Douglas	6	9	203,945	36,507	21,336	159,957	5,761
Dunn	7	18	168,262	27,097	13,370	124,740	15,130
Eau Claire	7	18	423,638	93,209	52,697	294,906	10,987
Florence	1	1	12,189	1,588	1,080	8,582	1,964
Fond du Lac	16	25	614,572	112,673	74,888	468,030	25,834
Forest	3	3	50,239	11,418	4,495	34,135	4,398
Grant	17	27	401,333	71,370	29,575	308,091	19,156
Green	10	14	305,872	48,127	28,441	246,625	8,654
Green Lake	7	8	145,519	24,638	13,323	111,544	8,567
Iowa	8	13	136,625	27,170	13,351	100,407	8,064
Iron	2	2	30,657	3,274	2,125	24,943	2,037
Jackson	2	7	84,205	13,131	7,458	59,612	10,473
Jefferson	16	17	436,749	72,592	45,939	337,097	23,190
Juneau	6	11	124,689	24,142	10,605	92,410	6,746
Kenosha	6	16	479,741	87,118	67,867	363,884	23,099
Kewaunee	7	8	153,124	22,484	12,080	125,753	4,236
La Crosse	11	16	512,234	113,971	72,396	336,830	22,958
Lafayette	10	10	147,170	24,551	11,236	117,552	4,320
Langlade	3	5	89,484	19,376	12,018	65,610	3,341
Lincoln	3	6	106,171	22,960	14,436	78,492	2,720
Manitowoc	16	26	577,209	70,324	46,765	477,127	21,188
Marathon	19	27	655,563	111,150	76,489	485,030	48,767
Marinette	9	15	297,548	39,428	28,817	239,854	14,780
Marquette	4	5	73,123	9,565	6,307	60,417	2,597
Milwaukee	43	101	7,267,663	2,049,977	1,611,742	4,017,154	581,765
Monroe	8	12	176,027	36,662	19,000	126,894	11,199
Oconto	5	10	165,490	23,115	14,281	129,093	11,551
Oneida	7	11	225,935	39,901	26,915	171,414	12,075
Outagamie	16	30	814,401	177,907	126,034	585,893	34,040
Ozaukee	10	16	337,630	66,849	42,719	245,389	20,478
Pepin	3	3	59,428	14,473	5,049	41,451	3,323
Pierce	7	11	194,761	37,784	20,246	144,110	10,756
Polk	9	12	223,357	37,869	20,791	174,657	10,037
Portage	10	15	327,044	74,677	46,515	232,080	15,215
Price	4	6	101,231	21,211	8,508	73,611	5,857
Racine	13	34	1,059,240	203,906	136,236	799,115	46,458
Richland	5	5	104,370	20,503	10,671	76,894	6,358
Rock	14	30	750,983	153,014	93,536	579,105	12,825
Rusk	3	6	78,965	16,637	9,390	56,049	5,293
St. Croix	11	13	229,224	40,490	24,094	177,753	9,876
Sauk	10	20	363,308	64,267	36,567	280,880	15,926
Sawyer	5	6	90,710	13,697	9,261	72,765	3,754
Shawano	9	15	282,093	38,861	24,935	228,286	13,684
Sheboygan	13	18	736,227	123,499	94,611	538,484	23,063
Taylor	5	6	118,219	21,474	12,817	91,881	3,270
Trempealeau	9	11	170,403	30,521	14,942	130,890	7,469
Vernon	9	13	154,943	28,377	15,500	118,645	6,972
Vilas	6	8	112,061	20,343	10,448	86,496	4,048
Walworth	13	23	417,507	78,028	51,820	310,276	26,224
Washburn	3	5	73,691	12,877	6,736	52,335	7,974
Washington	11	15	410,973	86,087	65,673	297,540	21,794
Waukesha	19	61	1,381,910	340,203	239,166	946,953	75,937
Waupaca	12	15	347,620	58,862	31,375	272,664	13,941
Waushara	3	7	97,160	15,517	9,453	73,695	7,222
Winnebago	13	27	724,217	134,992	96,899	560,734	19,354
Wood	11	19	497,089	87,381	60,267	382,525	21,614
TOTAL	585	1,160	$29,847,647	$6,393,500	$4,410,978	$20,839,238	$1,638,870

[1]Includes only FDIC-insured and reporting noninsured commercial and mutual savings banks.

[2]Demand deposits are included in transaction accounts.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Data Book — Operating Banks and Branches, June 30, 1985.*

HIGHLIGHTS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION IN WISCONSIN

Recreation — Over 14,000 lakes, 2,000 trout streams, 5,000 campsites, and 6 million acres of hunting land contribute to Wisconsin's recreational assets. Over 69 million fish and 3 million game of various kinds are taken each year. In 1985, 438,000 boats were registered, 138,000 annual and 335,000 daily park admission stickers and tags were sold, and over 1 million hunting licenses and tags and 1.2 million fishing licenses were issued.

Wisconsin has 52 state parks, 9 state forests, 12 state trails, and 3 recreation areas. The parks range in size from Devil's Lake with 7,775 acres to Lucius Woods with 41 acres. The largest single state recreational facility is the Northern Highland-American Legion Forest with 222,350 acres. The state's recreational facilities have been enhanced most recently by the growing trails system. Nine trails presently total 5,336 acres; 388 miles of trails are presently usable for hiking, biking, and snowmobiling.

Over 8.2 million people visited Wisconsin's state parks in 1985 — continuing a decrease in use begun in 1984. Utilization of the state forests also decreased to just under 4.3 million visitors. Use of state trails, on the other hand, continued to increase slightly, with over 175,000 visitors in 1985.

Land Acquisition — Over 130 thousand acres have been acquired at a cost of just under $78 million in support of various natural resources functions since the 1976-77 fiscal year.

Outdoor Recreation Act Program — Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Act Program, better known as ORAP, was created in 1969. Although ORAP funds have been used for many recreational purposes, including fish and wildlife management, youth conservation camps, and the Olympic Ice Rink, the largest expenditures of ORAP funds since 1969 have been made for water pollution abatement aids — $145.4 million — and for state parks — $80.2 million. The water pollution abatement aids account for almost half of the total expenditures made in the ORAP program to date. From 1969 to 1986, $368.4 million has been spent on the total ORAP program.

Water Pollution — A water pollution control program has been in operation in Wisconsin since the 1949-50 fiscal year. The total amount of funds expended on water pollution in this state has steadily increased from $66,000 in 1950 to over $11 million in 1985-86.

In 1978, pollution abatement efforts were marked by passage of a law creating the "Wisconsin Fund". The law established state assistance programs for local governments in point source and nonpoint source water pollution abatement and solid waste site planning. The legislature enacted these programs without creating a segregated fund, instead appropriating general purpose and bonding revenues, but the programs continue to be known as the "Wisconsin Fund". From the inception of the point source water pollution abatement program in 1978-79 through 1985-86, $597.5 million has been provided for grants to local governments.

The legislature created the Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) grant program in 1981 as a secondary grant source for municipalities having significant problems with combined sewers overloading their sewage systems. Since the 1981-82 fiscal year, $193.6 million in bonding revenue has been provided for the CSO program.

Air Pollution — Over $37 million has been spent for air pollution control in the past 15 years, with $4.4 million of that amount spent in the 1985-86 fiscal year. The federal government has contributed nearly 50 percent of the program's total cost.

Solid Waste — Under its solid waste program, the state spent $5 million in fiscal 1985-86 and a total of $25.3 million since the 1971-72 fiscal year. Although funding was a joint enterprise of both the federal and state governments, the state has funded approximately 75 percent of the program's cost.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on conservation and recreation.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM
1971-72 to 1985-86

Fiscal Year	Expenditures		
	State	Federal	Total
1971-72	$ 346,100	$ 422,323	$ 768,423
1972-73	544,549	431,726	976,275
1973-74	629,930	497,418	1,127,348
1974-75	1,001,030	936,825	1,937,855*
1975-76	685,737	971,316	1,657,053
1976-77	688,389	1,021,566	1,709,955
1977-78	864,260	1,008,695	1,872,955
1978-79	1,065,713	1,153,234	2,218,947
1979-80	1,284,172	1,385,603	2,669,775
1980-81	1,701,278	1,476,163	3,177,441
1981-82	1,677,150	1,596,728	3,273,878
1982-83	2,053,039	1,472,077	3,525,116
1983-84	1,999,327	1,702,840	3,702,167
1984-85	2,288,149	1,727,413	4,015,562
1985-86	2,565,312	1,857,140	4,422,452
TOTAL	$19,394,135	$17,661,067	$37,055,202

*Fluctuation due to equipment purchases.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, December 1986.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN SOLID WASTE PROGRAM
1971-72 to 1985-86

Fiscal Year	State	Federal	Total
1971-72	$ 188,800	$ 78,610	$ 267,410
1972-73	385,578	72,294	457,872
1973-74	399,363	62,500	461,863
1974-75	456,713	31,250	487,963
1975-76	445,335	63,756	509,091
1976-77	461,363	101,599	562,962
1977-78	629,108	258,598	887,706
1978-79	922,654	438,925	1,361,579
1979-80	1,237,985	478,718	1,716,703
1980-82	1,590,646	762,488	2,353,134
1981-82	1,593,297	715,132	2,308,429
1982-83	1,781,477	718,351	2,499,828
1983-84	2,064,243	772,030	2,836,273
1984-85	2,977,192	592,721	3,569,913
1985-86	4,287,176	798,406	5,085,582
TOTAL	$19,420,930	$ 5,945,378	$25,366,308

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, December 1986.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE WISCONSIN WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM
1949-50 to 1985-86

Fiscal Year	Expenditures		
	State	Federal	Total
1949-50	$ 50,000	$ 16,000	$ 66,000
1954-55	81,520	—	81,520
1959-60	101,099	60,500	161,599
1964-65	119,384	101,900	221,284
1969-70	959,602	196,393	1,155,995
1970-71	1,219,492	195,516	1,415,008
1971-72	1,345,400	201,520	1,546,920
1972-73	2,373,053	536,063	2,909,116
1973-74	2,863,321	701,551	3,564,872
1974-75	2,276,873	1,718,845	3,995,718
1975-76	2,443,942	1,834,896	4,278,838
1976-77	2,653,656	2,577,337	5,230,993
1977-78	3,318,926	2,873,115	6,192,041
1978-79	3,515,876	3,011,486	6,527,362
1979-80	3,927,541	2,941,851	6,869,392
1980-81	4,015,676	3,697,204	7,712,880
1981-82	3,862,596	4,023,241	7,885,837
1982-83	4,348,435	4,008,363	8,356,798
1983-84	4,928,741	4,372,513	9,301,254
1984-85	5,517,945	4,369,070	9,887,015
1985-86	7,661,647	4,146,275	11,807,922
TOTAL	$57,584,725	$41,583,639	$99,168,364

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Standards, departmental data, December 1986.

MUNICIPAL WATER POLLUTION POINT SOURCE ABATEMENT ASSISTANCE
1972-73 to 1985-86

Fiscal Year	Appropriations (in millions)			
	Federal[1]	State ORAP	Wisconsin Fund[2]	Combined Sewer Overflow[3]
1972-73	$ 34.8	$38.0	$ —	$ —
1973-74	52.2	25.3	—	—
1974-75	52.3	25.3	—	—
1975-76	—	—	—	—
1976-77	177.9	—	—	—
1977-78	87.8	13.1[4]	—	—
1978-79	80.8	—	58.2	—
1979-80	65.4	—	64.0	—
1980-81	49.1	−4.0[5]	67.6	—
1981-82	46.1	—	75.5	120.0[6]
1982-83	67.0	—	85.2	—
1983-84	67.0	—	92.7	—
1984-85	67.0	—	103.1	—
1985-86	49.6	—	49.4	73.6[7]
TOTAL	$897.0	$97.7	$595.7	$193.6

[1]U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Public Law 92-500, Title II.

[2]The fund was established by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, to assist local governments in point and nonpoint source water pollution abatement and solid waste site planning.

[3]State financial assistance program for elimination of wastewater discharge into state waters. See Section 144.242, Wisconsin Statutes.

[4]Includes $6.24 million supplemental GPR funding.

[5]Transfer from ORAP bonding to Wisconsin Fund GPR bonding.

[6]Funding for three years appropriated in 1981-82.

[7]Funding for two years.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1986.

ORAP EXPENDITURES, BY PROGRAM[1]
Fiscal Years 1979-1986

ORAP Program[2]	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	Totals 1979-1986
Fish management	$ 1,429,683	$ 865,166	$ 674,982	$ 1,350,323	$ 1,031,037	$ 1,458,045	$ 635,936	$ 7,445,172
Wildlife management	1,229,415	897,071	589,578	1,833,854	1,391,780	1,860,715	1,609,529	9,411,942
Northern forests	148,011	89,723	24,713	—	25,134	—	—	287,581
Wild rivers	1,169,650	377,224	297,187	658,705	320,822	579,482	154,427	3,557,497
Southern forests	256,268	12,654	15,849	(-) 3,925	—	—	—	280,846
State parks	4,827,549	7,337,290	7,685,482	4,935,033	4,918,862	6,331,754	6,206,515	42,242,485
Recreation aids to counties	—	107,643	110,218	381,138	66,645	140,240	21,796	827,680
Long-range planning	24,635	36,513	10,450	13,557	—	—	—	85,155
Youth conservation camps	699,045	764,210	496,872	479,529	506,467	492,439	564,821	4,003,383
Other conservation projects	755,574	693,103	589,920	831,110	820,683	1,266,617	1,757,158	6,714,165
Recreation planning aids	25,521	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,521
Water pollution abatement aids	5,244,528	7,809,162	275,710	781,818	411,457	236,628	411,907	15,171,210
Scenic easement, historic sites, etc	245,341	286,554	260,355	224,842	340	—	—	1,017,432
Land development - information and education	13,976	302,951	134,463	467	36,902	—	—	488,759
Bond retirement - recreation	3,698,453	4,136,609	4,519,381	5,039,468	5,089,510	5,787,469	6,229,100	34,499,990
Preservation scientific areas	130,639	198,868	116,712	330,738	288,918	113,474	175,743	1,355,092
Preservation natural areas	239,000	(-) 75	325,973	313,784	32,521	99,932	43,601	1,054,736
Olympic Ice Rink - debt service	35,373	35,373	35,373	35,373	35,373	35,373	35,373	247,611
Olympic Ice Rink - repair & maintenance	31,671	24,629	32,099	3,450	12,082	5,777	38,787	148,495
Recreation-boating	—	—	729,324	470,676	—	—	—	1,200,000
Recreation-boating debt service	—	—	61,545	179,900	165,313	165,243	158,420	730,421
TOTAL	$20,204,332	$23,974,668	$16,986,186	$17,859,840	$15,153,846	$18,573,188	$18,043,113	$130,795,173

[1]For the fiscal years 1972-1978, easement projects were administered by the Department of Transportation and historic sites projects were administered by the State Historical Society.

[2]"ORAP" is the acronym for Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Act Program, established by Chapter 427, Laws of 1961, and expanded by Chapter 353, Laws of 1969.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1986.

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS, FORESTS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION AREAS

Name	Location and Highway Connection[1]	Dominant Features	Picnic Area	Swim Swimming	Units	Miles Hiking	Fishing	Boating[1]	Winter Sports[1]	Acres
State Parks										
Amnicon Falls	10 mi. SE of Superior USH2	Scenic water falls, covered bridge	Yes	No	40	1.0	Yes	No	S	825
Aztalan	4 mi. E of Lake Mills CTH Q	Ancient Indian village	Yes	No	0	3.2	Yes	No	No	172
Big Bay	On Madeline Island in Lake Superior	Sand beach, natural history	Yes	Yes	17	4.3	Yes	B	No	2,358
Big Foot Beach	1 mi. S of Lake Geneva STH 12 & 120	A beach park	Yes	Yes	100	4.7	Yes	No	S	272
Blue Mound	1 mi. NW of Blue Mounds STH 151 & 18	Highest point in southern part of state	Yes	Yes	78	3.3	No	No	S/CS	1,127
Brunet Island	1 mi. N of Cornell STH 27	River island park	Yes	Yes	69	5.8	Yes	B/C	CS	1,032
Buckhorn	13 mi. N of Mauston on CTH Q & G	River scenery	Yes	Yes	0	2.5	Yes	B/W	CS	2,507
Copper Falls	4 mi. N of Mellen STH 13 & 169	River gorge, waterfalls	Yes	Yes	55	8.5	Yes	No	CS	2,402
Council Grounds	1 mi. NW of Merrill STH 107	River scenery	Yes	Yes	55	3.9	Yes	Yes	CS	430
Devils Lake	3 mi. S of Baraboo STH 123	Bluffs, mountain scenery	Yes	Yes	427	18.0	Yes	B/C	CS	7,775
First Capitol	3 mi. N of Belmont CTH G	First territorial capitol	Yes	No	0	0.0	No	No	No	256
Governor Dodge	3 mi. N of Dodgeville STH 23	Rocky promontories	Yes	Yes	266	5.5	Yes	B	S/CS	5,029
Harrington Beach	10 mi. N of Port Washington STH 32	Lake Michigan shoreline	Yes	Yes	0	1.8	Yes	No	S	636
Hartman Creek	6 mi. W of Waupaca STH 54	Lake scenery, pine plantation	Yes	Yes	100	18.1	Yes	B	S/CS	1,302
Heritage Hill	STH 57 in S Green Bay	Restored early American buildings	Yes	No	0	0.0	No	No	No	50
High Cliff	9 mi. E of Menasha STH 114	Wooded bluffs, Lake Winnebago	Yes	Yes	110	7.5	Yes	B/W	S/CS	1,145
Interstate	St. Croix Falls USH 8	River gorge, rocky bluffs	Yes	Yes	85	7.7	Yes	B	CS	1,368
Kinnickinnic	6 mi. W of River Falls CTH F	River scenery	No	No	0	2.0	Yes	B	CS	1,067
Kohler-Andrae	4 mi. S of Sheboygan STH 141	Lake Michigan sand dunes	Yes	Yes	105	2.2	Yes	No	S/CS	760
Lake Kegonsa	3 mi. N of Stoughton CTH N	Prairie park	Yes	Yes	80	4.8	Yes	B/W	CS	343
Lake Wissota	E of Chippewa Falls 5 mi. STH 29 N on K	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	81	10.5	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	1,062
Lucius Woods	Solon Springs USH 53	Virgin pine timber	Yes	Yes	17	1.0	Yes	B/C/W	S	41
Merrick	1 mi. N of Fountain City STH 35	A river park, fall color	Yes	Yes	76	0.5	Yes	B/C/W	No	325
Mill Bluff	4 mi. W of Camp Douglas USH 12 & 16	Rocky bluffs	Yes	Yes	21	0.3	No	No	No	1,258
Mirror Lake	1 mi. SE of Lake Delton	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	144	2.2	Yes	B/C	S/CS	2,057
Natural Bridge	15 mi. NW of Sauk City CTH C	Natural rock bridge	Yes	No	0	3.6	No	No	S	530
Nelson Dewey	1 mi. N of Cassville CTH VV	Home of first governor	Yes	No	31	2.8	Yes	No	No	756
New Glarus Woods	1 mi. S of New Glarus STH 69	Wooded valleys, natural oakwoods	Yes	No	18	1.2	No	No	No	106
Newport	2 mi. SE of Gill's Rock, tip of Door County	Lake scenery	Yes	Yes	16	30.0	No	No	CS	2,187
Ojibwa	1 mi. E of Ojibwa STH 70	River scenery	Yes	No	6	0.0	Yes	No	S	366
Old Wade House	6 mi. W of Plymouth STH 23	Restored early American inn	Yes	No	0	0.0	No	No	No	254
Pattison	10 mi. S of Superior STH 35	Highest waterfall in state	Yes	Yes	59	3.5	Yes	C	S/CS	1,374
Peninsula	Fish Creek STH 42	Green Bay, limestone bluffs	Yes	Yes	473	17.0	Yes	B/W	S/CS	3,763
Perrot	1 mi. N of Trempealeau STH 35	River scenery, wooded bluffs	Yes	No	97	6.8	Yes	B/C	S/CS	1,435
Pike Lake	2 mi. E of Hartford STH 60	Glacial lake	Yes	Yes	32	8.9	Yes	No	S/CS	678
Potawatomi	2 mi. NW of Sturgeon Bay STH 42	Limestone bluffs	Yes	No	125	6.8	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	1,127
Rib Mountain	4 mi. SW of Wausau CTH N & NN	A high point in the state	Yes	No	30	3.1	No	No	S	901
Roche A Cri	2 mi N of Friendship STH 13	Woodlands, rocky bluffs	Yes	No	45	3.5	No	No	CS	411
Rock Island	50 mi. SE of Sturgeon Bay	Island scenery	Yes	Yes	40	10.5	Yes	B	S	783
Rocky Arbor	1 mi. NW of Wisconsin Dells USH 12	Rocky ledges, wooded valleys	Yes	No	89	1.0	No	No	No	225
Tower Hill	3 mi. S of Spring Green STH 23	Historic shot tower, river	Yes	No	15	2.0	Yes	B/C	No	77
Whitefish Dunes	10 mi.NE of Sturgeon Bay STH 57	Lake Michigan, sand dunes	No	No	0	11.3	Yes	No	CS	863
Wildcat Mountain	3 mi. S of Ontario STH 33	Bluff lands	Yes	No	38	4.0	Yes	C	CS	3,511
Willow River	NE of Hudson along Willow River	River scenery, 3 dams	Yes	Yes	72	9.1	Yes	B/C	CS	2,843
Wyalusing	12 mi. S of Prairie du Chien USH 18	Junction Wis. & Miss. Rivers	Yes	No	132	16.5	Yes	B/C	CS	2,654

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS, FORESTS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION AREAS—Cont.

Name	Location and Highway Connection[1]	Dominant Features	Picnic Area	Swim Swimming	Units	Miles Hiking	Fishing	Boating[1]	Winter Sports[1]	Acres
Yellowstone Lake	7 mi. NW of Argyle CTH N	Lake scenery, wooded valleys	Yes	Yes	129	4.0	Yes	B/W	S/CS	656
State Forests										
Black River	SE of Black River Falls USH 12, STH 27 & 54	Abundance of wildlife and scenery	Yes	Yes	101	4.5	Yes	B/C	S/CS	65,712
Brule River	NE of Solon Springs CTH P	Excellent fishing and canoeing	Yes	No	37	3.7	Yes	B/C	S/CS	40,072
Flambeau River	23 mi. W of Philips on CTH W	Outstanding canoeing river	Yes	Yes	60	[illegible]	Yes	B/C	S/CS	88,578
Havenwoods	6 mi. NW of downtown Milwaukee, W. Douglas Ave.	Open space preservation	No	No	0	4.0	No	No	CS	235
Kettle Moraine N	N of Kewaskum STH 45, 23 & 67	Glacial formations	Yes	Yes	358	72.8	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	27,566
Kettle Moraine S	S & E of Whitewater USH 12, STH 59 & 67	Glacial topography, historic ethnic structures	Yes	Yes	283	77.2	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	17,690
Northern Highland-American Legion	SE Iron, WC Vilas, NC Oneida Counties	Scenic lakes and forests	Yes	Yes	896	25.3	Yes	B/C/W	S/CS	222,350
Point Beach	4 Mi. N of Two Rivers STH 42	Sand beach, natural history	Yes	Yes	137	11.0	Yes	No	S/CS	2,863
Governor Knowles	1 mi. W of Grantsburg STH 70	River scenery	Yes	No	0	45.0	No	B/C	S/CS	18,693
State Trails										
Ahnapee	3/4 mi. N of Algoma or 1 mi. S of Sturgeon Bay	15 miles old railroad grade	No	No	0	15.3	No	No	S	208
Bearskin	STH 51	Old railroad grade	Yes	No	0	18.0	Yes	No	S	466
Buffalo River	USH 10 between Fairchild & Mondovi	36 miles old railroad grade	No	No	0	36.4	No	No	S	504
Elroy-Sparta	1/2 mi. NW of Elroy or 2 mi. SE of Sparta STH 71	Scenic hills & valleys, old railroad tunnels	Yes	No	30	32.5	No	No	S	638
Glacial Drumlin	E of Cottage Grove to Waukesha USH 12-18 and 18	Views of drumlin, Ice Age features	No	No	0	24.0	No	No	S	655
Great River	N of Onalaska along Mississippi River	River scenery, bluffs	No	No	0	8.0	No	No	S	270
La Crosse River	1 mi. W of Sparta, USH 16, STH 27	Old railroad grade	No	No	0	23.0	No	No	S	344
Military Ridge	4 mi. W. of Madison to Dodgeville, USH 18 & 151	On crest of Military Ridge, scenic views	No	No	0	31.9	No	No	S	507
Pecatonica	CTH G, Belmont E to Calamine	Stream-side views	No	No	0	10.0	No	No	S	207
Red Cedar	From Menomonie S. along Red Cedar River	Old railroad grade	No	No	0	14.5	No	No	S/CS	436
Sugar River	STH 69, 39, 11 & CTH E	23 miles old railroad grade	Yes	No	0	23.5	No	No	S	266
Tuscobia	STH 40, 48 & 70	76 miles old railroad grade			(limited use)				S	835
Recreation Areas										
Bong	8 mi. SE of Burlington, STH 142	Small lakes, open space	Yes	Yes	0	14.0	Yes	B/C	S/CS	4,515
Browntown-Cadiz Springs	6 mi. W of Monroe, STH 11	Spring fed lakes	Yes	Yes	0	8.5	Yes	B/C	S/CS	644
Hoffman Hills	8 mi. NE of Menomonie, USH 12 and STH 29, CTH E	Wooded hills	No	No	0	8.0	No	No	CS	655

[1]Abbreviations: USH, United States Highway; STH, State Trunk Highway; CTH, County Trunk Highway; B, boating; C, canoeing; W, waterskiing, S, snowmobiling; CS, cross-country skiing.

Note: Biking is permitted on Bearskin, Elroy-Sparta, Glacial Drumlin, Great River, Military Ridge, Red Cedar and Sugar River trails and in the following parks and forests: Brunet Island, Lake Wissota, Pattison, Peninsula, Potawatomi, and Point Beach. Backpacking is permitted in the following parks and forests: Copper Falls, Newport, Black River, Brule River, Flambeau River, Kettle Moraine N., Kettle Moraine S., and Northern Highlands-American Legion. Hiking mileage includes both hiking and nature trails.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, December 1986.

STATE PARK, FOREST, TRAIL AND RECREATION AREA ATTENDANCE, 1970-1985

	Number of Visitors[1]				
	1970	1980	1983	1984	1985
State Parks					
Amnicon Falls	58,147	57,850	63,982	52,193	52,240
Aztalan	60,173	77,302	85,739	76,034	64,092
Big Bay	4,336	47,191	50,212	51,754	53,487
Big Foot Beach	283,954	130,074	135,753	149,638	154,525
Blue Mound	86,063	126,869	171,185	161,466	153,112
Brunet Island	131,071	119,114	156,847	159,727	161,792
Buckhorn	—	30,000	59,420	55,063	45,762
Copper Culture	—	1,027	—	—	—
Copper Falls	145,887	100,458	101,246	90,694	95,007
Council Grounds	67,589	154,919	163,263	145,764	122,778
Devil's Lake	1,459,560	1,107,259	1,356,056	1,391,139	1,335,407
First Capitol	18,221	2,579	—	—	2,430
Governor Dodge	444,882	408,054	411,016	455,122	418,741
Harrington Beach	—	56,321	74,145	61,150	57,528
Hartman Creek	109,418	148,816	233,502	237,016	218,611
Heritage Hill	—	45,673	61,890	53,275	35,140
High Cliff	567,425	510,235	584,203	552,153	587,065
Interstate	290,980	339,700	331,736	222,499	274,923
Kinnickinnic	—	—	100,000	79,600	95,850
Kohler-Andrae	274,027	220,861	286,635	309,232	302,192
Lake Kegonsa	97,066	175,298	219,048	211,865	203,540
Lake Wissota	19,282	205,968	195,916	166,032	164,157
Lizard Mound	21,777	30,178	—	—	—
Lucius Woods	84,186	16,653	—	—	—
Merrick	94,595	119,151	112,172	85,251	18,343
Mill Bluff	88,270	66,549	51,334	48,231	51,500
Mirror Lake	178,760	220,774	210,890	221,246	257,801
Natural Bridge	—	30,545	closed	19,109	34,867
Nelson Dewey	116,153	45,169	23,426	28,366	39,679
New Glarus Woods	31,734	16,196	—	23,913	25,919
Newport	50,718	119,108	154,291	149,384	164,268
Ojibwa	15,952	13,570	8,807	7,807	350
Old Wade House	35,453	20,168	21,282	19,606	21,777
Pattison	172,165	124,183	189,491	151,620	144,103
Peninsula	851,637	1,239,543	1,282,784	1,114,048	1,021,156
Perrot	170,915	262,609	322,490	306,750	200,180
Pike Lake	—	196,253	160,810	144,048	151,976
Potawatomi	202,139	215,333	195,823	196,509	170,872
Rib Mountain	221,149	199,224	194,995	275,243	206,440
Roche-A-Cri	37,789	35,145	10,904	24,037	45,043
Rock Island[2]	15,125	29,489	14,624	11,629	6,953
Rocky Arbor	68,906	73,648	76,843	68,857	78,633
Tower Hill	76,957	31,202	29,520	46,100	47,219
Whitefish Dunes	—	49,988	125,854	125,990	71,577
Wildcat Mountain	71,854	129,414	140,572	142,235	138,140
Willow River	57,607	214,145	203,870	283,584	251,640
Wyalusing	131,042	148,571	148,047	180,660	178,231
Yellowstone Lake	80,604	344,563	304,311	208,632	288,260
TOTAL	6,998,568	8,056,939	8,824,934	8,564,271	8,213,306
Northern Forests					
Black River	189,126	288,300	306,826	312,200	298,106
Brule River	51,312	54,639	61,070	67,771	63,594
Flambeau River	30,900	103,995	117,935	120,590	121,355
Governor Knowles	—	15,505	19,248	35,155	44,299
Northern Highland-American Legion	1,193,999	1,315,690	1,668,115	1,425,823	1,359,395
TOTAL	1,465,337	1,778,129	2,173,194	1,961,539	1,886,749
Southern Forests					
Havenwoods	—	—	21,300	22,080	24,219
Kettle Moraine					
Northern Unit	714,795	668,601	561,223	579,598	722,994
Southern Unit	402,077	1,290,848	1,511,238	1,638,845	1,417,040
Point Beach	151,529	242,746	225,989	213,003	222,101
TOTAL	1,268,401	2,202,195	2,319,750	2,453,526	2,386,354
State Trails[2]					
Ahnapee	—	13,858	2,089	1,994	2,493
Bearskin	—	22,341	26,759	28,232	30,025
Buffalo River	—	—	8,125	6,825	6,900
Elroy-Sparta	15,373	44,877	53,955	57,100	51,803
Glacial Drumlin	—	—	—	—	—
Great River	—	—	—	—	—
La Crosse River[3]	—	—	—	—	—
Military Ridge[3]	—	—	—	—	—
Pecatonica	—	—	—	—	—

STATE PARK, FOREST, TRAIL AND RECREATION AREA ATTENDANCE, 1970-1985 — Cont.

	Number of Visitors[1]				
	1970	1980	1983	1984	1985
Red Cedar	—	—	9,200	14,470	14,665
Sugar River	—	36,851	46,891	46,930	59,061
Tuscobia	—	26,091	12,907	10,323	10,193
TOTAL	15,373	144,018	159,926	165,874	175,140
Recreation Areas					
Bong	—	21,250	80,779	170,935	217,950
Browntown-Cadiz Springs	55,905	76,023	114,062	73,240	78,748
Hoffman Hills	—	—	8,585	11,370	12,835
TOTAL	55,905	97,273	203,426	255,545	309,533

[1]Computed estimates derived by multiplying the number of cars by 3.5 (average number of persons per car).
[2]Not accessible by vehicle. [3]No attendance information available.
Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, December 1986.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, February 1987.

DATA ON CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

Inventory of Recreational Facilities

Lakes totaling 970,869 acres of water (including flowages)	14,927
Trout streams (total mileage 9,561)	2,674
Acres of publicly owned or controlled land open to hunters	6,150,000
State parks (total acreage 61,757)	52[1]
State park trails, 388 miles (total acreage 5,336)	12
State forests (total acreage 485,815)	9
Recreation areas (total acreage 5,814)	3
Campsites	5,219

Licenses and Permits

	1984	1985
Boats registered	436,221	438,287
Snowmobiles registered	158,231	153,945
Annual park admission stickers for automobiles	127,980	138,495
Daily park admission tags for automobiles	341,743	335,416
Deer hunting and license tags including nonresidents	424,360	439,824
Small game hunting license tags including nonresident	142,876	140,638
Nonresident annual fishing licenses	115,987	120,989
Resident annual fishing licenses	506,727	531,570
Nonresident family annual fishing licenses	36,707	37,830
15-day nonresident family fishing licenses	27,486	26,803
Resident husband and wife fishing licenses	115,659	118,613
15-day nonresident fishing licenses	40,130	40,687
4-day nonresident fishing licenses	162,192	163,102
Resident sports licenses	233,392	230,240
Resident archer's licenses	198,772	209,254
Nonresident archer's licenses	6,360	6,646
Guide licenses	1,104	1,060

Estimated Fish Taken[2]

Bass, perch, other panfish (1983)	61,091,000
Inland trout (1985)	2,012,000
Great Lakes trout (1985)	221,861
Great Lakes salmon (1985)	451,594
Walleye (1983)	1,817,000
Northern pike (1983)	4,260,000
Muskellunge (1983)	71,000

Harvest Indicators, 1985-86

Pheasant	260,791
Ruffed grouse	579,600
Gray partridge	24,008
Bobwhite quail	3,766
Woodcock	150,519
Squirrels	1,321,488
Cottontail rabbit	358,940
Snowshoe hare	55,665
Racoon	218,188
Red fox	16,829
Gray fox	4,472
Coyotes	13,534
Deer (with guns) (1986)	259,240
Deer (with bows) (1986)	40,441
Bear (1986)	501

Furbearer Harvest, 1985-86

Total value of all furs	$4,577,909
Beavers only	$ 254,186

Restocking Forests and Wildlife[2]

Adult pheasant roosters stocked (1985)	56,520
Adult hen pheasants stocked (1985)	13,260
Trees and shrubs distributed from state nurseries (1985)	20,093,300
Warmwater fish, including 72,500,000 fry produced and distributed (66,000 pounds) (1984)	76,700,000
Federal fish distributed (2,444 pounds) (1984)	3,100,000
Trout distributed (607,000 pounds) (includes salmon) (1984)	7,921,000
Day-old pheasants distributed (1985)	88,500

[1]Includes parks established but not yet open to public.

[2]Latest data available.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, December 1986.

NATURAL RESOURCES LAND ACQUISITIONS, 1976-77 to 1985-86

Fiscal Year	Fish Management	Northern Forests	Parks	Scientific & Natural Areas	Southern Forests	Wildlife Management	Wild Rivers	Others	Total
				Acres Acquired, by Subprogram					
1976-77	689.02	2,937.34	2,260.34	304.35	187.30	5,131.44	2,154.61	0.52	13,664.92
1977-78	965.49	8,294.79	818.59	393.76	286.50	3,982.93	483.44	—	15,225.50
1978-79	2,767.09	5,182.64	1,131.80	237.53	104.61	3,947.96	99.08	1.25	13,471.96
1979-80	3,745.69	3,265.64	1,237.81	1,280.11	503.23	5,760.49	164.91	—	15,957.88
1980-81	1,277.00	2,227.87	706.25	172.39	593.01	4,495.08	159.55	4.23	9,635.38
1981-82	2,184.25	2,155.21	960.05	402.73	220.00	3,545.96	721.60	111.07	10,300.87
1982-83	2,407.96	2,184.01	1,127.33	4,186.34	188.64	6,387.90	197.27	186.31	16,865.76
1983-84	2,320.03	4,950.37	1,142.05	326.24	126.00	4,055.06	261.39	11.39	13,192.53
1984-85	3,247.16	4,274.88	857.38	320.75	613.90	5,127.61	455.60	—	14,897.28
1985-86	2,332.79	1,686.67	392.48	314.84	207.13	3,126.88	68.75	297.13	8,426.67
TOTAL	21,936.48	37,159.42	10,634.08	7,939.04	3,030.32	45,561.31	4,766.20	611.90	131,638.75
				Cost to Acquire Acres, by Subprogram*					
1976-77	$ 434,520	$ 997,536	$ 1,621,619	$ 123,800	$ 146,500	$ 1,576,628	$ 593,750	$ —	$ 5,494,353
1977-78	747,939	1,696,800	1,372,059	135,075	367,500	1,442,464	208,950	—	5,970,787
1978-79	1,781,288	1,928,820	1,275,940	142,463	209,093	1,570,096	62,400	22,100	6,992,200
1979-80	4,224,115	1,613,144	1,693,624	648,850	480,108	2,956,506	125,000	—	11,741,347
1980-81	1,027,034	1,484,900	1,034,298	208,850	927,300	2,428,374	302,400	47,000	7,460,155
1981-82	1,121,908	899,061	915,625	173,875	445,000	1,586,631	392,695	1	5,534,797
1982-83	2,141,912	1,306,850	1,525,776	1,187,261	313,600	3,584,344	273,025	15,000	10,347,767
1983-84	1,874,625	2,308,000	1,456,978	232,925	239,400	2,564,104	336,500	1,000	9,013,532
1984-85	2,032,139	1,765,992	1,020,973	186,900	1,547,990	2,888,466	470,400	—	9,912,860
1985-86	1,453,442	781,550	592,080	216,025	611,210	1,698,939	93,400	15,500	5,462,146
TOTAL	$16,838,922	$14,782,653	$12,508,972	$3,256,024	$5,287,701	$ 22,296,552	$2,858,520	$100,601	$77,929,945

*Figures rounded-off by Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Real Estate, *Annual Real Estate Report, Fiscal Year 1985/86*, Tables 7 and 9.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN

Universities and Colleges — Over 164 thousand students are enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System.

1986-87 fall enrollment at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the system's largest campus, showed a slight decrease (311) from the 1985-86 peak of 164,783. Between 1981-82 and 1985-86, enrollment increased by 5,899 students or 3.7 percent.

The system's summer school enrollment reached a peak of 55.7 thousand in 1983, but has since fluctuated and declined to 54.6 thousand in 1986. A summer session enrollment range of 52,000 to 55,000 plus has been the norm over the past 5 years.

The UW-Extension enrollment was 178 thousand in 1984-85, and increased by 40 thousand to a 1985-86 enrollment of 218 thousand.

Wisconsin's private college enrollment has remained stable over the past 5 years, with a mean of about 35,084 students enrolled per year. The figures also reflect the undergraduate orientation of the state's private colleges, with 83.6 percent of the students enrolled as undergraduates in 1986-87.

Vocational, Technical and Adult Education — Wisconsin's vocational, technical and adult education system had a total opening fall enrollment in the 1986-87 school year of 75.7 thousand. Individual institute enrollments ranged from 19,435 at Milwaukee Area Technical College to 1,183 at Southwest Wisconsin Technical Institute.

Elementary and Secondary Schools — Since 1971-72, when the enrollment peaked at almost one million, enrollment in the public schools has declined to a 1986-87 figure of 767.8 thousand. The greatest decline in enrollment has occurred in the early school grades, particularly kindergarten through sixth grade, but the decline is now reflected in the higher grades.

Over 148.3 thousand students are enrolled in private schools as of the opening of the 1986-87 school year. Excepting 1976-77, there has been a 10-year trend of declining enrollments. Kindergarten enrollment, however, has been increasing.

School Districts — Wisconsin has 432 school districts. Since the peak year of 1937-38 with over 7,000 districts, there has been a decrease of 94.6 percent. The decrease in the number of elementary school districts is primarily responsible for this change. In contrast, districts operating high schools have remained relatively stable. Almost 86 percent are common school districts, and 11.6 percent are unified school districts. The number of school districts per county varies from one each in Adams, Florence and Menominee Counties to 20 in Waukesha County.

Teachers — Of Wisconsin's 55.1 thousand public school teachers, 33.6 thousand hold the Bachelor of Arts degree, while an additional 20.6 thousand, approximately 37 percent, hold advanced degrees. Most holding advanced degrees are either in secondary education or in an administrative or supervisory position.

The average salary for public school teachers in 1985-86 is $26,347. Of 36,504 teachers, approximately 50 percent receive a salary of $23,298 to $30,498. One hundred and one teachers earn $13,997 and under; there are 21 teachers in the highest category earning $41,298 and over.

Educational Expenditures — Expenditures for public education in Wisconsin in the 1985-86 school year totaled $4.8 billion, or $1,006 per capita. The preponderance of public funds are spent on the public schools, with the University of Wisconsin System ranking next.

Wisconsin ranks 13th in the nation in total expenditures for education, 12th in higher education expenditures, and 18th in state aid to local government for education. While the state ranks 9th in per capita education expenditures, it ranks 27th nationally in personal income.

Educational Attainment — In 1982-83, Wisconsin ranked 13th among the states in doctoral degrees conferred, 13th in bachelor's degrees earned and 14th in high school diplomas. California ranked first in the doctoral degrees and high school diplomas categories, and New York ranked first in bachelor's degrees.

Public School Student Dropouts — In Wisconsin, public school student dropouts ranged in 1985-86 from 3 or a rate of 1.1 percent in Florence County, to 3,324 or a rate of 7.8 percent in Milwaukee County.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on education.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES 1982-83 to 1986-87[1]

Institution (Location)	Total Enrollment					1986-87 Detail		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Men	Women	Under-Graduate Total
Universities								
Lawrence (Appleton)	1,032	1,066	1,080	1,027	1,074	507	567	1,074
Marquette (Milwaukee)	11,664	11,707	11,630	11,442	11,778	6,439	5,339	8,793
Liberal Arts Colleges								
Alverno (Milwaukee)	1,359	1,438	1,511	1,704	1,834	18	1,816	1,834
Beloit (Beloit)	1,081	1,064	976	1,027	1,026	518	508	1,019
Cardinal Stritch (Milwaukee)	1,261	1,763	1,982	2,123	2,314	876	1,438	1,236
Carroll (Waukesha)	1,381	1,502	1,567	1,705	1,891	676	1,215	1,891
Carthage (Kenosha)	1,374	1,503	1,503	1,473	1,492	564	928	1,365
Concordia (Mequon)	639	763	789	785	765	302	463	765
Edgewood (Madison)	749	791	793	893	929	250	679	781
Holy Redeemer (Waterford)[2]	62	90	60	—	—	—	—	—
Lakeland (Sheboygan)	793	909	955	1,077	1,240	633	607	1,240
Marian (Fond du Lac)	528	536	456	378	439	102	337	430
Milton (Milton)[3]	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Mary (Milwaukee)	1,111	1,144	1,290	1,278	1,292	15	1,277	1,270
Mount Senario (Ladysmith)	516	756	750	743	1,035	559	476	1,035
Northland (Ashland)	662	619	586	558	566	310	256	566
Northwestern (Watertown)	269	261	240	210	202	202	0	202
Ripon (Ripon)	931	883	868	872	837	446	391	837
St. Norbert (DePere)	1,706	1,720	1,763	1,751	1,734	807	927	1,734
Silver Lake (Manitowoc)	423	406	393	457	515	128	387	515
Viterbo (La Crosse)	1,162	1,163	1,074	1,040	988	227	761	988
Wisconsin Lutheran (Milwaukee)	107	108	107	131	162	65	97	162
Technical and Professional								
Bellin College of Nursing (Green Bay)	—	—	—	—	123	7	116	123
Inst. Paper Chemistry (Appleton)	37	42	34	102	92	75	17	92
Medical College of Wisconsin (Milwaukee)	858	872	855	873	857	574	283	857
Med. College of Wis.- Sch. of Nursing (Milwaukee)[4]	—	166	243	77	35	1	34	35
Milw Inst. of Arts and Design (Milwaukee)	319	333	211	368	382	182	200	382
Milw Sch. of Engineering (Milwaukee)	1,536	2,649	2,642	2,647	2,694	2,451	243	2,526
Wis. Conservatory of Music (Milwaukee)[5]	120	54	98	—	—	—	—	—
Theological Seminaries								
Nashotah House (Nashotah)	73	74	70	72	85	76	9	0
Sacred Heart Sch. of Theology (Hales Corners)	114	100	110	95	112	101	11	0
St. Francis Sch. of Pastoral Ministry (Milwaukee)	94	87	89	88	88	48	40	0
Wis. Lutheran (Milwaukee)	228	230	233	211	220	220	0	0
TOTAL	33,578	34,906	34,931	35,207	36,801	17,379	19,422	30,768

[1] First semester students enrolled for collegiate credit.

[2] Closed at the end of the 1984-85 academic year.

[3] Closed residential program at the end of the 1981-82 academic year, still offered off-campus degree completion baccalaureate programs through the 1982-83 fall semester. Beginning in January 1983, Mount Senario College assumed responsibility for this program.

[4] Medical College of Wisconsin School of Nursing first admitted students in January 1982; beginning in the 1985-86 school year nursing program is being phased out.

[5] Closed its collegiate degree programs.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Thirty-Third Annual Enrollment Report — Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, 1986-87*, and previous years; National Center for Education Statistics, *Education Directory of Colleges and Universities 1983-84*, February 1984.

ENROLLMENT IN UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM
1981-82 to 1986-87[1]

	Total Enrollment						1986-87 Detail	
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	Men	Women
Eau Claire	10,956	10,867	10,990	10,739	10,913	11,114	4,609	6,505
Green Bay	4,522	4,566	4,820	4,758	5,062	4,919	2,048	2,871
La Crosse	8,948	8,680	8,962	9,111	9,318	9,658	4,186	5,472
Madison	41,691	42,230	43,075	44,218	45,050	44,584	23,286	21,298
Undergraduate	31,028	31,509	29,268	30,138	30,955	30,673	15,544	15,129
Agriculture and Life Sciences	2,634	2,577	2,398	2,302	2,251	2,130	1,279	851
Allied Health Professions	921	968	935	945	982	889	170	719
Business	1,187	1,200	1,169	1,189	1,219	1,203	687	516
Education	2,135	1,986	1,999	2,141	2,199	2,261	550	1,711
Engineering	4,874	5,124	4,994	4,352	3,998	3,749	3,252	497
Family Resources and Consumer Science	946	988	948	923	895	998	98	900
Letters and Science	14,301	14,659	15,592	17,101	18,378	18,535	9,324	9,211
Nursing	927	924	884	854	697	566	30	536
Pharmacy	407	349	349	331	331	342	154	188
Guest[2]	318	306	316	330	382	380	180	200
University Special[2]	2,378	2,428	2,923	2,459	2,373	2,186	927	1,259
Graduate	9,113	9,131	9,238	9,288	9,268	9,248	5,443	3,805
Professionals	1,550	1,590	1,646	1,701	1,779	1,853	1,084	769
Law	884	914	912	900	914	912	511	401
Medical	666	676	654	643	631	633	434	199
Veterinary Medicine	—	—	80	158	234	308	139	169
Milwaukee	26,663	26,122	26,468	26,464	26,213	25,930	12,392	13,538
Undergraduate	22,093	21,781	21,995	21,989	21,721	21,535	10,306	11,229
Allied Health Professions	895	907	956	1,048	899	800	136	664
Applied Science and Engineering	1,409	1,437	1,469	1,779	1,438	1,397	1,208	189
Architecture and Urban Planning	659	630	580	787	576	572	466	106
Business Administration	1,400	1,344	1,277	2,103	1,294	1,268	717	551
Education	728	665	699	1,867	896	1,025	346	736
Fine Arts	1,255	1,180	1,109	1,222	1,074	1,039	417	622
Letters and Science	11,287	11,284	11,920	13,335	12,289	12,641	6,146	6,495
Library Science	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nursing	1,130	1,358	1,334	1,268	947	777	78	699
Social Welfare	687	614	656	958	690	711	295	416
Urban Outreach	2,642	2,463	1,995	1,950	1,618	1,305	554	751
University Special[2]	3,216	2,807	2,513	2,368	2,237	1,946	778	1,168
Graduate	4,570	4,341	4,473	4,475	4,492	4,395	2,086	2,309
Oshkosh	11,141	11,221	10,891	11,144	11,631	11,602	5,119	6,483
Parkside	5,549	5,944	6,148	5,612	5,225	5,040	2,523	2,517
Platteville	5,089	5,433	5,509	5,304	5,636	5,630	3,727	1,903
River Falls	5,502	5,334	5,368	5,287	5,284	5,613	2,727	2,886
Stevens Point	9,251	9,045	8,906	9,050	9,525	9,565	4,796	4,769
Stout	7,472	7,563	7,482	7,406	7,705	7,634	4,026	3,608
Superior	2,281	2,170	2,220	2,088	2,076	2,194	1,068	1,126
Whitewater	10,209	10,314	10,493	10,737	11,027	10,901	5,032	5,869
Center System	9,610	10,379	10,549	10,092	10,118	10,088	4,557	5,531
Baraboo	481	526	506	472	496	505	277	228
Barron	368	362	349	342	336	369	173	196
Fond du Lac	539	609	644	574	672	585	277	308
Fox Valley	1,117	1,175	1,194	1,169	1,193	1,147	531	616
Manitowoc	389	463	499	442	478	478	226	252
Marathon	1,053	1,270	1,231	1,202	1,242	1,150	528	622
Marinette	437	481	448	455	456	429	162	267
Marshfield	708	661	628	555	577	569	191	378
Richland Center	251	305	282	248	295	305	122	183
Rock	823	867	1,053	968	918	947	410	537
Sheboygan	693	695	673	704	687	635	306	329
Washington	675	759	766	753	721	781	356	425
Waukesha	2,076	2,206	2,276	2,190	2,036	2,188	998	1,190
TOTAL	158,884	159,868	161,881	162,010	164,783	164,472	80,096	84,376

[1]Full and part-time on-campus students for first semester.

[2]"Guest Students" are students who enroll for courses on an audit only basis, at a reduced enrollment fee. "University Specials" are included in the enrollment reports. These are students in a program that will allow individuals to take courses without need to qualify as degree candidates. While these students are different from the *college* specials, who are associated with a particular school or college, the two are grouped together for computational purposes.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Thirty-Third Annual Report of Opening Fall Enrollment in Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, First Semester 1986-87*, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin, *The University of Wisconsin Madison Campus Enrollment Report for First Semester 1986-87*, and previous issues; *The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Enrollment Report for First Semester 1986-87*, and previous issues; and departmental data.

EXTENSION ENROLLMENT
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM
1984-85 and 1985-86

Course/Contact Hours	1984-85	1985-86
General extension[1]		
Number of programs	5,723	5,759
Number of enrollments	224,464	204,583
Student contact hours	2,152,821	2,065,938
Credit outreach (off-campus credit courses)		
Number of programs	569	852
Enrollments	9,898	15,356
Undergraduate	5,643	8,753
Graduate	4,255	6,603
Independent study enrollments[2]		
University credit	5,549	5,824
Continuing education	2,742	2,558
High school credit	1,372	1,385
Teleconferencing enrollments[2]		
Educational teleconference network (ETN)	25,105	22,600
Statewide extension education network (SEEN)	3,535	3,496
Meet-me bridge teleconference network	5,426	4,039
Small business development center[2]		
Counseling cases	2,525	2,306
Short term	2,236	2,015
Over 12 hours	289	291
Cooperative extension contacts		
Agriculture agribusiness	647,102	413,380
Community, natural resources & econ. devel	129,744	204,276
Family living education	309,533	324,625
4-H youth development	278,321	239,283
Radio/television audience counts		
Radio (listeners per week)	73,900	75,000
WERN-FM	52,400	49,900
WHA-AM	21,500	25,100
Television (households per week)	178,000	218,000
WHA-TV	178,000	218,000

[1]Because 1984-85 was the transition year for integration of extension programs with the 11 University Cluster institutions, data from some campus-based integrated programs is understated.

[2]The enrollment figures included under Teleconferencing also are included in the General Extension, Credit Outreach, and Independent Study Enrollments sections. The figures in Small Business Development Center indicate only those students served via teleconferencing.

Source: University of Wisconsin System, *1986 Fact Book*; University of Wisconsin — Extension, departmental data.

SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENTS, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM, 1982-1986

Institution	Total Enrollment				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Eau Claire	3,282	3,447	3,524	3,397	3,723
Green Bay	1,758	1,886	1,735	1,701	1,568
La Crosse	2,474	2,369	2,463	2,646	2,769
Madison (by college)	15,409	15,767	15,529	15,468	15,449
Agriculture and Life Sciences	1,708	1,717	1,594	1,539	1,552
Allied Health Professions	221	275	233	230	197
Business	958	969	977	919	815
Education	1,484	1,481	1,513	1,614	1,550
Engineering	1,997	2,072	1,873	1,753	1,751
Family Resources and Consumer Sciences	448	473	476	388	443
Institute for Environmental Studies	67	78	58	53	64
Law	305	301	270	292	259
Letters and Science	5,230	5,442	5,514	5,770	5,875
Medicine	286	268	349	282	286
Nursing	341	339	339	339	275
Pharmacy	130	134	166	172	184
Veterinary Medicine	—	—	1	0	2
Summer Session Specials	2,396	2,214	2,165	2,115	2,189
C.I.C. Scholars [1]	3	4	1	2	7
Milwaukee	10,873	11,122	10,342	10,393	10,417
Oshkosh	2,548	2,496	2,399	2,322	2,481
Parkside	2,231	2,158	1,756	1,571	1,543
Platteville	1,857	2,062	2,055	2,260	2,578
River Falls	1,608	1,707	1,634	1,672	1,972
Stevens Point	2,859	2,748	2,841	2,609	2,594
Stout	2,860	2,906	2,904	3,011	2,964
Superior	935	875	977	920	1,141
Whitewater	3,000	3,345	3,168	3,171	2,941
Center System	3,081	2,870	2,709	2,717	2,564
Baraboo	66	75	54	82	79
Barron	—	—	16	—	—
Fond du Lac	146	159	163	190	168
Fox Valley	513	495	474	450	447
Manitowoc	191	213	213	220	178
Marathon	383	342	326	278	286
Marinette	148	101	88	89	103
Marshfield	154	140	199	121	92
Richland Center	16	32	26	39	48
Rock	327	299	292	300	282
Sheboygan	269	225	210	121	190
Washington	71	165	165	134	127
Waukesha	667	624	563	593	564
TOTAL	54,769	55,735	53,999	53,823	54,667

[1] Graduate exchange students under auspices of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation.

Source: University of Wisconsin, Office of the Registrar, *University of Wisconsin-Madison Enrollment Report, Summer Session 1986*, and earlier editions; University of Wisconsin, Central Administration, *University of Wisconsin System Report of Enrollments, 1986 Summer Sessions*, and earlier editions; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Office of Institutional Studies, *1986 Summer Enrollment*, and earlier editions; University of Wisconsin System, *1986 Fact Book*.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Annual Enrollment Summary: 1975-76 to 1985-86

School Year	College Parallel	Postsecondary			Continuing Education		Unduplicated Total
		Associate Degree	Vocational	Unduplicated Subtotal	Vocational-Adult	Community Services	
1975-76	9,365	49,075	17,268	(91,619)	162,451	87,505	315,612
1976-77	8,429	54,153	49,944	(96,559)	158,767	96,935	327,805
1977-78	7,909	56,804	51,287	(100,442)	192,922	118,483	380,057
1978-79	7,261	56,435	57,073	(106,299)	222,766	123,576	414,836
1979-80	7,342	61,191	62,699	(116,139)	250,744	131,769	453,371
1980-81	7,894	68,614	68,006	(126,980)	252,288	131,676	464,067
1981-82	8,032	72,681	73,529	(135,117)	244,918	127,765	461,080
1982-83	8,539	78,923	74,381	(141,700)	252,432	125,250	465,893
1983-84	8,847	81,280	73,553	(143,677)	258,979	97,876	460,158
1984-85	8,358	73,573	68,259	(136,567)	250,470	93,999	448,024
1985-86	7,276	73,832	67,908	(136,003)	245,095	94,030	439,974

Annual Enrollment Detail: 1985-86[1] (Duplicated Count)

College Parallel	7,276	Continuing Education	320,259
Postsecondary	136,003	Vocational-adult	245,095
Associate degree	73,832	Occupational adult	149,932
Vocational	67,908	Adult basic education	7,603
Two-year diploma	4,284	Consumer and homemaking	47,167
One-year diploma	21,407	Other voc.-adult	51,895
Short-term	36,362	Community services[3]	97,876
Apprentice	4,113	Cooperative services	37,561
Other[2]	4,746	District services	57,481
		TOTAL (unduplicated)	439,974

[1]Includes full-time and part-time students.

[2]Includes developmental, Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) class-size projects and Milwaukee VTAE District's high school.

[3]*Community Services* includes driver education programs and contract programs with high schools and other agencies and institutions. Also included are nonstate-aided courses which are oriented towards leisure time, self-improvement and community involvement activities.

Source: Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, January 1987.

Enrollment by Institute

Institute	Main Location	Total Full- and Part-time Enrollment[1]				
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Blackhawk	Janesville	2,006	2,331	2,299	1,990	1,789
District One	Eau Claire	3,148	3,288	3,285	3,316	3,285
Fox Valley	Appleton	3,348	3,431	3,391	3,367	3,435
Gateway	Kenosha	6,426	6,093	5,322	5,720	5,802
Lakeshore	Cleveland	2,767	3,367	2,037	2,699	2,850
Madison Area[2]	Madison	9,430	9,340	8,829	8,764	9,096
Mid-State	Wis. Rapids	1,576	1,592	1,819	1,824	1,877
Milwaukee Area[2]	Milwaukee	22,165	22,811	21,356	22,645	19,435
Moraine Park	Fond du Lac	5,027	5,142	4,843	4,770	5,446
Nicolet[2]	Rhinelander	1,742	1,702	1,648	1,754	1,672
North Central	Wausau	3,633	3,699	3,093	2,296	2,236
Northeast Wis.	Green Bay	4,730	4,557	4,276	4,821	4,545
Southwest Wis.	Fennimore	843	1,010	815	1,090	1,183
Waukesha Co.	Pewaukee	5,463	5,472	4,863	4,507	4,699
Western Wis.	La Crosse	4,056	4,271	4,016	4,198	3,124
Wis. Indianhead	Shell Lake	2,466	2,659	1,949	2,200	2,177
TOTAL		78,826	80,765	73,941	75,979	75,712

[1]Opening fall enrollment in diploma/Associate degree programs.

[2]Includes enrollments in collegiate level programs.

Source: Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Thirty-third Annual Report-Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education, 1986-87*, and previous editions.

ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1976-77 to 1986-87

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Kindergarten (4 yr. old)	3,039	4,044	4,135	5,491	6,760	7,132	7,283	8,491	9,189	10,681	10,710
Kindergarten (5 yr. old)	68,528	61,354	58,466	57,021	56,102	53,238	57,348	57,897	59,894	62,068	62,635
1	63,598	59,746	54,436	52,315	50,947	50,666	49,304	54,283	55,285	58,482	61,096
2	59,565	60,820	58,199	58,850	50,355	48,905	48,854	48,368	52,703	53,467	56,272
3	61,402	59,151	61,367	59,241	53,629	50,790	49,517	49,390	48,104	52,528	53,332
4	60,349	59,292	59,535	61,075	57,821	51,984	49,713	49,165	49,720	48,595	52,659
5	63,073	59,504	59,817	59,026	60,415	56,862	51,665	49,899	49,000	49,859	48,842
6	65,963	62,317	60,100	59,821	58,781	59,697	56,880	51,979	50,004	49,564	50,419
7	72,293	67,142	65,377	62,508	61,823	60,255	61,831	59,337	54,208	52,369	51,592
8	73,577	72,013	67,921	65,420	62,684	61,133	60,222	61,827	59,222	54,279	52,335
9	85,511	82,264	80,808	76,574	73,603	69,631	68,971	67,934	70,168	67,268	61,791
10	87,219	85,210	82,318	80,386	75,747	72,170	69,127	68,412	66,570	68,841	65,680
11	83,161	83,629	81,422	77,871	76,334	72,020	69,230	66,414	65,599	63,661	65,524
12	77,184	76,925	76,654	74,781	72,758	71,632	68,240	66,424	63,524	62,661	61,122
Other*	21,613	24,452	15,864	13,475	12,488	18,147	16,645	14,826	14,352	13,911	13,810
TOTAL	945,337	917,863	886,419	857,855	830,247	804,262	784,830	774,646	767,542	768,234	767,819

ENROLLMENT IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS
1976-77 to 1986-87

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Kindergarten (4 yr. old)	2,319	2,313	2,760	2,206	2,537	3,056	3,150	3,829	4,627	5,025	5,330
Kindergarten (5 yr. old)	6,084	6,059	6,284	6,924	7,887	8,219	9,814	10,296	11,526	11,978	12,005
1	16,148	15,552	14,272	14,017	14,165	14,678	14,233	15,155	15,241	15,486	15,599
2	15,730	16,430	15,411	14,341	14,198	14,111	14,631	13,964	14,843	14,657	14,881
3	16,297	15,945	16,292	15,642	14,461	14,236	14,013	14,328	13,683	14,393	14,127
4	16,343	16,422	15,742	16,269	15,601	14,253	13,958	13,642	13,996	13,040	13,751
5	17,108	16,449	16,281	15,683	16,325	15,410	14,075	13,650	13,288	13,389	12,528
6	17,824	17,151	16,300	16,226	15,641	16,094	15,082	13,656	13,199	12,588	12,657
7	17,133	16,682	15,734	15,197	15,155	14,532	14,840	13,624	12,319	11,745	10,926
8	16,890	16,496	16,075	15,251	14,820	14,620	13,935	14,256	13,033	11,693	11,068
9	8,530	8,292	8,161	8,129	7,950	7,750	7,545	7,172	7,368	6,689	5,831
10	7,830	7,730	7,506	7,582	7,784	7,454	6,968	6,973	6,627	6,788	6,138
11	7,329	7,224	7,245	7,236	7,507	7,216	7,168	6,780	6,643	6,426	6,398
12	6,843	6,945	6,807	6,863	6,873	7,004	6,810	6,737	6,504	6,433	6,063
Other*	1,149	1,273	1,744	1,685	1,053	1,166	935	897	764	915	961
TOTAL	173,557	170,963	166,614	163,251	161,957	159,799	157,157	154,959	153,661	151,245	148,263

*Includes ungraded K-8, 9-12 and postgraduate students.
Source: Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin's Elementary and Secondary Schools 1985-86*, and previous issues, and departmental data, January 1987.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 1848 to 1986

School Year	Total Number of Districts	Districts Operating High Schools[1]	Elementary Districts			
			One Room	Two Teachers	Three or More Teachers	Non-operating
1848	1,430	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
1900	6,529	209	6,185	NA	NA	NA
1922-23	7,739	407 (74)	6,475	396	259	202
1932-33	7,771	428 (52)	6,275	447	259	380
1937-38[2]	7,777	426	6,181	436	262	472
1943-44	6,936	441 NA	5,063	412	247	870
1952-53	4,905	430 (70)	3,242	360	339	534
12/15/60	2,371	406 (74)	1,286	235	413	31
10/1/61	1,840	398 (66)	793	153	470	26
10/1/62	869	402 (58)	156	59	232	20
10/31/63	738	396 (48)	114	58	167	3
10/1/64	679	395 (41)	91	37	152	4
10/1/65	575	395 (33)	41	22	115	2
11/1/66	545	396 (28)	29	18	100	2
10/1/67	494	390 (20)	6	9	84	5
10/1/68	465	389 (17)	2	3	76	2
10/1/69	457	384 (15)	1	1	69	2
10/1/70	454	384 (15)	0	0	68	2
10/1/71	444	382 (14)	0	0	62	0
10/1/72	441	382 (13)	0	0	59	0
10/1/73	436	382 (12)	0	0	54	0
10/1/74	436	382 (12)	0	0	54	0
10/1/75	435	382 (11)	0	0	53	0
10/1/76	436	383 (11)	0	0	53	0
10/1/77	436	383 (11)	0	0	53	0
10/1/78	427	383 (10)	0	0	44	0
10/1/79	433	383 (10)	0	0	50	0
10/1/80	433	383 (10)	0	0	50	0
10/1/81	433	383 (10)	0	0	50	0
10/1/82	433	383 (10)	0	0	50	0
10/1/83	432	383 (10)	0	0	49	0
10/1/84	432	383 (10)	0	0	49	0
10/1/85	432	383 (10)	0	0	49	0
10/1/86	432	383 (10)	0	0	49	0

[1] Figures in parentheses are union high school districts included in the district total; all others are K-12 districts.

[2] The 1937-38 school year had the highest total number of districts.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin's Elementary and Secondary Schools 1985-86*, and departmental data, October 1986.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY TYPE
October 1, 1986

Type of District	Number	Percent of Total
Common school districts	371	85.9%
Grades K-8	(48)	
Grades K-12	(323)	
Unified school districts	50	11.6
Grades K-8	(1)	
Grades K-12	(49)	
First class city charter, Ch. 38, Wis. Stats., grades K-12	1	0.2
Union high schools, grades 9-12	10	2.3
TOTAL	432	100.0%

Source: Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin's Elementary and Secondary Schools 1985-86* and departmental data, October 1986.

WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BY COUNTY
October 1986

County	Type of District				
	Unified	Union High	Common Elementary	Common K12	Total
Adams	0	0	0	1	1
Ashland	1	0	0	3	4
Barron	2	0	0	6	7
Bayfield	0	0	0	5	5
Brown	1	0	0	6	8
Buffalo	0	0	0	4	4
Burnett	0	0	0	3	3
Calumet	0	0	0	5	5
Chippewa	2	0	0	5	7
Clark	0	0	0	8	8
Columbia	0	0	0	10	10
Crawford	1	0	0	3	4
Dane	1	0	0	15	16
Dodge	1	0	3	5	9
Door	1	0	0	4	5
Douglas	1	0	0	2	3
Dunn	0	0	0	4	4
Eau Claire	1	0	0	3	4
Florence	0	0	0	1	1
Fond du Lac	1	0	0	6	7
Forest	0	0	0	3	3
Grant	0	0	0	11	11
Green	0	0	0	6	6
Green Lake	0	0	0	4	4
Iowa	1	0	0	4	5
Iron	0	0	0	2	2
Jackson	0	0	0	4	4
Jefferson	2	0	0	5	7
Juneau	0	0	0	5	5
Kenosha	1	2	10	0	13
Kewaunee	1	0	0	2	3
La Crosse	2	0	0	3	5
Lafayette	0	0	0	7	7
Langlade	1	0	0	2	3
Lincoln	1	0	0	1	2
Manitowoc	2	0	0	4	6
Marathon	1	0	0	7	8
Marinette	1	0	0	7	8
Marquette	0	0	0	2	2
Menominee	0	0	0	1	1
Milwaukee	4[a]	1	2	11	19[b]
Monroe	0	0	0	4	4
Oconto	1	0	0	4	5
Oneida	0	1	2	2	5
Outagamie	2	0	0	6	8
Ozaukee	3	0	0	1	4
Pepin	1	0	0	2	3
Pierce	0	0	0	6	6
Polk	0	0	0	8	8
Portage	1	0	0	3	4
Price	0	0	0	3	3
Racine	1	2	8	1	12
Richland	0	0	0	2	2
Rock	1	0	0	6	8
Rusk	0	0	0	4	4
St. Croix	0	0	0	6	6
Sauk	0	0	0	4	5
Sawyer	0	0	0	2	2
Shawano	0	0	0	5	5
Sheboygan	1	0	0	8	9
Taylor	0	0	0	3	3
Trempealeau	0	0	0	7	7
Vernon	0	0	0	6	6
Vilas	0	0	2	2	4
Walworth	1	2	8	5	16
Washburn	0	0	0	4	4
Washington	0	1	5	4	10
Waukesha	1	1	8	10	20
Waupaca	2	0	0	5	7
Waushara	0	0	0	3	3
Winnebago	3	0	0	2	5
Wood	2	0	0	4	6
TOTAL	50[a]	10	48	323	432

[a] Includes one unified city elementary district (Glendale-River Hills School District Number 1). All other elementary districts are common school districts.

[b] Includes Milwaukee, the only city in the state with a first class district. Total unified districts in Milwaukee — 18.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, December 1986.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN WISCONSIN

TRAINING, 1985-86

Number Years or Degrees	Statewide Total Staff	Administrative Staff (district office)	Elementary & Middle School Teachers	Junior & Senior High Teachers
Under 2 years	3	0	3	0
2 years	20	1	19	0
3 years	66	22	38	6
BA	33,677	723	19,482	13,472
MA	20,674	2,164	9,189	9,321
6 year specialist	273	94	109	70
Ph.D	374	233	95	46
Other	42	13	15	14
TOTAL	55,129	3,250	28,950	22,929

TEACHERS' CONTRACT SALARIES CLASSIFIED, 1985-86

Salary Range*	Elementary Schools	Middle Schools	Junior High Schools	Senior High Schools	Teachers in Range
$13,997 & under	84	1	4	20	109
13,998 — 14,898	77	6	7	49	139
15,198 — 16,098	358	70	29	194	651
16,398 — 17,298	604	98	68	354	1,124
17,598 — 18,798	903	156	107	550	1,716
19,098 — 19,998	844	163	109	536	1,652
20,298 — 21,498	1,191	261	169	815	2,436
21,798 — 22,998	1,472	280	201	919	2,872
23,298 — 24,498	1,748	335	239	1,055	3,377
24,798 — 25,998	1,589	389	260	1,157	3,395
26,298 — 27,498	1,597	344	366	1,198	3,505
27,798 — 28,998	2,036	516	314	1,344	4,210
29,298 — 30,498	1,528	434	296	1,384	3,642
30,798 — 31,998	944	273	258	1,010	2,485
32,298 — 33,498	622	262	287	1,083	2,254
33,798 — 34,998	461	180	152	752	1,545
35,298 — 36,498	191	80	74	385	730
36,798 — 37,998	77	56	20	243	396
38,298 — 39,498	57	3	32	108	200
39,798 — 40,998	1	4	11	29	45
41,298 & over	2	0	3	16	21
TOTAL	16,386	3,911	3,006	13,201	36,504

CLASSROOM TEACHERS' CONTRACT SALARIES, 1969-70 TO 1985-86

	All Teachers		Elementary		Middle School		Junior High School		Senior High School	
Year	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average	Median	Average
1969-70	$ 8,796	$ 9,021	$ 8,577	$ 8,732	—	—	$ 8,855	$ 9,163	$ 9,160	$ 9,408
1970-71	9,511	5,729	9,278	9,428	—	—	9,577	9,874	9,987	10,136
1971-72	9,843	10,070	9,666	9,777	—	—	9,835	10,155	10,237	10,488
1972-73	10,284	10,466	10,048	10,181	—	—	10,289	10,561	10,674	10,867
1973-74	11,003	11,274	10,749	10,948	—	—	11,176	11,466	11,451	11,691
1974-75	11,289	11,432	10,963	11,116	—	—	11,468	11,645	11,656	11,846
1975-76	12,112	12,438	11,800	12,100	—	—	12,500	12,831	12,500	12,820
1976-77	12,935	13,253	12,600	12,894	—	—	13,400	13,665	13,300	13,653
1977-78	13,763	14,053	13,400	13,665	—	—	14,300	14,543	14,100	14,460
1978-79	14,665	14,915	14,258	14,487	$14,622	$14,630	15,445	15,478	15,115	15,331
1979-80	15,792	16,002	15,299	15,518	16,249	16,409	16,016	16,110	16,324	16,479
1980-81	NA	17,606	16,800	17,077	17,700	17,893	17,900	17,981	17,900	18,087
1981-82	NA	19,387	18,600	18,820	19,500	19,650	19,900	19,832	19,800	19,895
1982-83	NA	21,496	NA	20,852	NA	21,943	NA	21,811	NA	22,075
1983-84	NA	22,811	NA	22,105	NA	23,555	NA	22,936	NA	23,408
1984-85	NA	24,577	NA	23,816	NA	25,250	NA	24,937	NA	25,215
1985-86	NA	26,347	NA	25,449	NA	26,760	NA	27,329	NA	27,133

*Includes full-time teachers only. 76 districts not settled in 1984-85 and 123 districts not settled in 1985-86 are not included in data.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, January 1987.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT DROPOUTS, BY COUNTY
1984-85 and 1985-86

	Enrollment[1]		Dropouts[1]		Dropout Rate (%)[2]	
	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86
Adams	532	537	29	35	5.5	6.5
Ashland	1,126	1,058	36	35	3.2	3.3
Barron	2,504	2,604	82	51	3.3	2.0
Bayfield	881	846	23	18	2.6	2.1
Brown	10,931	10,726	270	285	2.5	2.7
Buffalo	882	857	15	13	1.7	1.5
Burnett	652	672	21	10	3.2	1.5
Calumet	1,916	1,858	35	22	1.8	1.2
Chippewa	3,219	3,268	85	41	2.6	1.3
Clark	2,304	2,274	48	59	2.1	2.6
Columbia	2,876	2,835	64	44	2.2	1.6
Crawford	986	981	25	16	2.5	1.6
Dane	17,262	17,000	558	606	3.2	3.6
Dodge	2,888	2,873	66	67	2.3	2.3
Door	1,440	1,430	14	17	1.0	1.2
Douglas	2,407	2,352	107	81	4.4	3.4
Dunn	1,630	1,693	25	22	1.5	1.3
Eau Claire	4,235	4,259	107	114	2.5	2.7
Florence	273	271	9	3	3.3	1.1
Fond du Lac	5,218	5,142	215	192	4.1	3.7
Forest	644	619	26	18	4.0	2.9
Grant	3,345	3,242	50	43	1.5	1.3
Green	1,783	1,809	42	45	2.4	2.5
Green Lake	1,386	1,397	46	45	3.3	3.2
Iowa	1,234	1,165	9	16	0.7	1.4
Iron	366	366	4	6	1.1	1.6
Jackson	1,039	1,076	33	32	3.2	3.0
Jefferson	4,128	4,118	115	98	2.8	2.4
Juneau	1,415	1,408	44	30	3.1	2.1
Kenosha	6,629	6,670	345	287	5.2	4.3
Kewaunee	1,402	1,350	16	26	1.1	1.9
La Crosse	4,489	4,482	142	116	3.2	2.6
Lafayette	1,225	1,189	16	12	1.3	1.0
Langlade	1,535	1,439	36	24	2.3	1.7
Lincoln	1,784	1,745	34	48	1.9	2.8
Manitowoc	4,576	4,429	118	118	2.6	2.7
Marathon	6,045	6,326	177	172	2.9	2.7
Marinette	2,441	2,381	56	49	2.3	2.1
Marquette	621	607	26	21	4.2	3.5
Menominee	330	261	15	7	4.5	2.7
Milwaukee	43,126	42,592	3,217	3,324	7.5	7.8
Monroe	2,052	2,111	65	52	3.2	2.5
Oconto	1,602	1,573	57	40	3.6	2.5
Oneida	2,350	2,188	112	85	4.8	3.9
Outagamie	8,207	7,968	188	194	2.3	2.4
Ozaukee	4,629	4,510	88	64	1.9	1.4
Pepin	601	600	5	10	0.8	1.7
Pierce	2,348	2,339	34	30	1.4	1.3
Polk	2,183	2,132	56	47	2.6	2.1
Portage	2,992	2,956	73	76	2.4	2.6
Price	1,054	1,059	31	16	2.9	1.8
Racine	9,405	9,241	517	370	5.5	4.0
Richland	754	700	24	20	3.2	2.9
Rock	8,763	8,684	317	271	3.6	3.1
Rusk	1,070	1,075	19	18	1.8	1.7
St. Croix	2,817	2,835	35	33	1.2	1.2
Sauk	3,673	3,603	99	93	2.7	2.6
Sawyer	731	742	10	17	1.4	2.3
Shawano	2,065	2,024	61	57	3.0	2.8
Sheboygan	6,309	6,156	252	206	4.0	3.3
Taylor	1,241	1,254	20	35	1.6	2.8
Trempealeau	2,206	2,179	37	28	1.7	1.3
Vernon	1,595	1,584	35	24	2.2	1.5
Vilas	573	568	21	17	3.7	3.0
Walworth	3,978	3,963	144	94	3.6	2.4
Washburn	953	951	24	25	2.5	2.6
Washington	6,610	6,421	172	164	2.6	2.6
Waukesha	19,695	19,140	486	445	2.5	2.3
Waupaca	3,298	3,338	95	96	2.9	2.9
Waushara	902	890	42	24	4.7	2.7
Winnebago	6,842	6,640	218	294	3.2	4.4
Wood	4,680	4,568	111	89	2.4	1.9
TOTAL	269,883	266,199	9,849	9,302	3.65(av.)	3.49(av.)

[1]Grades 9-12.

[2]Annual rate from September to September. The percentage of dropouts is determined by dividing the number of dropouts by the enrollment figures.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, January 1987.

DIPLOMAS AND EARNED DEGREES
By State, 1982-83

State	1982 Estimated Population (in thousands)	High School Diplomas (pub. & priv.)	Higher Education			
			Bachelor's Degree	First Professional Degree	Master's Degree	Doctor's Degree (Ph.D., etc.)
Alabama	3,942	44,352	16,217	902	4,819	281
Alaska	444	5,622	671	0	256	5
Arizona	2,891	28,332	11,797	347	4,020	459
Arkansas	2,307	28,447	7,282	391	1,794	261
California	24,698	236,897	85,358	8,457	31,186	4,106
Colorado	3,070	34,875	15,175	836	4,216	680
Connecticut	3,126	36,204	13,120	889	5,711	470
Delaware	600	6,924	3,281	0	495	58
Florida	10,470	86,871	31,184	1,762	8,326	1,038
Georgia	5,651	63,293	17,920	1,812	6,208	601
Hawaii	997	10,757	3,267	132	992	120
Idaho	977	12,126	3,133	93	633	49
ILLINOIS	11,466	128,814	46,177	4,468	17,155	1,896
Indiana	5,482	70,549	26,466	1,555	7,591	1,035
IOWA	2,907	39,569	14,494	1,544	2,345	489
Kansas	2,407	28,316	12,483	674	3,078	380
Kentucky	3,694	40,478	11,591	1,283	3,703	271
Louisiana	4,382	39,895	15,533	1,559	4,006	280
Maine	1,136	14,600	4,879	135	535	22
Maryland	4,272	52,446	16,097	905	5,085	598
Massachusetts	5,745	71,219	39,171	3,644	13,666	1,822
MICHIGAN	9,115	112,950	39,083	2,676	13,295	1,383
MINNESOTA	4,132	59,015	20,664	1,616	3,499	487
Mississippi	2,567	27,271	9,020	383	2,174	274
Missouri	4,942	56,420	22,921	2,543	8,008	567
Montana	805	10,689	4,065	78	686	51
Nebraska	1,589	19,986	8,054	765	1,676	220
Nevada	878	8,979	1,799	42	457	26
New Hampshire	948	11,470	6,701	122	1,099	67
New Jersey	7,428	90,048	25,507	1,570	7,222	812
New Mexico	1,367	16,530	4,506	176	1,680	170
New York	17,569	184,022	86,357	6,692	32,646	3,181
North Carolina	6,015	68,783	24,448	1,582	5,465	725
North Dakota	672	8,886	3,936	132	464	49
Ohio	10,773	133,524	42,937	3,543	12,982	1,492
Oklahoma	3,231	36,799	12,404	992	3,462	405
Oregon	2,688	28,099	11,394	1,062	2,884	457
Pennsylvania	11,878	137,494	56,972	3,902	13,254	1,761
Rhode Island	953	10,533	7,588	63	1,567	178
South Carolina	3,226	37,570	12,289	658	3,165	207
South Dakota	694	9,206	4,160	120	737	48
Tennessee	4,659	46,704	16,977	1,538	4,207	582
Texas	15,349	168,897	54,894	4,331	16,250	1,676
Utah	1,571	19,210	9,986	382	2,372	371
Vermont	520	6,011	3,885	209	854	28
Virginia	5,486	65,571	23,090	1,517	5,463	627
Washington	4,276	45,809	18,139	1,016	4,328	573
West Virginia	1,961	23,561	7,490	396	2,012	128
WISCONSIN	4,745	64,321	23,185	950	5,130	696
Wyoming	510	5,909	1,381	68	350	49

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States;* U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics 1985-86", February 1986.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN
1980-81 to 1985-86

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Public schools (excluding state aid)	$1,314,471,577	$1,534,527,757	$1,576,651,100	$1,681,123,531	$1,793,044,804	$2,002,040,231
Public Instruction, Dept. of	1,003,403,138	925,188,176	1,025,628,425	1,070,177,887	1,134,295,248	1,166,197,709
State operations (including deaf and blind schools)	23,560,004	24,062,134	25,521,578	28,634,613	32,267,700	33,682,040
Deaf and blind schools	6,624,152	6,995,316	7,332,850	7,560,699	7,751,400	7,812,605
State aid and local assistance	979,176,586	901,126,042	1,000,106,847	1,041,534,274	1,102,027,548	1,132,515,669
Cooperative educational service agencies	932,600	475,000	928,755	942,045	907,200	907,200
Cooperative educational service agencies school committee	183,906	100,562	98,060	76,040	46,388	54,152
County handicapped classes*	14,835,786	16,173,971	17,401,648	10,494,400	11,171,052	11,873,560
University of Wisconsin System	1,033,264,442	1,111,095,736	1,199,661,837	1,267,021,161	1,371,348,548	1,478,965,202
Higher Educational Aids Board	28,057,004	29,650,479	31,437,222	32,872,874	33,756,188	34,852,953
Medical College of Wisconsin (private institution)	5,632,091	6,584,857	6,436,510	6,143,365	6,307,198	6,246,801
Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, Board of	70,948,995	76,329,309	87,735,739	87,824,884	92,621,080	98,505,740
State aid and local assistance	66,872,658	71,977,689	75,704,682	84,544,790	86,366,767	91,850,667
State operations	4,076,337	4,351,620	12,030,057	5,280,094	6,254,313	6,655,073
Educational Communications Board	6,250,849	6,266,369	7,655,893	7,506,254	7,871,106	7,506,254
State Historical Society	6,950,217	6,792,819	6,912,680	7,290,816	7,371,433	7,825,567
Arts Board (Dept. of Administration)	1,093,482	1,195,355	1,219,689	1,232,129	1,637,398	1,684,192
TOTAL	$3,486,024,087	$3,714,380,390	$3,961,773,558	$4,174,705,386	$4,460,377,643	$4,818,559,846
Per capita expenditure	$ 741	$ 789	$ 832	$ 874	$ 933	$ 1,006

*The cost of county handicapped classes represents only those costs claimed by the county as eligible for state aid; however, this is not the entire cost incurred by the county. These figures do not include such costs as those associated with the school — heat, electricity, etc.

Source: Department of Public Instruction, departmental data; Department of Administration, *Annual Fiscal Report 1984*, and previous editions; Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimat for 1986*, November 1986 and previous editions; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin.

PERSONAL INCOME AND EDUCATION EXPENDITURES
Per Capita By State, 1985

State	Personal Income (calendar year 1985) Per Capita	Rank*	Per Capita Education Expenditure (fiscal year 1985) Total	Rank*	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education
Alabama	$ 10,673	45	$ 728.33	35	$ 403.59	$ 232.39	$ 92.35
Alaska	18,187	1	2,368.47	1	1,751.61	537.58	79.29
Arizona	12,795	28	871.94	19	548.54	295.09	28.31
Arkansas	10,476	48	722.43	38	490.17	182.38	49.89
California	16,065	5	844.71	21	537.12	280.30	27.29
Colorado	14,812	9	887.02	17	592.44	272.62	21.97
Connecticut	18,089	2	739.19	32	559.77	140.64	38.78
Delaware	14,272	13	1,022.43	3	590.10	77.49	77.49
Florida	13,742	19	669.29	44	478.21	149.57	41.50
Georgia	12,543	31	679.66	43	462.23	193.30	24.13
Hawaii	13,814	17	692.85	42	403.10	277.62	12.13
Idaho	11,120	41	708.57	40	453.99	226.25	28.32
ILLINOIS	14,738	10	725.73	37	499.52	190.78	35.43
Indiana	12,446	32	747.99	30	492.50	216.43	39.06
IOWA	12,594	30	894.87	14	552.40	308.55	33.92
Kansas	13,775	18	875.03	18	577.48	281.24	16.31
Kentucky	10,824	44	647.52	46	395.50	194.74	57.28
Louisiana	11,274	38	731.96	34	490.66	198.33	43.00
Maine	11,887	36	718.81	39	507.72	174.41	36.68
Maryland	15,864	7	814.72	23	544.10	234.63	35.99
Massachusetts	16,380	4	727.02	36	533.39	150.05	43.59
MICHIGAN	13,608	20	900.08	13	623.18	249.20	27.70
MINNESOTA	14,087	14	936.29	10	656.70	241.84	37.75
Mississippi	9,187	50	629.91	48	390.59	206.33	33.00
Missouri	13,244	24	649.92	45	467.93	159.64	22.35
Montana	10,974	42	966.52	6	706.51	212.82	47.18
Nebraska	13,281	23	887.18	16	589.65	265.23	32.29
Nevada	14,488	12	646.99	47	461.43	166.88	18.67
New Hampshire	14,964	8	606.51	50	470.49	121.14	14.87
New Jersey	17,211	3	839.03	22	651.69	160.96	26.38
New Mexico	10,914	43	996.42	5	659.29	311.14	25.98
New York	16,050	6	951.81	8	721.97	177.65	52.20
North Carolina	11,617	37	764.25	29	473.93	262.89	27.44
North Dakota	12,052	35	996.84	4	596.54	357.80	42.50
Ohio	13,226	25	790.38	27	567.29	206.33	16.76
Oklahoma	12,232	33	799.04	25	529.64	237.94	31.46
Oregon	12,622	29	918.76	11	625.78	269.80	23.17
Pennsylvania	13,437	22	704.35	41	535.69	112.81	55.84
Rhode Island	13,906	15	788.38	28	517.16	192.79	78.43
South Carolina	10,586	46	733.01	33	461.56	225.57	45.88
South Dakota	11,161	40	740.84	31	534.30	181.51	25.04
Tennessee	11,243	39	612.23	49	380.68	182.10	49.45
Texas	13,483	21	861.78	20	592.18	255.61	13.98
Utah	10,493	47	963.76	7	617.96	307.48	38.31
Vermont	12,117	34	901.45	12	527.47	314.21	59.77
Virginia	14,542	11	798.08	26	534.46	231.51	32.10
Washington	13,876	16	892.29	15	582.15	276.32	33.82
West Virginia	10,193	49	802.75	24	582.27	177.06	43.41
WISCONSIN	13,154	27	949.34	9	600.09	312.25	37.01
Wyoming	13,223	26	1,573.80	2	1,164.47	377.05	32.29

*Ranking by Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, Table 1, August 1986; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1984-85*, Table 30, October 1986.

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE (In Thousands)

State	Level of Govt.	Direct Education Expenditures, 1984-85: Total Expended[1]	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	State Aid to Local Govt. for Education 1985[2]
Alabama	State	$1,327,707	$ 21,928	$ 934,447	$371,332	$ 1,099.8
	Local	1,600,916	1,600,916	—	—	—
Alaska	State	495,533	174,148	280,077	41,308	648.0
	Local	738,441	738,441	—	—	—
Arizona	State	812,719	—	722,510	90,209	1,103.2
	Local	1,966,139	1,748,193	217,946	—	—
Arkansas	State	547,909	—	430,225	117,684	684.8
	Local	1,156,309	1,156,309	—	—	—
California	State	6,188,145	81,895	5,386,769	719,481	11,716.3
	Local	16,082,667	14,079,397	2,003,270	—	—
Colorado	State	909,444	—	838,468	70,976	924.3
	Local	1,956,521	1,914,158	42,363	—	—
Connecticut	State	569,486	—	446,386	123,100	710.1
	Local	1,776,716	1,776,716	—	—	—
Delaware	State	268,910	—	220,709	48,201	212.6
	Local	367,042	367,042	—	—	—
Florida	State	1,651,413	—	1,179,705	471,708	3,325.3
	Local	5,955,694	5,435,366	520,328	—	—
Georgia	State	1,277,207	63	1,132,961	144,183	1,757.4
	Local	2,784,420	2,762,223	22,197	—	—
Hawaii	State	729,962	424,565	292,609	12,788	—
	Local	307	307	—	—	—
Idaho	State	236,446	—	207,981	28,465	302.8
	Local	475,663	456,264	19,399	—	—
ILLINOIS	State	1,983,157	466	1,573,971	408,720	2,933.5
	Local	6,388,167	5,761,478	626,689	—	—
Indiana	State	1,404,946	—	1,190,167	214,779	1,503.1
	Local	2,708,264	2,708,264	—	—	—
IOWA	State	814,257	—	716,433	97,824	975.6
	Local	1,766,548	1,593,114	173,434	—	—
Kansas	State	601,104	16,311	544,838	39,955	751.6
	Local	1,542,727	1,398,524	144,203	—	—
Kentucky	State	944,433	5,401	725,611	213,421	1,071.4
	Local	1,468,236	1,468,236	—	—	—
Louisiana	State	1,101,238	23,304	885,246	192,688	1,260.1
	Local	2,178,781	2,175,326	3,455	—	—
Maine	State	249,313	3,608	203,011	42,694	297.8
	Local	587,383	587,383	—	—	—
Maryland	State	1,027,363	77,416	791,867	158,080	937.3
	Local	2,550,898	2,312,292	238,606	—	—
Massachusetts	State	1,119,949	—	866,181	253,768	1,426.5
	Local	3,112,763	3,105,368	7,395	—	—
MICHIGAN	State	2,067,753	—	1,816,021	251,732	2,117.3
	Local	6,112,162	5,663,462	448,700	—	—
MINNESOTA	State	1,172,307	—	1,014,022	158,285	1,523.5
	Local	2,753,545	2,753,545	—	—	—
Mississippi	State	490,537	5,470	398,844	86,223	794.7
	Local	1,155,426	1,015,142	140,284	—	—
Missouri	State	791,811	—	679,415	112,396	1,409.0
	Local	2,476,620	2,353,197	123,423	—	—
Montana	State	207,098	—	168,125	38,973	228.8
	Local	591,246	583,580	7,666	—	—
Nebraska	State	405,233	—	353,375	51,858	287.3
	Local	1,019,575	946,985	72,590	—	—
Nevada	State	173,683	—	156,204	17,479	290.9
	Local	431,897	431,897	—	—	—
New Hampshire	State	135,741	—	120,896	14,845	65.1
	Local	469,552	469,552	—	—	—
New Jersey	State	1,122,279	—	922,800	199,479	2,350.2
	Local	5,222,489	4,928,094	294,395	—	—
New Mexico	State	496,398	7,569	451,155	37,674	767.2
	Local	948,408	948,408	—	—	—
New York	State	3,358,120	8	2,429,925	928,187	6,090.8
	Local	13,568,006	12,838,742	729,264	—	—
North Carolina	State	1,505,893	33,900	1,300,362	171,631	2,321.0
	Local	3,274,502	2,930,517	343,985	—	—
North Dakota	State	264,242	—	235,130	29,112	276.3
	Local	418,596	408,633	9,963	—	—
Ohio	State	2,259,807	—	2,079,745	180,062	3,171.6
	Local	6,232,016	6,094,998	137,018	—	—
Oklahoma	State	889,283	—	785,440	103,843	1,060.9
	Local	1,748,352	1,748,352	—	—	—
Oregon	State	585,350	—	523,084	62,266	678.7
	Local	1,883,362	1,681,483	201,879	—	—

EDUCATION EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, BY STATE (In Thousands)—Continued

State	Level of Govt.	Direct Education Expenditures, 1984-85 Total Expended[1]	Local Schools	Higher Education	Other Education	State Aid to Local Govt. for Education 1985[2]
Pennsylvania	State	1,764,721	14,434	1,088,371	661,916	3,076.0
	Local	6,583,907	6,335,121	248,786	—	—
Rhode Island	State	262,542	—	186,619	75,923	226.9
	Local	500,610	500,610	—	—	—
South Carolina	State	943,948	35,417	754,974	153,557	1,132.7
	Local	1,509,422	1,509,422	—	—	—
South Dakota	State	146,237	—	128,509	17,728	108.7
	Local	378,281	378,281	—	—	—
Tennessee	State	1,102,650	—	867,168	235,482	900.3
	Local	1,812,809	1,812,809	—	—	—
Texas	State	3,721,890	88,847	3,404,159	228,884	5,823.6
	Local	10,385,425	9,605,181	780,244	—	—
Utah	State	568,838	—	505,810	63,028	605.2
	Local	1,016,548	1,016,548	—	—	—
Vermont	State	200,078	—	168,103	31,975	114.2
	Local	282,197	282,197	—	—	—
Virginia	State	1,504,203	—	1,321,014	183,189	1,522.4
	Local	3,049,633	3,049,633	—	—	—
Washington	State	1,372,613	5,199	1,218,307	149,107	1,919.4
	Local	2,561,490	2,561,490	—	—	—
West Virginia	State	426,836	—	342,789	84,047	765.5
	Local	1,127,283	1,127,283	—	—	—
WISCONSIN	State	1,331,850	—	1,155,139	176,711	1,384.2
	Local	3,201,268	2,865,435	335,833	—	—
Wyoming	State	134,884	—	118,448	16,436	283.2
	Local	666,181	592,713	73,468	—	—

[1]This total does not include state payments to local governments for education. Since state education aids are intergovernmental payments, they are considered to be part of the total spent for education by local governments are not included in the direct educational expenditures of the state.

[2]Figures rounded-off by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Governmental Finances in 1984-85*, Table 13, October 1986; *State Government Finances in 1985*, Table 14, December 1986.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME IN WISCONSIN

Labor Force — In January 1987 Wisconsin's civilian labor force totaled 2,457,500 workers, 12,000 more than in January 1985. During 1986, the labor force fluctuated by 89,700 workers, ranging from a high of 2,449,500 available workers in November, to a low of 2,359,800 available workers in May. The employment high for the year occurred in November, with 2,273,000 employed; the least number of workers, 2,199,600, were employed in May. Unemployment was highest in January — 179,900 (about 7.5 percent of the work force) — and lowest in May — 160,200 (6.8 percent of the work force).

In the 7-year period from 1980 to 1987, the labor force increased by about 49,100 workers, employment increased by 3,300 workers, and unemployment increased from 4.9 percent of the work force in January 1980, to 6.6 percent of the work force in January 1987. During this period, unemployment ranged from a low of 4.9 percent in January 1980, to a high of 11.7 percent in January 1983.

Employment by Industry — Total employment in nonagricultural establishments reached 97,614,000 nationally in 1985. In Wisconsin, 1,977,000 workers were employed in 1985, with the majority employed in manufacturing establishments. The East North Central region, of which Wisconsin is a part, led the nation in nonagricultural employment with 16,804,000 employes.

In 1985, the number of workers employed in manufacturing industries in Wisconsin totaled 515,000. This was an increase of 31,000 from 1983.

Of 8,613 Wisconsin manufacturing establishments in 1984, 6,804 employed fewer than 50 employes. There are 157 manufacturing establishments employing 500 or more workers; 2,337 manufacturing establishments have from 1 to 4 employes, constituting the most common employe size group. The machinery manufacturing industry, the state's largest industry group, also has the largest number of establishments — 1,580 — with 378 of those establishments employing from 1 to 4 employes. Printing and food products establishments ranked second and third, respectively.

Income by Industry — Total labor and proprietors' income in Wisconsin was $44.1 billion in 1985. Manufacturing provided the most income, almost $14 billion, followed by service industries with $8.4 billion. Farming provided $1.1 billion in earnings and $6.4 billion was earned from government-related jobs. Manufacturing industries provided 31 percent of Wisconsin's total earned income. Nineteen percent of the state's total income was earned in services, followed by government with 14.5 percent and retail trade with 9.3 percent.

The total $44.1 billion earned income in Wisconsin ranked 18th among the 50 states. California, with $312.8 billion in earned income, and New York with $210.4 billion, ranked first and second, respectively.

Personal Income — Personal income in Wisconsin in 1985 totaled $62,815 million. Per capita income was $13,154, compared to the U.S. average of $13,867. Since 1974, Alaska has been the jurisdiction with the highest per capita income, while Mississippi has remained last in this category.

The average adjusted per capita gross income in Wisconsin in 1985 increased by $425 over the 1984 total to $8,714. Adjusted per capita income reflects "Wisconsin total income" as reported for state income tax purposes. The two counties with the highest adjusted per capita income in 1985 were Ozaukee and Waukesha with $13,395 and $12,411, respectively. Menominee County, with a per capita income of $1,081, and Forest County, with a per capita income of $4,391, had the lowest totals.

Wisconsin's total adjusted gross income (total income reported for state tax purposes) in 1985 was $41,650,513,671, an increase of more than five billion dollars over 1983. Milwaukee County had the highest adjusted gross income in 1983 with a total of $9,075,878,710. Menominee County, the least populated county in the state, had $4,155,973 in gross income, the lowest total of the 72 counties.

Unemployment Benefits — In 1985, 2,611,000 unemployed workers throughout the nation received unemployment insurance benefits during an average week. This represented 2.9 percent of all workers covered by unemployment insurance, and was an increase over the 2.8 percent of eligible workers receiving benefits during an average week in 1984. In Wisconsin, an average of 65,000 workers, or 3.5 percent of those eligible, received weekly benefits in 1985 compared to the 1984 weekly averages of 60,000 and 4 percent. The 1985 average weekly benefit paid in Wisconsin was $141, compared to the national average of $127. Wisconsin ranked 15th, along with Oklahoma, in average benefits paid per week; the highest average weekly benefit, $153, was paid by Minnesota and Alaska.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on employment and income.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN WISCONSIN[1]
January 1965 — 1987
(In Thousands)

Month and Year	Civilian Labor Force[2]	Unemployment	Percent of Work Force[3]	Total Employment[4]	Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment[3]	Manufacturing[5]
Jan. 1965	1,662.5	67.0	4.0	1,593.6	1,273.5	477.3
Jan. 1970	1,884.1	81.8	3.7	1,800.0	1,517.3	514.0
Jan. 1971	1,888.8	116.3	5.5	1,771.5	1,489.5	475.3
Jan. 1972	1,897.5	113.7	5.3	1,783.4	1,511.5	471.7
Jan. 1973	1,960.3	96.8	4.4	1,863.0	1,594.4	508.8
Jan. 1974	2,119.0	115.6	4.8	2,003.4	1,647.8	532.5
Jan. 1975	2,077.6	149.0	7.2	1,928.6	1,645.0	511.4
Jan. 1976	2,103.4	154.0	6.1	1,949.4	1,656.8	501.4
Jan. 1977	2,162.3	133.8	5.2	2,028.5	1,718.5	511.6
Jan. 1978	2,198.4	121.5	4.7	2,076.9	1,790.9	537.8
Jan. 1979	2,295.4	120.4	4.7	2,174.9	1,866.6	558.6
Jan. 1980	2,408.4	117.2	4.9	2,291.2	1,926.0	581.9
Jan. 1981	2,314.8	199.8	8.6	2,221.1	1,887.7	537.7
Jan. 1982	2,390.1	206.8	8.7	2,183.3	1,859.4	514.6
Jan. 1983	2,441.6	286.2	11.7	2,155.4	1,798.1	465.3
Jan. 1984	2,445.4	203.6	8.3	2,241.8	1,863.9	503.5
Jan. 1985	2,397.5	179.9	7.5	2,217.6	1,921.4	507.4
Jan. 1986	2,399.4	172.4	7.2	2,227.0	1,952.7	502.4
Feb. 1986	2,402.5	175.2	7.3	2,227.3	1,956.6	502.2
Mar. 1986	2,379.1	169.0	7.1	2,210.2	1,967.2	509.7
Apr. 1986	2,369.7	163.3	6.9	2,206.4	1,993.1	511.8
May 1986	2,359.8	160.2	6.8	2,199.6	2,019.2	512.9
June 1986	2,380.5	165.7	7.0	2,214.8	2,046.4	524.3
July 1986	2,388.4	166.0	7.0	2,222.3	2,020.7	524.1
Aug. 1986	2,406.8	168.6	7.0	2,238.3	2,031.4	529.1
Sept. 1986	2,402.4	177.8	7.4	2,224.6	2,047.5	527.4
Oct. 1986	2,436.7	180.3	7.4	2,256.4	2,046.0	517.3
Nov. 1986	2,449.5	176.2	7.2	2,273.3	2,049.6	518.4
Dec. 1986	2,424.4	162.9	6.7	2,261.5	2,042.8	509.7
Jan. 1987	2,457.5	163.0	6.6	2,294.5	1,991.8	504.5

[1]All data are estimates which are revised monthly and annually. Data may not be strictly comparable for various years due to changes in categories. As of January 1974, employment data are derived from a count by place of residence rather than a count by place of work. Except where noted, all data are seasonally adjusted.

[2]The civilian labor force includes both the employed and unemployed, age 16 and over, excluding current military personnel and institutionalized individuals.

[3]As of Jan. 1970, percentages are seasonally adjusted.

[4]As of Jan. 1980, includes workers involved in labor disputes.

[5]Unadjusted total.

Source: Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, *Wisconsin Employment and Economic Indicators*, March 1987, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN INCOME, BY INDUSTRY, 1980-1985
(In Millions)

Industry	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Farm	$ 1,625	$ 1,630	$ 1,442	$ 713	$ 1,325	$ 1,130
Nonfarm	31,161	33,203	34,113	37,288	40,825	42,970
Private	26,858	28,575	28,936	31,701	34,855	36,597
Manufacturing	11,489	12,146	11,814	12,122	13,518	13,855
Services	4,901	5,506	6,002	6,922	7,731	8,359
Retail trade	3,030	3,135	3,234	3,727	3,891	4,115
Transportation and public utilities	2,067	2,219	2,326	2,481	2,716	2,833
Wholesale trade	1,950	2,115	2,169	2,214	2,418	2,517
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,555	1,663	1,756	1,973	2,090	2,373
Construction	1,708	1,616	1,464	1,858	2,131	2,193
Agricultural services, forestry and fisheries	105	119	125	217	225	227
Mining	55	56	46	117	136	125
Government	4,303	4,628	5,178	5,587	5,970	6,373
TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME	$32,786	$34,833	$35,556	$38,002	$42,150	$44,099

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1986, and previous issues.

EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1985*
(In Millions)

State	Total	Farm	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
Alabama	$ 31,383	$ 621	$ 152	$ 591	$ 1,767	$ 7,867	$ 2,265	$ 1,767	$ 2,936	$ 1,473	$ 5,540	$ 6,405
Alaska	8,674	10	42	640	1,251	353	817	308	783	375	1,481	2,614
Arizona	29,367	423	216	491	3,001	4,905	1,777	1,554	3,389	2,054	6,459	5,099
Arkansas	17,344	1,076	104	167	1,055	4,179	1,462	893	1,875	848	2,948	2,736
California	312,762	5,554	2,464	2,482	20,244	62,570	20,334	19,670	31,396	21,230	78,141	48,676
Colorado	36,411	680	190	1,565	2,894	5,495	2,977	2,233	3,744	2,563	7,858	6,211
Connecticut	41,211	98	138	194	2,535	12,658	2,170	2,707	3,692	3,703	8,635	4,681
Delaware	7,214	121	21	23	586	2,595	349	272	631	432	1,208	975
Florida	98,427	2,030	857	675	8,111	12,034	7,511	6,189	12,437	7,486	25,421	15,675
Georgia	58,446	833	256	286	3,876	12,072	5,477	5,495	6,067	3,592	10,603	9,889
Hawaii	11,029	268	46	17	669	505	909	441	1,263	742	2,695	3,473
Idaho	8,075	591	93	151	812	1,356	614	420	813	351	1,511	1,363
ILLINOIS	124,198	1,572	431	1,278	7,111	28,635	9,842	9,995	11,228	10,080	28,141	15,885
Indiana	49,897	619	156	463	2,830	17,841	3,603	2,670	4,746	2,302	8,353	6,313
IOWA	24,482	1,905	207	90	1,223	5,442	1,728	1,698	2,355	1,459	4,696	3,678
Kansas	23,521	1,104	113	492	1,422	4,605	2,098	1,701	2,282	1,289	4,433	3,982
Kentucky	28,626	914	153	1,814	1,577	6,605	2,166	1,479	2,953	1,268	4,893	4,804
Louisiana	37,231	251	168	2,860	3,085	5,264	3,426	2,244	3,795	1,967	7,921	6,249
Maine	9,561	60	77	27	682	2,396	581	491	1,094	451	1,918	1,781
Maryland	45,672	253	194	140	3,533	6,137	2,870	2,788	5,144	2,771	11,389	10,453
Massachusetts	70,492	126	278	189	3,865	18,159	3,957	4,487	6,944	5,084	18,800	8,604
MICHIGAN	90,263	761	252	456	3,505	35,149	4,929	4,856	8,033	3,641	16,771	11,908
MINNESOTA	44,133	1,236	194	349	2,665	10,692	3,386	3,289	4,359	2,863	8,915	6,184
Mississippi	16,892	513	109	252	889	4,294	1,172	861	1,810	777	2,825	3,390
Missouri	49,523	804	192	327	3,138	11,626	4,776	3,493	4,899	2,963	10,470	6,837
Montana	5,957	-35	49	229	435	552	719	366	748	289	1,276	1,328
Nebraska	15,659	1,865	101	71	909	2,089	1,605	1,068	1,447	1,046	2,769	2,688
Nevada	10,373	23	40	229	817	531	765	390	1,109	491	4,369	1,607
New Hampshire	10,173	30	41	36	1,001	3,011	494	550	1,176	541	2,138	1,153
New Jersey	87,940	286	303	260	5,277	20,853	7,527	7,508	8,147	5,253	20,400	12,126

EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1985*
(In Millions)—Cont.

State	Total	Farm	Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
New Mexico	11,764	215	48	710	943	853	975	523	1,263	535	2,594	3,104
New York	210,372	469	623	719	9,970	38,534	15,299	15,244	16,266	26,919	55,345	30,983
North Carolina	56,163	1,094	233	207	3,703	16,619	3,882	3,460	5,817	2,482	9,154	9,514
North Dakota	5,744	655	32	216	371	333	564	466	574	274	1,092	1,167
Ohio	104,046	749	337	1,104	5,058	35,068	6,578	6,493	9,739	5,012	20,625	13,282
Oklahoma	28,733	570	113	2,336	1,785	4,666	2,209	1,707	3,007	1,549	5,371	5,422
Oregon	23,951	570	211	83	1,230	5,350	1,871	1,689	2,645	1,266	4,980	4,055
Pennsylvania	111,735	850	375	1,710	6,442	29,625	7,973	6,681	10,577	6,543	26,165	14,792
Rhode Island	9,120	34	44	22	489	2,566	394	503	934	565	2,115	1,456
South Carolina	26,562	151	123	73	1,862	7,725	1,694	1,245	2,702	1,206	4,137	5,643
South Dakota	5,340	628	43	86	298	535	449	348	591	304	1,046	1,011
Tennessee	40,861	523	151	276	2,501	10,761	2,905	2,750	4,341	2,160	8,232	6,262
Texas	171,678	2,848	826	10,023	14,628	27,808	12,641	12,424	18,190	11,956	34,856	25,476
Utah	13,527	73	45	374	1,099	2,359	1,201	870	1,341	696	2,600	2,869
Vermont	4,630	79	29	25	389	1,224	283	219	517	213	990	661
Virginia	58,550	249	206	842	4,044	9,996	4,298	3,085	5,578	2,850	12,155	15,246
Washington	43,104	899	384	157	2,808	9,195	3,087	2,714	4,465	2,431	8,374	8,591
West Virginia	13,249	-16	30	1,796	653	2,516	1,220	671	1,281	494	2,326	2,279
WISCONSIN	44,099	1,130	227	125	2,193	13,855	2,833	2,517	4,115	2,373	8,359	6,373
Wyoming	5,100	29	23	1,016	576	199	547	233	474	186	696	1,121
D.C.	19,389	0	173	24	356	524	917	302	756	1,075	6,482	8,780
U.S.	$2,412,650	$36,392	$1,914	$8,769	$152,160	$530,780	$174,130	$156,030	$236,468	$60,476	$30,675	$84,856

*Consists of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1986.

PERCENT OF EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1985*

State	Total Earned Income (in millions)	Farm	Agricultural Services Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
Alabama	$ 31,383	1.98%	0.48%	1.88%	5.63%	25.07%	7.22%	5.63%	9.36%	4.69%	17.65%	20.41%
Alaska	8,674	0.12	0.48	7.38	14.42	4.07	9.42	3.55	9.03	4.32	17.07	30.14
Arizona	29,367	1.44	0.74	1.67	10.22	16.70	6.05	5.29	11.54	6.99	21.99	17.36
Arkansas	17,344	6.20	0.60	0.96	6.08	24.09	8.43	5.15	10.81	4.89	17.00	15.77
California	312,762	1.78	0.79	0.79	6.47	20.01	6.50	6.29	10.04	6.79	24.98	15.56
Colorado	36,411	1.87	0.52	4.30	7.95	15.09	8.18	6.13	10.28	7.04	21.58	17.06
Connecticut	41,211	0.24	0.33	0.47	6.15	30.72	5.27	6.57	8.96	8.99	20.95	11.36
Delaware	7,214	1.68	0.29	0.32	8.12	35.97	4.84	3.77	8.75	5.99	16.75	13.52
Florida	98,427	2.06	0.87	0.69	8.24	12.23	7.63	6.29	12.64	7.61	25.83	15.93
Georgia	58,446	1.43	0.44	0.49	6.63	20.65	9.37	9.40	10.38	6.15	18.14	16.92
Hawaii	11,029	2.43	0.42	0.15	6.07	4.58	8.24	4.00	11.45	6.73	24.44	31.49
Idaho	8,075	7.32	1.15	1.87	10.06	16.79	7.60	5.20	10.07	4.35	18.71	16.88
ILLINOIS	124,198	1.27	0.35	1.03	5.73	23.06	7.92	8.05	9.04	8.12	22.66	12.79
Indiana	49,897	1.24	0.31	0.93	5.67	35.76	7.22	5.35	9.51	4.61	16.74	12.65
IOWA	24,482	7.78	0.85	0.37	5.00	22.23	7.06	6.94	9.62	5.96	19.18	15.02
Kansas	23,521	4.69	0.48	2.09	6.05	19.58	8.92	7.23	9.70	5.48	18.85	16.93
Kentucky	28,626	3.19	0.53	6.34	5.51	23.07	7.57	5.17	10.32	4.43	17.09	16.78
Louisiana	37,231	0.67	0.45	7.68	8.29	14.14	9.20	6.03	10.19	5.28	21.28	16.78
Maine	9,561	0.63	0.81	0.28	7.13	25.06	6.08	5.14	11.44	4.72	20.06	18.63
Maryland	45,672	0.55	0.42	0.31	7.74	13.44	6.28	6.10	11.26	6.07	24.94	22.89
Massachusetts	70,492	0.18	0.39	0.27	5.48	25.76	5.61	6.37	9.85	7.21	26.67	12.21
MICHIGAN	90,263	0.84	0.28	0.51	3.88	38.94	5.46	5.38	8.90	4.03	18.58	13.19
MINNESOTA	44,133	2.80	0.44	0.79	6.04	24.23	7.67	7.45	9.88	6.49	20.20	14.01
Mississippi	16,892	3.04	0.65	1.49	5.26	25.42	6.94	5.10	10.72	4.60	16.72	20.07
Missouri	49,523	1.62	0.39	0.66	6.34	23.48	9.64	7.05	9.89	5.98	21.14	13.81
Montana	5,957	0.00	0.82	3.84	7.30	9.27	12.07	6.14	12.56	4.85	21.42	22.29
Nebraska	15,659	11.91	0.64	0.45	5.80	13.34	10.25	6.82	9.24	6.68	17.68	17.17

PERCENT OF EARNED INCOME, BY INDUSTRY AND BY STATE, 1985*—Cont.

State	Total Earned Income (in millions)	Farm	Agricultural Services Forestry, Fisheries	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
Nevada	10,373	0.22	0.39	2.21	7.88	5.12	7.37	3.76	10.69	4.73	42.12	15.49
New Hampshire	10,173	0.29	0.40	0.35	9.84	29.60	4.86	5.41	11.56	5.32	21.02	11.33
New Jersey	87,940	0.33	0.34	0.30	6.00	23.71	8.56	8.54	9.26	5.97	23.20	13.79
New Mexico	11,764	1.83	0.41	6.04	8.02	7.25	8.29	4.45	10.74	4.55	22.05	26.39
New York	210,372	0.22	0.30	0.34	4.74	18.32	7.27	7.25	7.73	12.80	26.31	14.73
North Carolina	56,163	1.95	0.41	0.37	6.59	29.59	6.91	6.16	10.36	4.42	16.30	16.94
North Dakota	5,744	11.40	0.56	3.76	6.46	5.80	9.82	8.11	9.99	4.77	19.01	20.32
Ohio	104,046	0.72	0.32	1.06	4.86	33.70	6.32	6.24	9.36	4.82	19.82	12.77
Oklahoma	28,733	1.98	0.39	8.13	6.21	16.24	7.69	5.94	10.47	5.39	18.69	18.87
Oregon	23,951	2.38	0.88	0.35	5.14	22.34	7.81	7.05	11.04	5.29	20.79	16.93
Pennsylvania	111,735	0.76	0.34	1.53	5.77	26.51	7.14	5.98	9.47	5.86	23.42	13.24
Rhode Island	9,120	0.37	0.48	0.24	5.36	28.14	4.32	5.52	10.24	6.20	23.19	15.96
South Carolina	26,562	0.57	0.46	0.27	7.01	29.08	6.38	4.69	10.17	4.54	15.57	21.24
South Dakota	5,340	11.76	0.81	1.61	5.58	10.02	8.41	6.52	11.07	5.69	19.59	18.93
Tennessee	40,861	1.28	0.37	0.68	6.12	26.34	7.11	6.73	10.62	5.29	20.15	15.33
Texas	171,678	1.66	0.48	5.84	8.52	16.20	7.36	7.24	10.60	6.96	20.30	14.84
Utah	13,527	0.54	0.33	2.76	8.12	17.44	8.88	6.43	9.91	5.15	19.22	21.21
Vermont	4,630	1.71	0.63	0.54	8.40	26.44	6.11	4.73	11.17	4.60	21.38	14.28
Virginia	58,550	0.43	0.35	1.44	6.91	17.07	7.34	5.27	9.53	4.87	20.76	26.04
Washington	43,104	2.09	0.89	0.36	6.51	21.33	7.16	6.30	10.36	5.64	19.43	19.93
West Virginia	13,249	0.00	0.23	13.56	4.93	18.99	9.21	5.06	9.67	3.73	17.56	17.20
WISCONSIN	44,099	2.56	0.51	0.28	4.97	31.42	6.42	5.71	9.33	5.38	18.96	14.45
Wyoming	5,100	0.57	0.45	19.92	11.29	3.90	10.73	4.57	9.29	3.65	13.65	21.98
D.C.	19,389	0.00	0.89	0.12	1.84	2.70	4.73	1.56	3.90	5.54	33.43	45.28
U.S.	$2,412,653	1.51%	0.49%	1.61%	6.31%	22.00%	7.22%	6.43%	9.80%	6.65%	21.05%	15.95%

*Consists of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1986. Percentages computed by Legislative Reference Bureau.

DISTRIBUTION OF WISCONSIN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS
By Number of Employes, 1984

Type of Establishment	Number of Employes									
	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1000 or more	Total Establishments
Machinery, except electrical	378	312	333	276	130	77	41	19	14	1,580
Printing and publishing	423	285	212	166	83	42	13	5	2	1,231
Food and kindred products	200	149	160	217	124	77	27	8	3	965
Lumber and wood products	383	159	164	101	44	31	11	3	—	896
Fabricated metal products	171	148	156	201	93	63	24	6	5	867
Stone, clay and glass products	136	100	74	39	5	8	4	2	—	368
Rubber and plastic products	67	44	54	74	48	36	10	1	1	335
Electrical and electronic equipment	55	41	35	60	32	53	22	17	7	322
Miscellaneous manufacturing	129	59	39	42	26	15	7	—	—	317
Paper and allied products	23	12	26	42	37	49	24	20	5	238
Chemical and allied products	61	41	39	62	20	9	2	2	1	237
Primary metal industries	32	30	25	49	34	32	19	4	1	226
Furniture and fixtures	71	30	20	33	22	15	8	2	—	201
Transportation equipment	42	21	20	20	21	19	9	3	6	161
Instruments and related products	40	21	27	26	11	14	9	1	1	150
Apparel and related products	47	22	17	21	10	12	5	—	—	134
Leather and leather products	9	9	11	21	18	15	3	3	—	89
Textile and mill products	12	9	2	9	6	8	3	1	—	50
Petroleum and coal products	13	6	3	5	1	2	—	—	—	30
TOTAL	2,337	1,527	1,439	1,501	799	599	254	105	52	8,613

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns 1984: Wisconsin*, May 1986.

EMPLOYES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1985
Average by State (In Thousands)

State or Region	Total*	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Services	Government
New England	6,069	258	1,470	253	1,394	399	1,482	807
Maine	459	23	106	19	108	21	95	86
New Hampshire	466	31	123	16	113	25	99	59
Vermont	224	14	50	9	50	10	53	37
Massachusetts	2,926	109	661	127	680	190	779	379
Rhode Island	426	15	120	14	93	23	103	58
Connecticut	1,569	66	411	69	350	130	353	189
Middle Atlantic	15,910	614	3,104	880	3,516	1,174	4,013	2,564
New York	7,755	285	1,295	416	1,634	719	2,050	1,350
New Jersey	3,419	140	719	225	813	193	793	534
Pennsylvania	4,736	190	1,090	239	1,069	262	1,171	679
East North Central	16,804	586	4,213	825	3,960	927	3,623	2,592
Ohio	4,379	154	1,123	203	1,036	218	953	665
Indiana	2,177	89	610	109	510	106	409	334
Illinois	4,767	181	981	277	1,168	338	1,100	693
Michigan	3,505	99	984	142	783	161	745	580
Wisconsin	1,977	63	515	94	463	104	415	322
West North Central	7,162	294	1,315	430	1,799	419	1,573	1,287
Minnesota	1,866	71	375	99	467	111	434	302
Iowa	1,075	36	205	51	277	63	231	209
Missouri	2,097	95	429	142	510	121	463	331
North Dakota	251	12	15	16	68	12	58	63
South Dakota	248	9	27	13	66	14	59	58
Nebraska	650	27	89	44	167	45	142	135
Kansas	975	44	174	65	245	53	187	191
South Atlantic	16,783	1,048	3,079	888	3,978	931	3,636	3,135
Delaware	293	18	72	12	65	20	62	45
Maryland	1,885	129	217	90	473	110	472	393
D.C.	629	13	15	26	64	35	214	263
Virginia	2,447	151	423	132	545	123	538	518
West Virginia	596	23	90	38	134	24	116	128
North Carolina	2,646	149	827	129	576	109	428	423
South Carolina	1,299	84	365	56	279	57	210	246
Georgia	2,566	146	554	162	648	137	463	447
Florida	4,422	335	515	244	1,195	318	1,133	673
East South Central	5,369	244	1,322	270	1,214	248	977	1,018
Kentucky	1,248	55	256	67	296	57	246	228
Tennessee	1,861	82	489	91	438	89	359	304
Alabama	1,422	71	357	73	303	66	241	297
Mississippi	838	36	221	40	177	36	130	189
West South Central	10,259	636	1,565	610	2,560	628	2,030	1,815
Arkansas	800	36	210	47	182	37	139	143
Louisiana	1,598	106	178	115	387	85	320	325
Oklahoma	1,180	47	172	64	288	64	226	252
Texas	6,681	448	1,005	383	1,704	442	1,345	1,095
Mountain	5,110	334	612	299	1,235	301	1,220	990
Montana	278	11	22	21	76	13	60	69
Idaho	338	16	55	19	85	24	66	70
Wyoming	205	15	8	15	46	8	34	53
Colorado	1,422	86	193	89	354	98	321	249
New Mexico	518	37	37	30	123	26	113	132
Arizona	1,278	110	181	63	314	81	298	218
Utah	625	36	94	37	148	31	132	138
Nevada	446	24	22	25	91	22	196	60
Pacific	14,356	630	2,617	769	3,458	941	3,381	2,496
Washington	1,708	80	294	94	422	99	373	343
Oregon	1,029	32	200	58	259	67	215	197
California	10,965	492	2,090	565	2,615	731	2,638	1,795
Alaska	231	19	12	19	46	13	45	68
Hawaii	423	17	22	33	116	32	110	93
U.S.	97,614	4,687	19,314	5,242	23,100	5,953	21,974	16,415

*Includes mining, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the U.S. 1987.*

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS
By State, 1984 and 1985

State	Benefits Paid (in Millions)		Average Weekly Insured Unemployment				Benefits in Current Dollars	
			Number (1,000)		Percent of Covered Employment			
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
Alabama	$ 163	$ 164	43	42	3.5%	3.3%	$ 95	$ 97
Alaska	88	109	12	14	6.2	7.1	140	153
Arizona	72	81	19	21	1.9	1.8	102	104
Arkansas	87	110	25	27	3.5	3.7	98	106
California	1,614	1,888	348	389	3.5	3.7	112	112
Colorado	150	171	27	31	2.1	2.3	144	146
Connecticut	153	177	26	26	1.8	1.8	134	142
Delaware	30	23	5	4	2.0	1.6	113	112
Florida	222	246	55	57	1.4	1.4	105	109
Georgia	169	101	38	42	1.8	1.8	102	105
Hawaii	63	54	11	10	2.9	2.5	141	143
Idaho	57	66	12	14	4.2	4.5	121	127
ILLINOIS	780	879	136	145	3.2	3.2	134	137
Indiana	190	184	49	47	2.6	2.4	92	92
IOWA	147	172	27	31	2.8	3.1	129	131
Kansas	106	132	19	22	2.1	2.5	130	137
Kentucky	153	171	35	36	3.3	3.2	100	104
Louisiana	397	446	59	66	3.9	4.3	152	151
Maine	57	65	15	15	3.7	3.5	112	116
Maryland	189	199	37	36	2.3	2.2	124	130
Massachusetts	339	402	61	65	2.4	2.4	129	139
MICHIGAN	586	591	102	103	3.4	3.2	144	140
MINNESOTA	243	318	38	46	2.4	2.6	146	153
Mississippi	94	98	27	29	3.7	3.7	88	91
Missouri	165	191	45	48	2.5	2.5	93	99
Montana	53	52	10	10	4.1	4.0	132	126
Nebraska	48	61	12	14	2.0	2.3	103	106
Nevada	67	70	11	12	2.9	2.8	126	130
New Hampshire	31	20	6	4	1.4	1.0	112	106
New Jersey	598	641	94	94	3.1	2.9	128	143
New Mexico	57	59	13	13	2.9	2.9	111	113
New York	1,080	1,146	210	205	3.0	2.8	123	129
North Carolina	189	241	50	57	2.2	2.3	104	109
North Dakota	50	47	7	7	3.1	3.2	139	142
Ohio	639	723	119	122	3.1	3.0	141	145
Oklahoma	120	159	22	27	2.0	2.4	135	141
Oregon	195	238	40	44	4.4	4.6	127	134
Pennsylvania	1,020	1,050	181	176	4.2	4.0	143	146
Rhode Island	67	77	13	15	3.3	3.6	116	122
South Carolina	107	141	28	34	2.5	2.8	94	99
South Dakota	9	14	2	3	1.2	1.5	105	105
Tennessee	143	176	41	46	2.5	2.7	86	89
Texas	565	644	93	94	1.6	1.5	139	145
Utah	62	80	13	13	2.6	2.4	136	146
Vermont	30	30	6	6	3.2	3.1	114	117
Virginia	118	141	24	25	1.2	1.2	110	118
Washington	378	388	66	69	4.4	4.5	138	138
West Virginia	146	145	27	26	5.0	4.7	128	135
WISCONSIN	341	401	60	65	4.0	3.5	136	141
Wyoming	34	34	5	5	2.4	2.4	123	148
D.C.	50	50	9	8	2.5	2.1	144	146
U.S.	$12,595	$13,978	2,474	2,611	2.8	2.9	$123	$127

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1986 and 1987 editions.

WISCONSIN ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME*
By County, 1981-1985

County	1985 Population	1985 Adjusted Gross Income	Per Capita Adjusted Gross Income				
			1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Adams	14,659	$ 74,489,907	$ 4,387	$ 4,537	$ 4,531	$ 4,939	$ 5,082
Ashland	16,964	96,896,121	4,956	4,950	5,092	5,473	5,712
Barron	41,036	253,885,952	5,363	5,308	5,378	5,731	6,187
Bayfield	13,908	79,301,410	4,727	4,751	4,895	5,312	5,702
Brown	185,261	1,756,935,589	7,651	7,887	8,156	8,857	9,484
Buffalo	14,259	83,440,378	5,150	5,032	5,198	5,536	5,852
Burnett	12,967	68,051,199	4,359	4,378	4,460	4,758	5,248
Calumet	33,330	266,402,482	6,916	6,734	7,119	7,592	7,993
Chippewa	53,695	339,614,399	5,524	5,395	5,550	5,899	6,325
Clark	32,937	163,888,694	4,724	4,564	4,467	4,632	4,976
Columbia	43,675	338,305,133	6,475	6,511	6,692	7,300	7,746
Crawford	16,695	85,661,594	4,750	4,514	4,649	4,945	5,131
Dane	339,194	3,516,508,332	8,471	8,668	8,957	9,774	10,367
Dodge	76,688	577,352,887	6,725	6,609	6,687	7,337	7,529
Door	26,157	204,626,626	6,968	6,735	6,620	7,455	7,823
Douglas	42,673	276,220,988	5,820	5,646	5,691	6,230	6,473
Dunn	35,434	188,624,102	4,765	4,576	4,714	5,080	5,323
Eau Claire	83,743	622,773,278	6,493	6,432	6,624	7,055	7,437
Florence	4,287	28,413,306	4,489	4,277	4,513	5,298	6,628
Fond du Lac	90,134	733,622,019	6,863	6,921	7,155	7,828	8,139
Forest	9,373	41,154,502	3,860	4,383	4,067	4,319	4,391
Grant	52,298	294,465,770	5,428	5,150	5,149	5,512	5,631
Green	30,468	239,389,814	7,032	6,979	7,001	7,316	7,857
Green Lake	19,147	129,699,695	6,177	6,346	6,075	6,626	6,774
Iowa	20,192	119,030,359	5,346	5,690	5,258	5,544	5,895
Iron	6,456	30,737,006	4,246	4,224	4,017	4,343	4,761
Jackson	16,908	87,988,097	4,910	4,700	4,708	5,207	5,204
Jefferson	66,576	525,927,993	6,701	6,694	7,006	7,681	7,900
Juneau	21,916	126,490,781	4,869	5,009	5,106	5,531	5,772
Kenosha	121,158	1,076,676,465	7,591	7,753	8,149	8,679	8,887
Kewaunee	20,187	136,226,437	6,423	5,981	6,005	6,485	6,748
La Crosse	96,632	776,777,180	6,884	7,004	7,242	7,823	8,039
Lafayette	17,427	89,242,057	5,417	4,983	4,779	4,968	5,121
Langlade	20,317	114,918,845	4,957	4,883	5,014	5,282	5,656
Lincoln	26,796	181,481,643	5,492	5,552	5,873	6,357	6,773
Manitowoc	83,128	634,215,741	6,933	6,746	6,910	7,327	7,629
Marathon	111,943	903,911,496	6,724	6,844	7,083	7,633	8,075
Marinette	40,102	275,328,824	5,832	5,672	5,888	6,506	6,866
Marquette	12,581	67,785,065	4,492	4,475	4,648	5,078	5,388
Menominee	3,846	4,155,973	960	1,063	965	1,138	1,081
Milwaukee	940,034	9,075,878,710	8,247	8,396	8,490	9,350	9,655
Monroe	36,184	229,057,174	5,382	5,397	5,544	5,928	6,330
Oconto	30,292	189,148,452	5,190	5,118	5,375	5,815	6,244
Oneida	32,630	228,759,759	6,055	6,266	6,256	6,703	7,011
Outagamie	134,099	1,261,826,091	7,769	7,790	8,126	8,773	9,410
Ozaukee	67,465	903,667,111	10,615	10,824	11,363	12,540	13,395
Pepin	7,509	38,594,416	5,224	4,958	5,025	5,217	5,140
Pierce	32,126	235,736,013	5,833	5,828	6,206	6,908	7,338
Polk	34,950	230,480,742	5,543	5,493	5,605	6,211	6,595
Portage	61,405	445,710,641	6,082	6,172	6,472	6,948	7,259
Price	16,290	104,984,552	5,052	5,211	5,617	6,189	6,445
Racine	169,193	1,661,398,384	8,459	8,369	8,651	9,541	9,820
Richland	17,370	97,449,775	5,055	4,857	4,878	5,240	5,610
Rock	138,687	1,281,613,189	7,296	7,202	7,866	8,692	9,241
Rusk	15,613	78,606,880	4,325	4,268	4,511	4,709	5,035
St. Croix	46,549	435,750,365	7,072	7,247	7,765	8,453	9,361
Sauk	45,725	323,112,446	6,135	6,114	6,315	6,768	7,066
Sawyer	13,783	67,610,490	4,313	4,234	4,353	4,717	4,905
Shawano	36,784	224,263,455	5,340	5,235	5,249	5,575	6,097
Sheboygan	102,185	915,050,842	7,634	7,512	7,862	8,511	8,955
Taylor	19,540	110,818,545	5,189	4,891	4,931	5,375	5,671
Trempealeau	26,707	150,185,226	4,928	4,744	4,983	5,325	5,623
Vernon	26,343	142,471,905	5,042	4,881	4,935	5,259	5,408
Vilas	17,397	105,068,079	4,988	5,092	5,310	5,706	6,039
Walworth	72,203	596,748,860	6,727	6,721	6,992	7,653	8,265
Washburn	14,154	75,819,606	4,624	4,811	4,807	5,160	5,357
Washington	87,250	892,479,534	8,168	8,288	8,691	9,776	10,229
Waukesha	285,904	3,548,417,875	9,962	10,285	10,524	11,709	12,411
Waupaca	44,743	315,652,054	5,991	6,136	6,268	6,679	7,055
Waushara	19,631	112,657,760	5,029	4,949	4,939	5,437	5,739
Winnebago	136,132	1,298,671,819	7,680	8,302	8,160	8,817	9,540
Wood	75,462	662,204,782	7,160	7,321	7,835	8,255	8,775
TOTAL	4,779,486	$41,650,513,671	$ 7,431	$ 7,407	$ 7,602	$ 8,289	$ 8,714

*"Adjusted" income reflects "Wisconsin total income" as reported to Wisconsin Department of Revenue for state income tax purposes.

Source: Data provided by Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of Research and Analysis, April 1987.

PERSONAL INCOME IN WISCONSIN, 1929-1985[1]

Year	Wis. Personal Income (in millions)	Per Capita Personal Income[2]					
		Wis.	U.S.	High	State	Low	State
1929	$ 1,971	$ 672	$ 697	$ 1,257	(D.C.)	$ 270	(S.C.)
1940	1,706	543	589	1,156	(D.C.)	213	(Miss.)
1950	5,115	1,488	1,492	2,172	(D.C.)	764	(Miss.)
1955	6,737	1,831	1,872	2,483	(Del.)	1,030	(Miss.)
1960	8,684	2,192	2,216	2,868	(Conn.)	1,208	(Miss.)
1965	11,399	2,694	2,772	3,501	(Conn.)	1,651	(Miss.)
1970	16,703	3,774	3,945	4,913	(Conn.)	2,556	(Miss.)
1971	17,823	3,996	4,167	5,187	(D.C.)	2,754	(Miss.)
1972	19,405	4,314	4,515	5,670	(D.C.)	3,071	(Miss.)
1973	21,762	4,816	5,010	6,435	(N.Dak.)	3,453	(Miss.)
1974	23,847	5,255	5,448	7,180	(Alaska)	3,778	(Miss.)
1975	25,792	5,644	5,842	9,554	(Alaska)	3,991	(Miss.)
1976	28,351	6,184	6,367	10,725	(Alaska)	4,443	(Miss.)
1977	31,775	6,888	6,984	10,968	(Alaska)	4,962	(Miss.)
1978	35,685	7,706	7,772	11,150	(Alaska)	5,474	(Miss.)
1979	40,548	8,690	8,651	11,585	(Alaska)	6,075	(Miss.)
1980	46,260	9,814	9,910	13,797	(Alaska)	6,813	(Miss.)
1981	50,198	10,601	10,940	15,434	(Alaska)	7,533	(Miss.)
1982	52,433	11,049	11,470	17,312	(Alaska)	7,909	(Miss.)
1983	54,868	11,558	12,093	18,018	(Alaska)	8,231	(Miss.)
1984	59,987	12,597	13,114	17,996	(Alaska)	8,855	(Miss.)
1985	62,815	13,154	13,867	18,187	(Alaska)	9,187	(Miss.)

[1]Personal income includes all forms of income received by persons from business establishments, federal, state and local governments, households and institutions, and foreign countries. Allowance is made for income received in kind rather than cash.

[2]Alaska and Hawaii are not included in the U.S. totals prior to 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1986.

HIGHLIGHTS OF GEOGRAPHY IN WISCONSIN

Land and Water Area — The State of Wisconsin has a gross acreage of 35.8 million acres. Almost 34.7 million acres are in land and 1.1 million acres are in water. The water area is slightly more than 3 percent of Wisconsin's total surface area, excluding the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. The largest county in area is Marathon with over one million acres, the smallest is Ozaukee with 151,152 acres. Winnebago County has the largest water area — 164,224 acres. However, this total includes the entire 137 thousand acres comprising Lake Winnebago. Calumet and Fond du Lac Counties also contain part of Lake Winnebago within their boundaries.

Lakes — The largest lake in Wisconsin is Lake Winnebago with 137,708 acres. The deepest lake is Big Green Lake with a depth of 236 feet. The 30 largest lakes tend to be concentrated in the northern two-thirds of the state and include artificial bodies of water created by dams.

Altitude — The highest points in the state are less than 2 thousand feet in altitude. The four highest elevations are Timms Hill, Pearson Hill, Sugarbush Hill, and Rib Mountain. The highest points in the state tend to be concentrated in the north central portion of the state.

Temperature — In 1985 the annual average temperature in the state varied from 39.4 degrees Fahrenheit in the north central region to 45.9 degrees in the southeastern part of the state. The annual average temperature for the state was 42.9 degrees. For the years 1975-1985, the coldest year was 1979 and the warmest year was 1981.

Precipitation — In 1985, the total annual rainfall in the state varied from a high of 39.23 inches in the north central area to a low of 31.25 inches in the west central part of Wisconsin. The annual average precipitation for the state was 37.11 inches. The driest year in the 1975-1985 period was 1976, the wettest year was 1985.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on geography.

HIGH POINTS IN WISCONSIN

Site	County	Location	Elevation in Feet[1]
Four Highest Elevations			
Timms Hill	Price	S. 11, T.34N., R.2E.	1,951.8
Pearson Hill	Price	S. 12, T.34N., R.2E.	1,950.8
Sugarbush Hill	Forest	S. 36, T.36N., R.13E.	1,938
Rib Mountain	Marathon	S. 8, T.28N., R.7E.	1,924
Other High Points[2]			
Part of East Hill	Forest	S. 4, T.35N., R.13E.	1,875
Mt. Whittlesey	Ashland	S. 9, T.44N., R.2W.	1,872
Muskellunge Hill	Vilas	S. 34, T.41N., R.7E.	1,845
Meteor Hill	Sawyer	S. 17, T.37N., R. 8W.	1,801
Hill west of Elcho	Langlade	S. 15, T.34N., R.10E.	1,785
Squirrel Hill	Oneida	S. 32, T.39N., R.5E.	1,735
Blue Mound	Iowa	S. 1, T. 6N., R.5E.	1,719
McCaslin Mountain	Marinette	S. 29, T.34N., R.17E.	1,650
Upper Mosinee Hill	Marathon	S. 22, T.38N., R.7E.	1,605
Point Sauk	Sauk	S. 15, T.11N., R.7E.	1,593
Flambeau Ridge	Chippewa	S. 3, T.32N., R.7W.	1,535
Powers Bluff	Wood	S. 30, T.23N., R.4E.	1,481
Platte Mound	Lafayette	S. 31, T. 4N., R.1E.	1,445
Neillsville Mounds	Clark	S. 4, T.24N., R.2W.	1,412
Wadels Hill	Monroe	S. 19, T.18N., R.4W.	1,410
Thunder Mountain	Marinette	S. 30, T.33N., R.18E.	1,410
Ridge, south of Fairchild	Jackson	S. 16, T.24N., R.5W.	1,405
Bayfield Lookout Tower	Bayfield	S. 3, T.50N., R.4W.	1,368
Bruce Mound	Clark	S. 30, T.23N., R.3W.	1,365
Castle Rock	Monroe	S. 33, T.18N., R.4W.	1,360
Holy Hill	Washington	S. 14, T. 9N., R.18E.	1,335
Ridge, north of North Bend	Jackson	S. 9, T.19N., R.6W.	1,330
Friendship Mound	Adams	S. 32, T.18N., R.6E.	1,285
Silver Mound	Jackson	S. 35, T.23N., R.5W.	1,255
Gibraltar Rock	Columbia	S. 18, T.10N., R.8E.	1,247
Lapham Hill	Waukesha	S. 29, T. 7N., R.18E.	1,235
Granddad Bluff	La Crosse	S. 34, T.16N., R.7W.	1,210
Sinsinawa Mound	Grant	S. 30, T. 1N., R.1W.	1,170
Mt. Morris	Waushara	S. 15, T.19N., R.11E.	1,137
Liberty Pole Hill	Green	S. 10, T. 4N., R.9E.	1,115
Petenwell Rock	Juneau	S. 9, T.18N., R.4E.	1,110
Observatory Hill	Marquette	S. 8, T.14N., R.10E.	1,100
Necedah Bluff	Juneau	S. 24, T.18N., R.3E.	1,099

[1] Figures rounded off to nearest whole number, except two highest points.

[2] This list cites miscellaneous other high points. The order of listing, however, should not be construed as a ranking of the highest points in the state, as there may be others of comparable height. Many elevations are only approximations.

Source: Geological and Natural History Survey, November 1986.

WISCONSIN AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURE
By Region and State, 1981-1985*
(In Degrees Fahrenheit)

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Northwest													
1981	14.7	20.0	32.1	44.2	53.2	62.8	68.4	67.2	56.2	43.4	36.2	16.6	42.9
1982	—.2	12.6	25.4	39.1	58.1	58.2	69.8	64.6	57.1	47.7	28.4	22.8	40.3
1983	16.1	24.5	30.7	38.6	49.9	62.8	72.3	71.3	59.1	46.1	32.3	3.5	42.2
1984	9.6	25.9	22.5	44.1	51.9	64.8	68.0	69.7	54.2	49.0	31.1	16.7	42.3
1985	9.0	13.0	33.2	46.7	58.0	59.6	67.2	63.1	56.4	45.3	23.8	5.6	40.1
North Central													
1981	12.6	19.6	30.0	43.1	51.6	62.0	66.3	65.8	54.4	41.8	35.1	17.3	41.6
1982	1.6	12.3	24.6	36.5	58.0	56.3	67.9	62.6	54.9	46.5	29.7	23.1	39.5
1983	16.7	24.2	29.8	37.7	48.2	62.7	71.3	69.3	58.1	45.5	32.4	5.4	41.8
1984	8.9	25.2	20.6	43.5	50.1	63.9	65.6	67.6	53.9	48.4	30.7	17.3	41.3
1985	9.0	12.4	31.6	45.1	56.8	59.2	65.1	62.6	55.9	44.7	24.7	5.6	39.4
Northeast													
1981	12.9	20.7	32.0	43.9	52.0	63.1	66.6	65.9	54.8	41.9	35.6	19.9	42.4
1982	3.6	13.5	26.0	37.5	58.9	56.7	68.4	62.7	55.3	47.2	31.6	25.1	40.5
1983	18.5	25.1	30.1	39.0	48.0	62.7	71.8	69.8	58.6	46.2	34.3	8.2	42.7
1984	10.1	26.5	22.1	44.0	50.6	64.6	66.3	67.6	54.7	48.3	31.9	19.9	42.2
1985	11.2	14.7	32.2	45.0	57.2	59.6	65.5	63.0	57.0	45.5	27.3	8.4	40.6
West Central													
1981	17.6	22.7	35.1	48.5	55.6	66.3	70.4	68.7	58.5	45.8	36.9	18.3	45.4
1982	3.6	15.9	28.7	41.8	61.5	61.4	72.4	68.2	59.0	49.3	32.3	26.3	43.4
1983	19.9	25.8	33.6	41.4	52.8	67.1	74.7	73.5	61.1	48.4	35.0	5.9	44.9
1984	12.9	28.2	25.5	46.8	54.3	68.0	69.2	71.5	57.4	51.1	32.9	20.3	44.8
1985	11.1	15.5	36.4	51.0	61.7	63.3	70.2	65.9	59.6	47.9	26.5	7.4	43.0
Central													
1981	17.6	23.5	35.3	47.9	55.5	66.4	70.0	68.4	57.9	45.6	37.4	20.3	45.5
1982	6.2	17.4	28.9	41.4	61.6	60.2	71.1	66.3	58.2	49.2	33.3	27.7	43.5
1983	21.2	26.6	33.0	41.7	51.1	66.3	74.1	72.2	60.4	48.4	36.3	9.2	45.0
1984	13.7	29.0	25.4	46.4	54.1	68.1	69.4	70.7	58.2	50.9	34.2	22.5	45.2
1985	12.3	17.4	35.8	50.7	60.9	63.2	69.6	65.8	60.1	48.3	28.9	9.9	43.6
East Central													
1981	17.8	24.7	34.8	45.9	53.3	65.3	69.4	68.5	59.1	45.6	38.3	24.7	45.6
1982	9.9	18.7	29.6	40.1	57.9	59.2	69.9	66.1	58.7	50.6	35.7	30.8	43.9
1983	23.9	28.5	32.6	40.8	49.5	64.9	73.7	72.0	61.4	50.3	38.2	13.1	45.7
1984	15.4	29.9	26.4	44.5	52.6	65.5	69.0	70.7	58.1	51.2	36.4	26.2	45.5
1985	14.4	18.5	35.4	47.3	58.1	61.9	69.5	66.7	61.1	49.3	33.1	13.2	44.0
Southwest													
1981	20.1	25.1	37.0	50.3	56.6	67.6	71.3	69.2	60.0	47.4	38.0	21.5	47.0
1982	6.8	19.0	30.8	42.7	62.3	62.2	72.3	68.4	60.3	51.4	35.1	29.8	45.1
1983	22.9	28.2	35.4	42.7	53.9	68.5	75.6	75.0	62.0	50.0	37.8	10.3	46.9
1984	15.3	30.7	27.8	47.0	54.7	69.1	70.2	72.3	60.7	52.7	36.2	25.0	46.8
1985	12.8	18.1	37.7	52.9	62.2	64.8	71.6	66.8	61.8	49.8	29.5	10.1	44.8
South Central													
1981	19.3	25.2	36.6	49.8	55.8	67.8	70.5	68.9	59.4	47.1	38.2	22.6	46.8
1982	7.9	18.7	30.2	41.9	62.5	61.9	71.8	67.5	59.6	51.4	36.0	30.5	45.0
1983	23.3	27.9	34.8	42.6	53.2	67.6	75.4	73.5	60.9	50.5	38.3	11.2	46.6
1984	15.1	30.7	27.6	45.8	54.5	68.6	69.8	71.7	60.0	52.1	36.1	26.2	46.5
1985	12.5	17.7	37.9	52.3	61.8	64.8	71.3	66.9	62.2	49.4	31.5	11.6	45.0
Southeast													
1981	20.0	26.0	36.3	48.8	53.8	67.1	69.8	69.7	60.1	47.3	38.8	24.4	46.8
1982	10.3	20.1	31.5	41.7	60.2	61.0	71.3	67.5	60.4	52.0	37.0	32.2	45.4
1983	25.2	28.9	34.9	41.9	51.1	66.3	75.5	74.0	62.4	51.6	39.4	13.6	47.1
1984	16.9	32.1	27.9	45.3	54.0	67.9	69.9	72.1	60.5	52.4	37.6	28.4	47.1
1985	13.8	19.9	37.6	50.9	60.5	64.5	71.7	67.7	63.8	50.6	35.4	14.6	45.9
Statewide													
1981	17.0	23.1	34.4	46.9	54.2	65.4	69.2	68.0	57.8	45.1	37.2	20.7	44.9
1982	5.5	16.5	28.4	40.3	60.1	59.7	70.5	66.0	58.2	49.5	33.2	27.6	43.0
1983	20.9	26.6	32.8	40.7	50.9	65.4	73.8	72.3	60.4	48.6	36.0	8.9	44.8
1984	13.1	28.7	25.1	45.3	53.0	66.7	68.6	70.4	57.5	50.7	34.1	22.5	44.6
1985	11.8	16.4	35.3	49.1	59.7	62.3	69.1	65.4	59.8	47.9	29.0	9.6	42.9

*Average temperature in degrees Fahrenheit, based on reports from U.S. Weather Bureau observation stations in each region.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, 1982-1986 editions.

WISCONSIN AVERAGE MONTHLY PRECIPITATION
By Region and State, 1981-1985*
(In Inches)

Region and Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Total
Northwest													
1981	.08	2.64	1.39	4.11	2.11	6.49	3.07	4.28	2.10	3.62	.47	1.18	31.54
1982	2.10	.39	1.64	2.38	5.17	2.37	5.32	2.85	4.75	4.97	2.61	2.57	37.12
1983	1.22	.52	1.52	2.55	2.35	2.76	5.19	5.67	4.49	2.96	4.23	1.40	34.86
1984	.62	1.27	.90	3.20	3.01	6.41	3.03	3.59	4.68	3.81	.78	1.94	33.24
1985	.42	.62	2.66	2.71	4.17	3.61	3.02	5.10	8.10	3.00	2.49	1.27	37.17
North Central													
1981	.29	2.19	.73	3.61	3.40	7.29	2.40	3.12	2.15	3.37	.54	1.24	30.33
1982	1.86	.30	1.59	4.05	4.23	2.76	6.39	3.19	5.56	4.45	2.74	2.84	39.96
1983	1.48	.84	1.54	1.71	4.38	2.05	3.70	4.99	5.49	3.52	4.07	1.29	35.06
1984	.54	1.37	1.26	3.17	2.12	4.47	3.13	3.78	4.81	3.71	1.27	2.57	32.20
1985	.48	1.12	2.43	2.79	4.11	3.99	3.06	5.20	7.10	3.42	3.86	1.49	39.05
Northeast													
1981	.18	2.50	.33	4.22	2.28	5.34	1.70	3.35	2.19	3.33	.66	1.43	27.51
1982	1.69	.24	1.75	2.56	2.15	3.43	6.59	2.88	4.10	3.30	3.06	2.36	34.11
1983	1.14	.86	1.92	1.88	5.99	2.67	3.29	4.03	5.22	3.67	3.10	1.39	35.16
1984	.48	1.88	1.18	3.23	1.80	4.44	3.05	3.37	5.14	4.20	2.96	2.27	34.00
1985	.48	1.26	2.77	2.43	3.61	3.24	3.35	5.95	5.62	3.16	5.59	1.77	39.23
West Central													
1981	.08	2.54	.75	3.74	2.48	4.10	4.82	6.86	2.13	2.81	.83	1.03	32.17
1982	1.71	.34	1.89	2.85	5.41	2.29	4.62	3.25	4.91	4.45	3.21	2.78	37.71
1983	1.06	1.61	1.77	2.71	4.59	1.69	4.47	4.53	4.92	3.06	4.27	1.09	35.77
1984	.46	1.54	1.40	3.98	2.47	4.74	4.46	2.89	3.14	4.23	1.70	2.38	33.39
1985	.65	.91	3.09	2.00	2.29	2.62	2.26	4.55	6.01	2.39	2.95	1.53	31.25
Central													
1981	.07	2.70	.48	5.20	1.06	3.24	3.13	4.77	3.15	3.29	.69	.95	28.73
1982	1.56	.37	1.99	3.45	3.72	2.59	6.54	3.41	2.72	2.11	4.60	2.61	35.67
1983	.86	1.71	1.86	1.61	5.46	1.67	3.45	5.83	4.82	2.94	3.24	1.29	34.74
1984	.40	1.34	1.46	3.71	2.28	6.65	3.94	3.87	4.44	5.44	3.14	2.08	38.75
1985	.69	1.40	2.77	2.00	2.72	3.10	3.75	5.15	5.20	2.13	4.85	1.72	35.48
East Central													
1981	.13	2.44	.37	4.56	.71	3.37	2.46	5.09	4.50	3.35	.74	1.04	28.76
1982	2.52	.20	1.98	2.78	3.05	2.47	4.26	3.87	2.04	2.40	4.68	2.88	33.13
1983	.89	1.64	2.49	2.17	5.53	1.91	3.10	4.15	3.96	2.60	3.34	1.66	33.44
1984	.68	1.33	1.68	3.80	2.84	5.46	2.48	4.12	4.67	4.59	3.25	1.83	36.73
1985	1.32	2.15	2.70	2.61	2.18	1.97	4.26	5.67	4.15	3.53	6.13	2.06	38.73
Southwest													
1981	.10	2.12	.61	4.93	.81	4.82	5.66	7.08	3.40	2.87	1.38	.96	34.74
1982	1.60	.12	2.37	2.90	4.76	2.68	3.98	4.52	1.23	2.66	4.61	2.54	33.97
1983	.51	1.73	1.88	2.28	4.97	2.80	3.95	4.66	3.74	2.99	3.36	1.57	34.44
1984	.37	.92	1.19	4.30	3.99	5.30	3.19	1.88	3.65	6.01	2.87	1.75	35.42
1985	.88	1.50	2.74	2.51	3.18	2.65	3.47	3.58	7.35	2.85	4.37	1.88	36.96
South Central													
1981	.16	2.64	.48	4.09	.75	4.54	4.00	6.30	4.71	3.51	1.55	.80	33.53
1982	1.64	.13	2.46	3.56	4.51	3.46	5.55	3.42	1.00	2.93	4.83	3.05	36.54
1983	.49	1.73	2.30	2.43	4.37	2.40	3.10	3.93	3.20	2.48	3.18	2.18	31.79
1984	.39	1.08	1.50	4.06	3.69	6.59	3.22	1.87	3.50	6.21	3.02	2.41	37.54
1985	1.33	2.17	2.79	1.73	3.24	2.60	4.23	3.16	5.09	4.80	5.73	1.96	38.83
Southeast													
1981	.17	2.06	.49	4.67	1.88	2.96	4.66	5.36	4.55	3.15	1.81	.84	32.60
1982	2.17	.23	2.39	3.79	3.59	2.86	4.86	3.37	.96	2.92	4.56	3.54	35.21
1983	.49	1.59	3.25	3.48	4.11	1.89	2.86	4.17	3.28	2.77	3.56	2.44	33.89
1984	.65	1.21	1.75	4.41	4.17	4.51	3.40	2.63	3.08	5.35	3.40	3.17	37.73
1985	1.50	1.99	3.06	1.70	2.46	1.83	2.98	3.31	4.12	5.63	6.57	2.13	37.28
Statewide													
1981	.14	2.43	.63	4.35	1.72	4.68	3.54	5.13	3.21	3.26	.96	1.05	31.10
1982	1.87	.26	2.00	3.15	4.07	2.77	5.35	3.42	3.03	3.35	3.88	2.80	35.95
1983	.90	1.36	2.06	2.31	4.64	2.20	3.68	4.66	4.35	3.00	3.59	1.59	34.34
1984	.51	1.33	1.37	3.76	2.93	5.40	3.32	3.11	4.12	4.84	2.49	2.27	35.45
1985	.86	1.46	2.78	2.28	3.11	2.85	3.38	4.63	5.86	3.43	4.73	1.76	37.11

*Average rainfall and snowfall in inches, based on reports from U.S. Weather Bureau observation stations in each region.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics*, 1982-1986 editions.

LAND AND WATER AREA OF WISCONSIN COUNTIES

County	Land Area (acres)	Water Area[1] (acres)	Gross Area[2] (acres)
Adams	418,140	3,318	421,458
Ashland	656,140	7,932	664,072
Barron	559,551	18,551	578,102
Bayfield	937,110	24,151	961,261
Brown	336,000	2,004	338,004
Buffalo	455,700	8,390	464,090
Burnett	538,390	34,336	572,726
Calumet	201,600	414	202,014
Chippewa	645,843	21,966	667,809
Clark	777,990	4,103	782,093
Columbia	487,481	23,347	510,828
Crawford	375,000	7,516	382,516
Dane	767,261	22,781	790,042
Dodge	563,545	15,050	578,595
Door	328,124	3,388	331,512
Douglas	838,430	21,991	860,421
Dunn	545,900	6,522	552,422
Eau Claire	414,964	4,386	419,350
Florence	312,770	8,668	321,438
Fond du Lac	463,400	2,076	465,476
Forest	642,430	24,360	666,790
Grant	746,200	10,996	757,196
Green	373,857	1,431	374,828
Green Lake	227,200	17,754	244,954
Iowa	487,000	6,831	493,831
Iron	473,470	30,723	504,193
Jackson	628,460	5,654	634,114
Jefferson	359,700	17,192	376,892
Juneau	483,710	47,426	531,136
Kenosha	174,077	3,915	177,992
Kewaunee	211,511	696	212,207
La Crosse	300,200	1,756	301,956
Lafayette	411,000	1,562	412,562
Langlade	545,730	11,060	556,790
Lincoln	565,130	14,793	580,386
Manitowoc	377,000	2,480	379,480
Marathon	1,006,250	30,152	1,036,402
Marinette	883,420	16,495	899,915
Marquette	291,525	5,779	297,304
Menominee	229,522	3,862	233,384
Milwaukee	152,440	590	153,030
Monroe	548,050	3,869	551,919
Oconto	632,639	12,814	645,453
Oneida	704,820	74,415	779,235
Outagamie	405,800	2,583	408,383
Ozaukee	149,586	1,566	151,152
Pepin	151,700	2,958	154,658
Pierce	375,600	689	376,289
Polk	497,605	23,320	520,925
Portage	515,390	6,747	522,137
Price	806,840	18,000	824,637
Racine	215,493	4,338	219,831
Richland	373,800	5,108	378,908
Rock	461,400	3,594	464,994
Rusk	573,470	11,095	584,565
St. Croix	470,485	7,955	478,440
Sauk	536,300	12,898	549,198
Sawyer	804,570	59,289	863,859
Shawano	580,759	11,658	592,417
Sheboygan	323,800	15,102	338,902
Taylor	621,000	7,418	628,418
Trempealeau	472,900	1,588	474,488
Vernon	515,200	979	516,179
Vilas	557,374	94,693	652,067
Walworth	356,933	13,180	370,113
Washburn	516,990	31,761	548,888
Washington	273,909	3,802	277,711
Waukesha	355,642	16,000	371,642
Waupaca	480,050	8,881	488,931
Waushara	400,480	5,023	405,503
Winnebago	287,900	164,224	452,124
Wood	512,490	7,250	519,740
TOTAL	34,672,146	1,129,194	35,801,277

[1]Figures are from DNR county waters inventories. They do not include the Great Lakes and Mississippi River. There are 6,439,700 acres within Wisconsin in the Great Lakes, while the Mississippi has 189,338 acres, approximately one-half of which is in Wisconsin. For reporting purposes, the acreage of lakes spanning two or more counties is included in the county containing the majority of acreage.

[2]Land and water areas do not necessarily equal gross area.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, December 1986.

WISCONSIN'S LARGEST LAKES

Name[1]	Location	Area in Acres
Lake Winnebago	Winnebago County	137,708
Lake Pepin	Mississippi Boundary	27,813
Petenwell Lake	Juneau County	23,040
Lake Chippewa	Sawyer County	15,300
Lake Poygan	Winnebago County	14,102
Castle Rock Lake	Juneau County	13,955
Turtle-Flambeau Flowage	Iron County	13,545
Lake Koshkonong	Jefferson County	10,460
Lake Mendota	Dane County	9,730
Lake Wisconsin	Columbia County	9,000
Lake Butte des Morts	Winnebago County	8,857
Lake Onalaska	La Crosse County	7,688
Big Green Lake[2]	Green Lake County	7,346
Big Eau Pleine Reservoir	Marathon County	6,830
Lake Du Bay	Marathon County	6,653
Beaver Dam Lake	Dodge County	6,542
Lake Wissota	Chippewa County	6,300
Shawano Lake	Shawano County	6,063
Lake Puckaway	Green Lake County	5,433
Lake Geneva	Walworth County	5,262
Willow Flowage	Oneida County	5,135
Lac Court Oreilles	Sawyer County	5,039
Lake St. Croix	St. Croix County	4,668
Lake Winneconne	Winnebago County	4,507
Holcombe Flowage	Chippewa County	3,890
Trout Lake	Vilas County	3,816
Pelican Lake	Oneida County	3,585
Fence Lake	Vilas County	3,555
Tomahawk Lake	Oneida County	3,392
Gile Flowage	Iron County	3,384

[1]In order of size.

[2]Wisconsin's deepest lake, maximum depth 236 feet.

Source: Department of Natural Resources, December 1986.

HIGHLIGHTS OF HISTORY IN WISCONSIN

History — On May 29, 1848, Wisconsin became the 30th state in the American Union, but the state's history stretches more than 200 years before that date to the diverse Indian tribes which called the area home. In 1634, Frenchman Jean Nicolet was the first European to visit Wisconsin. The French ceded the area to Great Britain in 1763. It became part of the U.S. in 1783. The area was part of various territories until creation of the Wisconsin Territory in 1836.

Since statehood, the state has been a wheat farming area, a lumbering frontier, and — most recently — the preeminent dairy state. Tourism has grown in importance and industry has concentrated in the eastern and southeastern part of the state.

Politically, the state has enjoyed a reputation for honest, efficient government. It is known as the birthplace of the Republican Party and as the home of Robert M. La Follette, Sr., leader of the nation's progressive movement.

Political Balance — After being primarily a one-party state for most of its existence, with the Republican and Progressive Parties dominating for portions of the first half of this century, Wisconsin has become a competitive state. Democrats have controlled some offices and some areas of the state, while Republicans control other areas. The state legislature has been controlled by Democrats since 1975.

Over the last 30 years, control of the governorship has switched back and forth between the 2 parties with a Republican currently holding the office. In the last 50 years, Wisconsin's 2 main urban areas — Milwaukee and Madison — have provided over half of the state's constitutional officers. During this period, 4 women have served as constitutional officers: 2 as secretary of state, and one each as state treasurer and superintendent of public instruction.

National Office — Republican presidential candidates have tended to receive more support in Wisconsin in recent years. Only Democrats Lyndon Johnson and Jimmy Carter have received a majority of Wisconsin's votes in the last 28 years.

Wisconsin voters have tended to return their U.S. senators to office for long periods of time. Five senators in this century have served 3 terms or more, topped by incumbent William Proxmire's 30 years. After 18 years of Democratic control, each party has controlled one Senate seat for the last 6 years.

Six current members of the U.S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin have been elected 5 or more times. Five Democrats and 4 Republicans now represent the state. The Republican majority of the 1940s and '50s was replaced by a Democratic majority, which reached its height in the 94th and 95th Congresses. Certain districts have always been dominated by particular parties in spite of the overall evenness of the party split. For example, the 4th and 5th Districts have been dominated by Democratic representatives, whereas the 6th District has been predominately Republican.

Turnout — Turnout in gubernatorial elections can change by as much as a half million votes from election to election. There is no strong trend in any direction. Even adding 18-year olds to the electorate has not had a great impact. The first election after they became eligible to vote in 1974 saw only 1.2 million votes cast, the second lowest total in the last 10 elections. In presidential elections, on the other hand, there has been a substantial increase in turnout. The 1960 presidential vote was only slightly higher than that year's record gubernatorial vote of 1.7 million. Despite a small decrease from the 1980 record presidential turnout, over 2.2 million people voted for president in 1984.

Supreme Court — Although justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court are elected officials, it has frequently happened that justices first come to the court by way of gubernatorial appointment to fill a vacancy. Subsequently they run for election. Among the current 7 justices, 4 came to the court by the appointment route. The first woman justice was appointed in 1976 and elected in 1979.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN WISCONSIN HISTORY

Under The Flag of France

Although American Indians lived in the area of present day Wisconsin for several thousand years before the arrival of the French — numbering about 20,000 when the French arrived — the written history of the state began with the accounts of French explorers. The French explored the state, named places and established trading posts, but left relatively little mark on it. They were interested in the fur trade rather than agricultural settlement and were never present in large numbers.

1634 — Jean Nicolet: First white man to reach Wisconsin. Sought Northwest Passage.
1654-59 — Radisson and Groseilliers: First of the fur traders in Wisconsin.
1661 — Father Rene Menard: First missionary to Wisconsin Indians.
1665 — Father Claude Allouez. Mission at La Pointe.
1666 — Nicholas Perrot opened fur trade with Wisconsin Indians.
1672 — Allouez and Andre built mission house at DePere.
1673 — Jolliet and Marquette discovered Mississippi River.
1678 — Dulhut (Duluth) explored western end of Lake Superior.
1779 — La Salle began his "great adventures".
1685 — Perrot made Commandant of the West.
1690 — Perrot discovered lead mines in Wisconsin and Iowa.
1701-38 — Fox Indian Wars.
1755 — Wisconsin Indians under Charles Langlade aided in Braddock's defeat.
1763 — Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin became part of British colonial territory.

Under the Flag of England

British control brought few changes to Wisconsin. It remained the western edge of European penetration into the American continent, important only because of the fur trade. French traders worked in the state and British and colonial traders began to appear, but Europeans continued to be visitors rather than settlers.

1761 — Fort at Green Bay accepted by English.
1763 — Conspiracy of Pontiac. Two Englishmen killed by Indians at Muscoda.
1764 — Charles Langlade settled at Green Bay. First permanent settlement.
1766 — Jonathan Carver visited Wisconsin seeking Northwest Passage.
1774 — Quebec Act makes Wisconsin a part of Province of Quebec.
1781 — Traditional date of settlement at Prairie du Chien.
1783 — Second Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin became a part of the United States.

Achieving Territorial Status

In spite of the Treaty of Paris, Wisconsin remained British in all but title until after the War of 1812. After the war, the American Army established control. Gradually Indian title to the southeastern half of the state was extinguished and the Indians moved across the Mississippi. Lead mining brought the first heavy influx of settlers and ended the dominance of the fur trade in the economy of the area. The lead mining period ran from about 1824 to 1861. Almost half of the 11,683 people who lived in the territory in 1836 were residents of the lead-mining district in the southwestern corner of the state.

1787 — Ordinance of 1787 — Wisconsin part of Northwest Territory.
1787-1800 — In Old Northwest Territory.
1800-1809 — In Indiana Territory.
1809-1818 — In Illinois Territory.
1818-1836 — In Michigan Territory.

Sources: State Historical Society, *The Thirtieth Star, 1948; The 1958 Compton Yearbook*, and succeeding editions; *The Americana Annual — 1967;* Robert C. Nesbit, *Wisconsin, A History;* Legislative Reference Bureau, *Clippings: Wisconsin History*.

1795 — Jacques Vieau established trading posts at Kewaunee, Manitowoc and Sheboygan. Made headquarters at Milwaukee.

1804 — Harrison's treaty with Indians at St. Louis. U.S. extinguished Indian title to lead region (a cause of Black Hawk War).

1814 — Fort Shelby built at Prairie du Chien. Captured by English and name changed to Fort McKay.

1815 — War with England concluded. Fort McKay abandoned by British.

1816 — Fort Shelby rebuilt at Prairie du Chien (renamed Fort Crawford). Astor's American Fur Company began operations in Wisconsin.

1818 — Solomon Juneau bought trading post of Jacques Vieau at Milwaukee.

1820 — Rev. Jedediah Morse preached first Protestant sermon in Wisconsin at Fort Howard (Green Bay) July 9. Henry Schoolcraft, James Duane Doty, Lewis Cass made exploring trip through Wisconsin.

1822 — New York Indians (Oneida, Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown) moved to Wisconsin. First mining leases in southwest Wisconsin. Dr. Beaumont began observations on St. Martin of action of gastric juice.

1825 — Indian Treaty established tribal boundaries.

1826-27 — Winnebago Indian War. Surrender of Red Bird.

1828 — Fort Winnebago begun at Portage.

1832 — Black Hawk War.

1833 — Land treaty with Indians cleared southern Wisconsin land titles. First newspaper — Green Bay Intelligencer — established.

1834 — Land offices established at Green Bay and Mineral Point. First public road laid out.

1835 — First steamboat arrived at Milwaukee. First bank in Wisconsin opened at Green Bay.

1836 — Act creating Territory of Wisconsin signed April 20 by President Jackson (provisions of Ordinance of 1787 made part of the act).

Wisconsin Territory

Wisconsin's population reached 305,000 by 1850. About half the new immigrants were from New York and New England. The rest were from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Scandinavia. New York's Erie Canal gave Wisconsin a water outlet to the Atlantic Ocean and a route for new settlers. Wheat was the primary cash crop for most of the newcomers.

State politics revolved around factions headed by James Doty and Henry Dodge. As political parties developed, the Democrats proved dominant throughout the period.

1836 — Capital located at Belmont — Henry Dodge became Governor, July 4. First session of Legislature. Madison chosen as permanent capital.

1837 — Madison surveyed and platted. First Capitol begun. Panic of 1837 — all territorial banks failed. Winnebago Indians ceded all claims to land in Wisconsin. Imprisonment for debt abolished.

1838 — Territorial Legislature met in Madison. Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company chartered.

1840 — First school taxes authorized and levied. Henry Dodge removed as Governor — elected territorial delegate to Congress. James D. Doty appointed Governor.

1842 — C.C. Arndt shot and killed in Legislature by James R. Vineyard.

1844 — Doty removed and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge appointed Governor. Wisconsin Phalanx (a utopian colony) established at Ceresco (Ripon).

1845 — Tallmadge removed and Dodge reappointed Governor. Mormon settlement at Voree (Burlington). Swiss colony came to New Glarus.

1846 — Congress passed enabling act for admission of Wisconsin as state. First Constitutional Convention met in Madison.

1847 — Census population 210,546. First Constitution rejected by people. Second Constitutional Convention.

1848 — Second Constitution adopted. President Polk signed bill on May 29 making Wisconsin a state.

Early Statehood

Heavy immigration continued to be the most salient social feature after statehood. The state remained largely agricultural with wheat the primary crop. Slavery, banking laws and temperance were the major issues of the period. Despite the number of foreign immigrants and a shift from Democratic control to Republican control, most political leaders continued to have ties to the northeastern United States. New York state laws and institutions provided models for much of the activity of the early legislative sessions.

1848 — Legislature met June 5. Governor Nelson Dewey inaugurated June 7. State university incorporated. First telegram reached Milwaukee. Large scale German immigration began.

1849 — School code adopted. First free, tax-supported, graded school with high school at Kenosha. School for Blind opened.

1850 — Bond Law for controlling sale of liquor passed.

1851 — First railroad train — Milwaukee to Waukesha. First State Fair at Janesville.

1852 — School for Deaf opened at Delavan. Prison construction begun at Waupun.

1853 — Impeachment of Judge Levi Hubbell. Capital punishment abolished (third state to take action).

1854 — Republican Party named at Ripon. First class graduated at state university. Joshua Glover, fugitive slave, arrested at Racine. State Supreme Court declared Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 unconstitutional. Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad reached Madison.

1856 — Bashford-Barstow election scandal. Legislative report on maladministration of school funds.

1857 — Railroad completed to Prairie du Chien. First high school class graduated, Racine. Industrial School for Boys opened at Waukesha.

1858 — Legislative investigation of bribery in 1856 Legislature.

1859 — Abraham Lincoln spoke at State Fair, Milwaukee.

1861 — Beginning of Civil War. Governor called for volunteers for military service. Bank riot in Milwaukee. Office of county superintendent of schools created.

1862 — Governor Harvey drowned. Draft riots. Ryan address at Democratic Convention criticized Lincoln's conduct of war.

1864 — Cheese factory started at Ladoga, Fond du Lac County, by Chester Hazen.

1865 — 96,000 Wisconsin soldiers served in Civil War; losses were 12,216.

The Maturing Commonwealth

After the Civil War, Wisconsin matured into a modern political and economic entity. Heavy immigration continued throughout the period. The mix of immigrants remained similar to that prior to the Civil War until the end of the century, when Poles began to appear in large numbers.

The Republican Party remained in control of state government throughout the period, but was challenged by "Grangers", Populists, Socialists and Temperance candidates in addition to the Democratic Party and dissidents within the Republican Party. Temperance, the use of foreign languages in schools, railroad regulation and currency reform were major issues in the state throughout the period.

Wheat culture gradually declined in importance in Wisconsin as more fertile wheatlands to the north and west were opened to cultivation. In the 1880s and 1890s, dairying gradually became the primary agricultural pursuit in the state. The agricultural school at the university developed into a national leader in the field of dairy science in support of the transformation from wheat to dairy. From the 1870s through the 1890s, lumbering prospered in the northern half of the state. At its peak from 1888 to 1893, it accounted for one-fourth of all wages paid in the state. By the end of the period, Milwaukee and the southeastern half of the state had developed a thriving heavy machinery industry. The paper industry was also established in the Fox River Valley by the end of the century. Tanning and the brewing industry were also leaders.

1866 — First state normal school opened at Platteville. Agricultural College at university reorganized under Morrill Act.

1871 — Peshtigo fire burned over much of half-a-dozen counties in northeast Wisconsin, resulting in over 1,000 deaths.

1872 — Wisconsin Dairymen's Association organized at Watertown.
1873 — Invention of typewriter by C. Latham Sholes. The Patrons of Husbandry, an agricultural organization nicknamed the "Grangers", elected Governor William R. Taylor.
1874 — Potter Law limiting railroad rates passed.
1875 — Free high school law passed; women made eligible to school offices. State Industrial School for Girls established at Milwaukee. Republicans defeated "Grangers". Oshkosh almost destroyed by fire.
1876 — Potter Law repealed. Hazel Green cyclone.
1877 — John T. Appleby patented knotter for twine binders.
1882 — Constitution amended to make legislative sessions biennial. First hydroelectric plant established at Appleton.
1883 — Newhall House fire in Milwaukee; 70 perished. South wing of Capitol extension collapsed; 7 killed. Agricultural Experiment Station established at university.
1885 — Gogebic iron range discoveries.
1886 — Strikes at Milwaukee — rioting. Agricultural Short Course established at university.
1887 — Marshfield almost destroyed by fire.
1889 — Bennett Law, requiring classroom instruction in English, passed. Supreme Court decision known as the Edgerton Bible case prohibited reading and prayers from the King James Bible in public schools. Arbor Day authorized. Ex-Governor Rusk became first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.
1890 — Stephen M. Babcock invents quick, easy, accurate test for milk butterfat content.
1891 — Bennett Law repealed.
1893 — Supreme Court ordered state treasurer to refund to the state interest on state deposits, which had customarily been retained by treasurers.
1894 — Forest fires in northern and central Wisconsin.
1897 — Corrupt practice act passed.
1898 — Wisconsin sent 5,469 men to fight in Spanish-American War. Losses were 134.
1899 — Anti-pass law prohibited railroads from giving public officials free rides. Tax commission created. New Richmond cyclone.

The Progressive Era

The state's prominent role in the reform movements which swept the country at the beginning of the century gave Wisconsin national fame, and its first presidential candidate. Republicans dominated the state legislature, but "progressive" and "stalwart" factions fought continually for control of the party. Milwaukee consistently returned a strong Socialist contingent to the legislature.

Large-scale European immigration ended during this period, but ethnic groups retained strong individual identities and remained a significant force in the politics and culture of the state. Important social issues were reflected in the calendar of progressive legislation enacted during the period. The two world wars caused great stress because of the large German population of the state.

Heavy machinery manufacturing, paper products and dairying consolidated their position as the leading economic activities. As the last virgin forests in the northern half of the state were cut over, lumbering faded in importance. Brewing temporarily disappeared with the advent of Prohibition.

1901 — First Wisconsin-born Governor, Robert M. La Follette, inaugurated. Teaching of agriculture introduced into rural schools. Legislative Reference Library, which served as a model for other states, established.
1904 — Primary election law approved by referendum vote. State Capitol burned.
1905 — State civil service established; auto license law passed; tuberculosis sanitoria authorized. Forestry Board created. Railroad Commission, regulating railroads and subsequently utilities, created.
1906 — First cow-testing association organized.
1907 — New Capitol begun. Milwaukee elected Socialist administration.
1908 — Income tax amendment adopted.

1910 — Eau Claire first Wisconsin city to adopt commission form of government.
1911 — First income tax law; teachers' pension act; vocational schools authorized; Industrial and Highway Commissions created.
1913 — Mothers' pension law and workmen's compensation act enacted. Direct election of U.S. senators approved.
1915 — Conservation Commission, State Board of Agriculture, and State Board of Education created. Mothers' pensions made compulsory.
1917 — Capitol completed, cost $7,258,763. 120,000 Wisconsin soldiers served in World War I — losses 3,932. Wisconsin first state to meet draft requirements; 584,559 registrations.
1919 — Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition) ratified.
1920 — Nineteenth Amendment (woman suffrage) ratified; first state to deliver ratification to Washington.
1921 — Equal rights for women and prohibition laws enacted.
1923 — State Board of Education law repealed. Military training made optional at university.
1924 — La Follette won Wisconsin's vote for president as Progressive Party candidate. Reforestation amendment to state Constitution adopted.
1925 — Senator La Follette died on June 18.
1929 — Professor Steenbock of University of Wisconsin patented radiation of Vitamin D. Legislature repealed all Wisconsin laws for state enforcement of Prohibition.
1932 — Forest Products Laboratory erected at Madison.
1933 — Milk strike. Wisconsin voted for repeal of 18th Amendment (Prohibition) to U.S. Constitution.
1934 — Wisconsin Progressive Party formed.
1942 — Governor-elect Loomis died; Supreme Court decided Lieutenant Governor Goodland to serve as Acting Governor.
1941-45 — Wisconsin enrolled 375,000 for World War II; casualties 7,980.
1946 — Wisconsin Progressive Party dissolved and rejoined Republican Party.

The Middle Years of the Twentieth Century

After the demise of the Progressives, the Democratic Party began a gradual resurgence, becoming strongly competitive for the first time in over a century by the late 1950s. With the decline in foreign immigration, the traditional ethnic differences became muted, but significant numbers of Blacks appeared in the urban areas of the state for the first time. Discrimination in housing and employment became matters of concern. Other important issues included the growth in the size of state government, radicalism at the university, welfare programs and environmental questions. Tourism emerged as a major industry during this period.

1948 — Centennial Year.
1949 — Legislature enacted new formula for distribution of state educational aids and classified school districts for this purpose.
1950 — Wisconsin enrolled 132,000 for the Korean Conflict; casualties — 800.
1951 — First major legislative reapportionment since 1892.
1957 — Legislation prohibited lobbyists from giving anything of value to a state employe. Milwaukee Braves defeated Yankees in World Series.
1958 — Prof. Joshua Lederberg, University of Wis. geneticist, Nobel prize winner in medicine.
1959 — Gaylord Nelson, first Democratic governor since 1933, inaugurated. Circus World Museum established at Baraboo. Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, died.
1960 — Mrs. Dena Smith elected state treasurer, first woman elected to statewide office in Wisconsin.
1961 — Legislation enacted to initiate long-range program of acquisition and improvement of state recreation facilities. Federal supervision of Menominee Indian tribe terminated on April 29; reservation became 72nd county.
1962 — Selective sales tax, income tax withholding enacted. Kohler Company strike settled (began 1954).

1963 — John Gronouski, State Tax Commissioner, appointed U.S. Postmaster General. State expenditures from all funds for 1963-64 fiscal year top one billion for first time.

1964 — Wisconsin Supreme Court redistricted Legislature after Legislature and Governor failed to agree on a plan. Two National Farmers Organization members killed in demonstration at Bonduel stockyard. Legislature enacted property tax relief for aged and abolished office of county superintendent of schools (public education organized into CESAs).

1965 — School age raised to 18. All parts of state placed into vocational school districts. County boards reapportioned on population basis. State law prevented discrimination in housing. The State Capitol, in use since 1917 and after extensive remodeling and cleaning, officially dedicated.

1966 — 1965 Legislature held first full even-year regular session since 1882. Civil rights demonstrations in Wauwatosa brought out National Guard to keep order. Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld Milwaukee Braves baseball team move to Atlanta. Grand jury investigation of illegal lobbying activities in the Legislature resulted in 13 indictments.

1967 — Executive branch reorganized along functional lines. Ban on colored oleomargarine repealed. Racial rioting in Milwaukee in July-August. Marathon marches demonstrate for Milwaukee open housing ordinance. Anti-war protests at UW-Madison culminate in riot with injuries.

1968 — Constitutional amendment permitted the legislature to meet as provided by law rather than once a biennium, resulting in annual sessions. Ninety Black students expelled from UW-Oshkosh when December demonstration damaged the administration building. Wisconsin's first heart transplant performed at St. Luke's Hospital in Milwaukee, first successful bone marrow transplant performed by team of UW-Madison scientists.

1969 — Selective sales tax became general sales tax. On opening day of September special session on welfare and urban aids, welfare mothers and UW-Madison students, led by Father James Groppi, took over the Assembly Chamber, National Guard called to protect Capitol. Groppi cited for contempt and jailed, contempt charge upheld by Supreme Court. Student strikes at UW-Madison demanded Black studies department, National Guard activated to restore order. Congressman Melvin R. Laird appointed U.S. Secretary of Defense. The interstate highway system in the state completed.

1970 — UW-Madison Army Mathematics Research Building bombed, one death. UW-Whitewater's "Old Main" burned down as result of apparent arson. First elections to 4-year terms in Wisconsin history for all constitutional officers. UW scientists, headed by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana, succeeded in the first total synthesis of a gene.

1971 — The Legislature, now meeting in annual session, enacted major shared tax redistribution, merger of University of Wisconsin and State University systems, revision of municipal employe relations laws.

1972 — Legislature enacted comprehensive consumer protection act, lowered the age of majority from 21 to 18, required environmental impact statement for all legislation affecting the environment, repealed railroad full crew law and ratified the unsuccessful "equal rights" amendment to U.S. Constitution. Record highway death toll, 1,168.

1973 — State constitutional amendment adopted permitting bingo. Barbara Thompson first woman state superintendent of public instruction. The 1954 Menominee Termination Act repealed by Congress. Legislature enacted state ethics code, repealed oleomargarine tax, broadened the homestead tax exemption, funded programs for the education of all handicapped children, passed emergency energy legislation in response to the energy crisis, and established procedures for informal probate of simple estates.

1974 — Legislature enacted comprehensive campaign finance act and strengthened open meetings law. Democrats swept all constitutional offices and gained control of both houses of the 1975 Legislature for first time since 1893. Kathryn Morrison first woman elected to the state Senate. Striking teachers fired in Hortonville.

Recent History

Democrats have controlled both houses of the Legislature since 1975. Women began to be widely represented in the Legislature for the first time. California began to challenge Wisconsin's

dominance of the dairy industry. Higher fuel prices hurt both tourism and the state's heavy industrial base. For the first time, the state suffered more from a recession than most of the rest of the nation in 1982. Seven of the 9 years from 1977 through 1985 saw a net loss of control of Wisconsin companies to out-of-state companies through acquisition or merger. The business climate in the state, taxation and education were the chief concerns of policymakers.

1975 — Menominee Indians occupied Alexian Brothers Novitiate. Legislature made voter registration easier, established property tax levy limits on local governments, and eliminated from the statutes distinctions based on sex. UW scientist, Dr. Howard Temim, shared 1975 Nobel Prize in Physiology-Medicine.

1976 — U.S. District Court ordered integration of Milwaukee public schools. Ice storm damage reached $50.4 million. Wisconsin Legislature established a system for compensating crime victims. Exxon discoverd sulfide zinc and copper deposits in Forest County. By appointment, Shirley S. Abrahamson became first woman on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Drought loss on Wisconsin farms worst in state history. Wisconsin Supreme Court declared negative school aids law unconstitutional.

1977 — Governor Lucey appointed Ambassador to Mexico. First state employes union strike lasted 15 days, National Guard ran prisons. Constitutional amendments authorized raffle games and revised the structure of the court system by providing a Court of Appeals. Legislation enacted included public support of elections campaigns, no-fault divorce, and implied consent law for drunk driving.

1978 — Supreme Court allowed cameras in state courtrooms. Vel Phillips elected Secretary of State, first Black constitutional officer. Laws enacted included a hazardous waste management program.

1979 — Constitutional amendment removed Lieutenant Governor from office of President of the Senate. Moratorium on tax collections gave state taxpayers a 3-month "vacation" from taxes. Shirley S. Abrahamson, appointed in 1976, became the first woman elected to Wisconsin Supreme Court. Law enacted to establish school of veterinary medicine at the University of Wisconsin.

1980 — Eric Heiden won 5 Olympic gold medals for ice speed skating, named winner of the Sullivan Award as best amateur athlete in the country. 15,000 Cuban refugees housed for the summer at Fort McCoy. Ex-Governor Patrick Lucey ran as independent candidate for vice president. State revenue shortfall led to 4.4% cuts in state spending. Laws enacted included specific rights for victims and witnesses of crimes, revisions in conditions for granting bail, school children immunization program, and mental patient commitment revisions.

1981 — U.S. Supreme Court ruled against Wisconsin's historic open primary. Laws enacted included stronger penalties for drunk driving and changes in mining taxes.

1982 — State unemployment hit highest levels since the great Depression. Voters endorsed first state referendum calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons. U.S. District Court ordered apportionment of state Senate and Assembly. Laws enacted included extensions in the fair employment law, an "employes' right-to-know law" pertaining to toxic substances in the workplace, a new public records law, and a historic preservation law. Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. acquired by Stroh Brewing Co. of Detroit, all Milwaukee operations closed.

1983 — Continued recession forced adoption of budget including a 10% tax surcharge and a pay freeze for state employes. Law raising minimum drinking age to 19 passed (effective 7/1/85). Inmates at Waupun State Prison held 15 hostages, later released uninjured. Legislature adopted apportionment plan. Laws enacted included a "lemon law" on motor vehicle warranties, regulation of health maintenance organizations, changes in child support collection procedures and levels. An October special session on economic development enacted bonding for export and economic development loans, establishment of a foreign trade office, changes in regulatory process to aid small business and creation of a permit information center. First class at UW-Madison Veterinary Medicine School.

1984 — Most powerful U.S. tornado of 1984 destroyed Barneveld–9 dead. Democratic party chose presidential convention delegates in caucuses rather than by presidential preference primary as a result of the Democratic National Committee rules changes. Indian

treaty rights to fish and hunt caused controversy. First liver transplants in Wisconsin conducted at UW Hospital. Laws enacted included a marital property reform act, groundwater protection act, establishment of high school graduation requirements, a "right-to-die" act, prohibition of smoking in public areas. Economic conditions began to improve from the low-point of the previous 2 years.

1985 — Milwaukee air crash killed 105. Major consolidation of state banks by large holding companies. Laws enacted included authorization for public utilities to form holding companies, comparable worth and teen pregnancy prevention measures.

1986 — Record Great Lakes levels threatened shorelines. Farm land values dropped across the state. Exxon dropped plans to develop copper mine near Crandon. Laws enacted allowed regional banking, set sulfur dioxide emission limits, raised the drinking age to 21 (effective 9/1/86), and limited damages payable in malpractice actions.

FAMOUS CITIZENS OF WISCONSIN

Edward P. Allis (1824-1889), industrialist — developed rolling steel mill.

*Roy Chapman Andrews (1884-1960), explorer — found first dinosaur egg in the Gobi Desert.

Stephen M. Babcock (1843-1931), chemist — devised butterfat content test.

John Bascom (1827-1911), educator — president, University of Wisconsin 1874-1887.

Olympia Brown (1835-1926), minister and publisher — first ordained woman minister in U.S., key figure in women's rights movement.

Jerome I. Case (1819-1891), manufacturer — developed agricultural implements.

John R. Commons (1862-1945), economist — drafted Wisconsin civil service law.

Leo T. Crowley (1889-1972), banker — chairman of FDIC from 1934 to 1945.

Patrick Cudahy (1849-1919), businessman — founder of a leading meat packing company.

*August Derleth (1909-1971), author — noted for many contributions to literature about Wisconsin.

Ole Evinrude (1877-1934), inventor — developed the first outboard motor designed for mass production.

Edna Ferber (1885-1968), author — received 1925 Pulitzer Prize for *So Big*.

Michael Frank (1804-1894), writer and educator — father of the Wisconsin public school system.

*Zona Gale (1874-1938), author — received 1921 Pulitzer Prize for *Miss Lulu Bett*.

*Hamlin Garland (1860-1940), author — received 1922 Pulitzer Prize for *A Daughter of the Middle Border*.

Cordelia Harvey (1824-1895), humanitarian — was instrumental in establishing military hospitals in the north during the Civil War.

William Dempster Hoard (1836-1918), farmer and Governor — aided cheese industry by introducing the subearth vault for curing; introduced French version of the silo.

Harry Houdini (1874-1926), magician — world renowned escape artist.

Samuel C. Johnson (1833-1919), industrialist — founded wax products firm.

*Walter J. Kohler, Sr. (1875-1940), industrialist and Governor — founded plumbing equipment company.

*Belle Case La Follette (1859-1931), lawyer and editor — first woman to graduate from UW Law School, leader in support of rights of women and blacks.

*Robert M. La Follette, Sr. (1855-1925), political leader — progressive reformer as Governor and U.S. Senator.

Carl Laemmle (1867-1939), business executive — major figure in the growth of the motion picture industry; built Universal City studios.

Earl L. "Curly" Lambeau (1898-1965), professional football coach — founder and coach of the Green Bay Packers; instrumental in establishing the National Football League.

Aldo Leopold (1887-1948), teacher and author — University of Wisconsin professor and prominent ecologist; wrote *Sand County Almanac*.

*Wladziu Valentino Liberace, "Liberace", (1919-1986), musician — pianist-singer, entertainer, known for his showmanship.

Vince Lombardi (1913-1970), professional football coach — coach of the Green Bay Packers 1959-1968, the first NFL team to win 3 consecutive championships.

*Alfred Lunt (1893-1977), actor — appeared in live theater, motion pictures, and television; awarded the Presidential Medal of Honor.

*Frederic March (1897-1975), actor — won the Academy Award for *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and *Best Years of Our Lives*.

*Helen F. Mears (1876-1916), sculptress — the Willard statue in Statuary Hall in the U.S. Capitol was one of her works.

Charles McCarthy (1872-1916), progressive leader and author — established first legislative reference library; wrote *The Wisconsin Idea*.

William "Billy" Mitchell (1879-1936), Brig. Gen., U.S. Army — fervent advocate of a strong air force.

John Muir (1838-1914), naturalist — promoted the national parks system.

*Albert Ochsner (1858-1925), surgeon — pioneer in radium cancer treatment.

*Georgia O'Keefe (1887-1986) artist — leading painter of flowers and landscapes, awarded Medal of Freedom, 1977.

Albert Ringling (1852-1916), circus promoter — merged Ringling Brothers with Barnum and Bailey Circus to become the "Greatest Show On Earth" (2 of the 7 Ringling brothers were born in Wisconsin).

Jeremiah Rusk (1830-1893), politician — first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

Carl Schurz (1829-1906), political activist — served as a soldier, politician, Secretary of the Interior, ambassador to Spain, newspaperman, and writer.

Margarethe Schurz (1833-1876), educator — opened the first U.S. kindergarten.

*Arthur Shattuck (1881-1951), pianist — nationally acclaimed, played in major concert halls across Europe and with the New York Philharmonic.

C. Latham Sholes (1819-1890), inventor and journalist — made first practical typewriter.

*Harry Steenbock (1886-1967), biochemist — produced vitamin D by irradiation of food with ultraviolet light.

*Spencer Tracy (1900-1967), actor — won the Academy Award for *Boys Town* and *Captains Courageous*.

Frederick J. Turner (1861-1932), historian — noted theories regarding the American frontier.

*Charles Van Hise (1857-1929), educator — president of the University of Wisconsin 1903-1918.

*Thorstein Veblen (1857-1929), economist — wrote *The Theory of the Leisure Class*.

William Vilas (1840-1908), politician — served as Postmaster General of the United States; father of the Rural Free Delivery system (R.F.D.).

Cadwallader C. Washburn (1818-1882), businessman and Governor — had extensive flour, rail, and lumber business interests; held a number of public offices.

*Orson Welles (1915-1986), actor and director — performed on stage, radio, and television and in motion pictures; directed and starred in the highly acclaimed movie *Citizen Kane*.

Frances Willard (1839-1898), social reformer — organized the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

*Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959), architect — internationally known innovative designer.

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*Born in Wisconsin.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Adams	Friendship	Roche-a-Cri State Park
Ashland	Ashland	Northland College
Ashland	Ashland	Radisson and Groseilliers Fort
Ashland	La Pointe	Madeline Island
Ashland	Mellen	Great Divide
Ashland	Odanah	The Bad River
Barron	Chetek	Pine Was King (Pineries)
Bayfield	Cornucopia	Tragedy of the Siskiwit
Bayfield	Port Wing	School Consolidation
Bayfield	Washburn	Madeline Island
Brown	De Pere	Eleazer Williams
Brown	De Pere	Marquette - Jolliet
Brown	De Pere	Rapides des Peres
Brown	De Pere	White Pillars
Brown	Green Bay	Green Bay Packers
Brown	Green Bay	Hazelwood
Brown	Green Bay	Heritage Hill State Park
Brown	Green Bay	Red Banks
Buffalo	Alma	Beef Slough
Burnett	Grantsburg	Crex Meadows
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	Nation's 1st Cooperative Generating Station
Chippewa	Cornell	Cobban Bridge
Chippewa	Jim Falls	Old Abe, the War Eagle
Clark	Colby	Colby Cheese
Columbia	Baraboo (Sauk Co.)	The Circus
Columbia	Merrimac (Sauk Co.)	Merrimac Ferry
Columbia	Portage	Fort Winnebago
Columbia	Portage	Marquette
Columbia	Portage	Potters' Emigration Society
Columbia	Portage	Rest Areas on the I-Roads
Columbia	Poynette	John Muir View
Columbia	Wisconsin Dells	Kingsley Bend Indian Mounds
Crawford	Gays Mills	Gays Mills Apple Orchards
Crawford	Lynxville	Rafting on the Mississippi
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Marquette - Jolliet
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Museum of Medical Progress
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Prairie du Chien
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Villa Louis
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	War of 1812
Crawford	Soldiers Grove	James Davidson
Dane	Albion	Albion Academy
Dane	Blue Mounds	Brigham Park
Dane	Madison	Camp Randall
Dane	Madison	9XM-WHA
Dane	Madison	North Hall
Dane	Madison	State Historical Society
Dane	McFarland	Stephen Moulton Babcock
Dane	Sauk City (Sauk Co.)	Battle of Wisconsin Heights
Dane	Stoughton	Robert Marion La Follette, Sr.
Dodge	Fox Lake	Bunny Berrigan
Dodge	Juneau	Adrian "Addie" Joss
Dodge	Mayville	First Iron Smelter
Door	Sturgeon Bay	The Orchards of Door County
Douglas	Brule	Brule River
Douglas	Lake Nebagamon	Evergreen Park Cottage Sanatorium
Douglas	Poplar	Major "Dick" Bong
Douglas	Solon Springs	Brule-St. Croix Portage
Douglas	Superior	Burlington Ore Docks
Douglas	Superior	Northwest Portal of Wisconsin
Douglas	Superior	Old Stockade Site
Douglas	Superior	S.S. Meteor
Douglas	Superior	Summer White House
Douglas	Superior	The Superior Entry
Dunn	Menomonie	Caddie Woodlawn
Dunn	Menomonie	Chippewa Valley Pine
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Military Road
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Wisconsin Progressive Party
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Birthplace of Republican Party
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Carrie Chapman Catt
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Ceresco
Fond du Lac	Ripon	Ripon College
Fond du Lac	Taycheedah	Governor James Duane Doty
Fond du Lac	Waupun	Auto Race, Green Bay to Madison
Fond du Lac	Waupun	Horicon Marsh
Forest	Crandon	Northern Highland
Forest	Laona	Laona School Forest
Forest	Mole Lake	Battle of Mole Lake
Grant	Boscobel	The Gideons
Grant	Cassville	Old Denniston House

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Grant	Hazel Green	Point of Beginning (Survey Point)
Grant	Lancaster	Nelson Dewey
Grant	Platteville	First State Normal School
Green	New Glarus	New Glarus
Green Lake	Berlin	Upper Fox River
Iowa	Arena	Village of Dover
Iowa	Dodgeville	Iowa County Courthouse
Iowa	Dodgeville	Old Military Road
Iowa	Mineral Point	Shake Rag
Iowa	Mineral Point	Wisconsin Territory
Iowa	Spring Green (Sauk Co.)	Frank Lloyd Wright
Iowa	Spring Green (Sauk Co.)	Shot Tower
Iron	Hurley	Gogebic Iron Range
Jackson	Alma Center	Silver Mound
Jackson	Black River Falls	Black River Valley, Scenic Outlook
Jackson	Black River Falls	Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr.
Jackson	Black River Falls	The Passenger Pigeon
Jackson	Millston	Sphagnum Moss
Jackson	Shamrock	Martin W. Torkelson
Jefferson	Cambridge (Dane Co.)	Lake Ripley - Ole Evinrude
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Fort Koshkonong
Jefferson	Fort Atkinson	Panther Intaglio
Jefferson	Lake Mills	Aztalan State Park
Jefferson	Lake Mills	Drumlins
Jefferson	Watertown	First Kindergarten
Jefferson	Watertown	Highway Marking
Jefferson	Watertown	Octagon House
Juneau	Camp Douglas	Castle Rock
Juneau	Elroy	Elroy-Sparta Trail
Juneau	Lyndon Station	Hop Raising
Juneau	Lyndon Station	The Sand Counties - Aldo Leopold Territory
Juneau	Lyndon Station	Wisconsin River
Kenosha	Kenosha	Kemper Hall
Kenosha	Kenosha	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Kenosha	Pleasant Prairie	Wisconsin's Brewing Industry
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Car-Ferry Service
La Crosse	Bangor	The Driftless Area
La Crosse	Holmen	Luther College
La Crosse	Holmen	The Mississippi River Parkway
La Crosse	La Crosse	The Coulee Region
La Crosse	La Crosse	Red Cloud Park
La Crosse	La Crosse	Spence Park
La Crosse	La Crosse	Upper Mississippi
La Crosse	La Crosse	Valley View Site
La Crosse	West Salem	Hamlin Garland
Lafayette	Belmont	Belmont-Wisconsin Territory 1836
Lafayette	Benton	Father Samuel Mazzuchelli
Lafayette	Shullsburg	Wisconsin Lead Mining Region
Langlade	Langlade	De Langlade
Langlade	Langlade	Old Military Road
Manitowoc	Denmark (Brown County)	Wisconsin's Dairy Industry
Manitowoc	Denmark (Brown County)	Wisconsin's Maritime Industries
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Manitowoc's Maritime Heritage
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	Winnebago Trail
Manitowoc	Two Rivers	Ice Cream Sundae
Manitowoc	Valders	Thorstein Veblen
Marathon	Wausau	The First Teachers' Training School
Marathon	Wausau	First Workers Compensation Policy
Marinette	Peshtigo	Peshtigo Fire Cemetery
Marquette	Montello	John Muir Country
Menominee	Keshena	Menominee Reservation
Menominee	Keshena	Spirit Rock
Milwaukee	Greendale	Wisconsin's Lime Industry
Milwaukee	Hales Corners	Jeremiah Curtin House
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Bay View's Rolling Mill
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Carl Frederick Zeidler
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Carl Sandburg Hall
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Erastus Wolcott, M.D.
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	First Milwaukee Cargo Pier
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	General Mitchell Field
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Golda Meir
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Invention of the Typewriter
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	MacArthur Square
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County's First Airport
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee-Downer College
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee Interurban Terminal
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	North Point Lighthouse
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	North Point Water Tower
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Oneida Street Station
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Saint John's Infirmary

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	St. Mary's School of Nursing
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Watertown Plank Road
Milwaukee	West Allis	Meadowmere
Monroe	Camp Douglas (Juneau Co.)	Mesas and Buttes
Monroe	Rockland (La Crosse Co.	Coulee Country
Monroe	Sparta	Elroy-Sparta Trail
Monroe	Tomah	Tomah
Oconto	Lakewood	The Holt and Balcom Logging Camp
Oconto	Oconto	First Church of Christ Scientist
Oconto	Oconto	Mission of St. Francois Xavier
Oconto	Oconto	Old Copper Culture Cemetery
Oneida	Rhinelander	First Rural Zoning Ordinance
Oneida	Rhinelander	The Hodag
Oneida	Three Lakes	Nicolet National Forest
Outagamie	Appleton	First Electric Street Railway
Outagamie	Appleton	World's First Hydroelectric Plant
Outagamie	Greenville	South Greenville Grange
Outagamie	Kaukauna	Revolutionary War Veterans
Outagamie	Little Chute	Treaty of the Cedars
Ozaukee	Cedarburg	Last Covered Bridge
Ozaukee	Mequon	The Oldest Lutheran Church in Wisconsin
Ozaukee	Waubeka	Birthplace of Flag Day
Pepin	Maiden Rock	Maiden Rock
Pepin	Pepin	Laura Ingalls Wilder
Pepin	Pepin	Site of Fort St. Antoine
Pierce	Hager City	"Bow and Arrow"
Pierce	Maiden Rock	Lake Pepin
Pierce	River Falls	Edgar Wilson Nye
Polk	Luck	Danish Cooperative Company
Polk	St. Croix Falls	The Battle of St. Croix Falls
Polk	St. Croix Falls	State Park Movement in Wisconsin
Portage	Knowlton	Du Bay Trading Post
Price	Phillips	Phillips Fire
Racine	Racine	The Spark
Racine	Waterford	Old Muskego
Richland	Richland Center	Birthplace of General Telephone and Electronics Corp.
Richland	Richland Center	Rural Electrification
Rock	Beloit	Beloit College
Rock	Beloit	Black Hawk War
Rock	Beloit	Wisconsin's First Aviator
Rock	Clinton	Jefferson Prairie Settlement
Rock	Edgerton	Wisconsin's Tobacco Land
Rock	Janesville	First State Fair
Rock	Janesville	Rock River Industries
Rock	Janesville	Route of Abraham Lincoln
Rock	Milton	Milton House
Rock	Milton	Storr's Lake
Rock	Shopiere	Home of Governor Harvey
Rusk	Weyerhaeuser	Chippewa River and Menomonie Ry.
St. Croix	Hudson	Brule-St. Croix Waterway
St. Croix	Hudson	St. Croix River
Sauk	Baraboo	Civilian Conservation Corps
Sauk	Baraboo	Ringling Brothers Circus
Sauk	Reedsburg	Clare A. Brigga, Cartoonist
Sauk	Sauk City	August Derleth
Sauk	Sauk City	The Baraboo Range
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Dawn Manor
Sauk	Wisconsin Dells	Wisconsin Dells
Sawyer	Couderay	Court Oreilles
Sawyer	Couderay	Radisson and Groseilliers
Sawyer	Hayward	Namekagon-Court Oreilles Portage
Shawano	Shawano	Shawano
Shawano	Wittenberg	Homme Homes
Sheboygan	Greenbush	Old Wade House State Park
Sheboygan	Oostburg	Dutch Settlement
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Seils-Sterling Circus
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	Sheboygan Indian Mound Park
Taylor	Rib Lake	Rustic Road
Trempealeau	Galesville	Decorah Peak
Trempealeau	Osseo	Winnebago Indians
Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Perrot's Post
Vernon	Coon Valley	First Watershed Project
Vernon	De Soto	Battle of Bad Axe
Vernon	De Soto	Chief Win-no-shik
Vernon	Genoa	Dams on the Mississippi
Vernon	Genoa	Wisconsin's 1st Nuclear Fueled Generating Station
Vernon	Hillsboro	Admiral Marc A. Mitscher
Vernon	Viroqua	Governor Rusk

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

County	Nearest Community	Subject
Vilas	Boulder Junction	First Forest Patrol Flight
Vilas	Boulder Junction	Forest Restoration
Vilas	Lac du Flambeau	Lac du Flambeau
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	Lac Vieux Desert
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	32 Div. Memorial Highway
Vilas	Land O'Lakes	Wisconsin River Headwaters
Vilas	Sayner	Snowmobile
Walworth	Allens Grove	Allen Family
Walworth	Delavan	Delavan's Circus Colony
Walworth	Delavan	Wisconsin's First School for Deaf
Walworth	East Troy	East Troy Railroad
Walworth	Lake Geneva	Wisconsin's First 4-H Club
Washburn	Spooner	Yellow River
Washburn	Trego	Namekagon River
Washington	Hartford	"Kissel"
Washington	West Bend	Great Divide
Washington	West Bend	Lizard Mound State Park
Waukesha	Delafield	Old Nashotah Mission
Waukesha	Delafield	St. John's Military Academy
Waukesha	Dousman	Masonic Home
Waukesha	Lannon	Lannon Stone
Waukesha	Waukesha	Carroll College
Waupaca	Clintonville	Birthplace of an Airline
Waupaca	Clintonville	Four-Wheel Drive
Waupaca	Marion	Chief Waupaca
Winnebago	Menasha	Wisconsin Central Railroad
Winnebago	Neenah	Butte des Morts
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Colen Bashford House
Winnebago	Oshkosh	Knapps Ferry
Winnebago	Oshkosh	S. J. Wittman
Winnebago	Oshkosh	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Winnebago	Winchester	Samuel Rogers, American Revolutionary Soldier
Winnebago	Winneconne	Poygan Paygrounds
Wood	Nekoosa	Point Basse
Wood	Port Edwards	Cranberry Culture
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	Centralia Pulp and Paper Mill

Source: State Historical Society, Historical Markers Council, "A Guide to Wisconsin Historical Markers", 1982; Historic Preservation Division, departmental data, November 1986.

HISTORIC SITES IN WISCONSIN

Site[1]	Community	Attendance[2] 1983	1984	1985	1986
Circus World Museum[3]	Baraboo	107,639	97,227	99,360	112,122
Madeline Island	La Pointe	11,824	12,710	13,505	13,100
Old Wade House	Greenbush	20,477	18,060	19,674	16,613
Old World Wisconsin	Eagle	74,756	80,169	80,832	78,455
Pendarvis	Mineral Point	18,417	17,047	18,740	16,200
Stonefield	Cassville	12,606	11,285	11,649	11,478
Villa Louis	Prairie du Chien	36,229	34,886	36,007	27,921

[1]Sites open May 1 to October 31 except: Stonefield, Memorial Day to Labor Day; Circus World, Mid-May to mid-September; and Madeline Island, June 15 to September 15.

[2]Attendance figures are paid admissions during the site season. Statistics in previous Blue Books may include unpaid admissions.

[3]Owned by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin but operated by a private, nonprofit foundation.

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1848-1987

Name	Term	Residence
	Governor	
	See separate table	
	Lieutenant Governors	
John E. Holmes (D)	1848-1850	Jefferson
Samuel W. Beall (D)	1850-1852	Taycheedah
Timothy Burns (D)	1852-1854	La Crosse
James T. Lewis (R)	1854-1856	Columbus
Arthur McArthur (D)[1]	1856-1858	Milwaukee
Erasmus D. Campbell (D)	1858-1860	La Crosse
Butler G. Noble (R)	1860-1862	Whitewater
Edward Salmon (R)[2]	1862-1862	Milwaukee
Wyman Spooner (R)	1863-1870	Elkhorn
Thaddeus C. Pound (R)	1870-1872	Chippewa Falls
Milton H. Pettit (R)[3]	1872-1873	Kenosha
Charles D. Parker (D)	1874-1878	Pleasant Valley
James M. Bingham (R)	1878-1882	Chippewa Falls
Sam S. Fifield (R)	1882-1887	Ashland
George W. Ryland (R)	1887-1891	Lancaster
Charles Jonas (D)	1891-1895	Racine
Emil Baensch (R)	1895-1899	Manitowoc
Jesse Stone (R)	1899-1903	Watertown
James O. Davidson (R)[4]	1903-1906	Soldiers Grove
William D. Connor (R)	1907-1909	Marshfield
John Strange (R)	1909-1911	Oshkosh
Thomas Morris (R)	1911-1915	La Crosse
Edward F. Dithmar (R)	1915-1921	Baraboo
George F. Comings (R)	1921-1925	Eau Claire
Henry A. Huber (R)	1925-1933	Stoughton
Thomas J. O'Malley (D)	1933-1937	Milwaukee
Henry A. Gunderson (Prog)[5]	1937-10/16/37	Portage
Herman L. Ekern[6]	5/16/1938-1939	Madison
Walter S. Goodland (R)[7]	1939-1945	Racine
Oscar Rennebohm (R)[8]	1945-1949	Madison
George M. Smith (R)	1949-1955	Milwaukee
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1955-1959	New Richmond
Philleo Nash (D)	1959-1961	Wisconsin Rapids
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1961-1963	New Richmond
Jack Olson (R)	1963-1965	Wisconsin Dells
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	1965-1967	Madison
Jack Olson (R)	1967-1971	Wisconsin Dells
Martin J. Schreiber (D)[9]	1971-1979	Milwaukee
Russell A. Olson (R)	1979-1983	Randall
James T. Flynn (D)	1983-1987	West Allis
Scott McCallum (R)	1987-	Fond du Lac
	Secretaries of State	
Thomas McHugh (D)	1848-1850	Delevan
William A. Barstow (D)	1850-1852	Waukesha
Charles D. Robinson (D)	1852-1854	Green Bay
Alexander T. Gray (D)	1854-1856	Janesville
David W. Jones (D)	1856-1860	Belmont
Lewis P. Harvey (R)	1860-1862	Shopiere
James T. Lewis (R)	1862-1864	Columbus
Lucius Fairchild (R)	1864-1866	Madison
Thomas S. Allen (R)	1866-1870	Mineral Point
LLywelyn Breese (R)	1870-1874	Portage
Peter Doyle (D)	1874-1878	Prairie du Chien
Hans B. Warner (R)	1878-1882	Ellsworth
Ernst G. Timme (R)	1882-1891	Kenosha
Thomas J. Cunningham (D)	1891-1895	Chippewa Falls
Henry Casson (R)	1895-1899	Viroqua
William H. Froehlich (R)	1899-1903	Jackson
Walter L. Houser (R)	1903-1907	Mondovi
James A. Frear (R)	1907-1913	Hudson
John S. Donald (R)	1913-1917	Mt. Horeb
Merlin Hull (R)	1917-1921	Black River Falls
Elmer S. Hall (R)	1921-1923	Green Bay
Fred R. Zimmerman (R)	1923-1927	Milwaukee
Theodore Dammann (R)	1927-1935	Milwaukee
Theodore Dammann (Prog)	1935-1939	Milwaukee
Fred R. Zimmerman (R)	1939-12/14/54	Milwaukee
Louis Allis (R)[10]	12/16/54-1/3/55	Milwaukee
Mrs. Glenn M. Wise (R)[10]	1/3/55-1957	Madison
Robert C. Zimmerman (R)	1957-1975	Madison
Douglas J. La Follette (D)	1975-1979	Kenosha
Mrs. Vel R. Phillips (D)	1979-1983	Milwaukee
Douglas J. La Follette (D)	1983-	Madison
	State Treasurers	
Jarius C. Fairchild (D)	1848-1852	Madison
Edward H. Janssen (D)	1852-1856	Cedarburg
Charles Kuehn (D)	1856-1858	Manitowoc

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1848-1987—Cont.

Name	Term	Residence
Samuel D. Hastings (R)	1858-1866	Trempealeau
William E. Smith (R)	1866-1870	Fox Lake
Henry Baetz (R)	1870-1874	Manitowoc
Ferdinand Kuehn (D)	1874-1878	Milwaukee
Richard Guenther (R)	1878-1882	Oshkosh
Edward C. McFetridge (R)	1882-1887	Beaver Dam
Henry B. Harshaw (R)	1887-1891	Oshkosh
John Hunner (D)	1891-1895	Eau Claire
Sewell A. Peterson (R)	1895-1899	Rice Lake
James O. Davidson (R)	1899-1903	Soldiers Grove
John J. Kempf (R)[11]	1903-1904	Milwaukee
Thomas M. Purtell (R)[11]	1904-1905	Cumberland
John J. Kempf (R)	1905-1907	Milwaukee
Andrew H. Dahl (R)	1907-1913	Westby
Henry Johnson (R)	1913-1923	Suring
Solomon Levitan (R)	1923-1933	Madison
Robert K. Henry (D)	1935-1937	Jefferson
Solomon Levitan (Prog)	1937-1939	Madison
John M. Smith (R)	1939-8/17/47	Shell Lake
John L. Sonderegger (R)[10]	8/19/47-1949	Madison
Warren R. Smith (R)	1949-12/4/57	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R)[10]	12/5/57-1959	Milwaukee
Eugene M. Lamb (D)	1959-1961	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R)	1961-2/20/68	Milwaukee
Harold W. Clemens (R)[10]	2/21/68-1971	Oconomowoc
Charles P. Smith (D)	1971-	Madison
Attorneys General		
James S. Brown (D)	1848-1850	Milwaukee
S. Park Coon (D)	1850-1852	Milwaukee
Experience Estabrook (D)	1852-1854	Geneva
George B. Smith (D)	1854-1856	Madison
William R. Smith (D)	1856-1858	Mineral Point
Gabriel Bouck (D)	1858-1860	Oshkosh
James H. Howe (R)[12]	1860-1862	Green Bay
Winfield Smith (R)[12]	1862-1866	Milwaukee
Charles R. Gill (R)	1866-1870	Watertown
Stephen Steele Barlow (R)	1870-1874	Dellona
Andrew Scott Sloan (R)	1874-1878	Beaver Dam
Alexander Wilson (R)	1878-1882	Mineral Point
Leander F. Frisby (R)	1882-1887	West Bend
Charles E. Estabrook (R)	1887-1891	Manitowoc
James L. O'Connor (D)	1891-1895	Madison
William H. Mylrea (R)	1895-1899	Wausau
Emmett R. Hicks (R)	1899-1903	Oshkosh
Lafayette M. Sturdevant (R)	1903-1907	Neillsville
Frank L. Gilbert (R)	1907-1911	Madison
Levi H. Bancroft (R)	1911-1913	Richland Center
Walter C. Owen (R)[13]	1913-1918	Maiden Rock
Spencer Haven (R)[13]	1918-1919	Hudson
John J. Blaine (R)	1919-1921	Boscobel
William J. Morgan (R)	1921-1923	Milwaukee
Herman L. Ekern (R)	1923-1927	Madison
John W. Reynolds (R)	1927-1933	Green Bay
James E. Finnegan (D)	1933-1937	Milwaukee
Orlando S. Loomis (Prog)	1937-1939	Mauston
John E. Martin (R)[3]	1939-6/1/48	Madison
Grover L. Broadfoot (R)[14]	6/5/48-11/12/48	Mondovi
Thomas E. Fairchild (D)[10]	11/12/48-1951	Verona
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	1951-1957	Richland Center
Stewart G. Honeck (R)	1957-1959	Madison
John W. Reynolds (D)	1959-1963	Green Bay
George Thompson (R)	1963-1965	Madison
Bronson C. La Follette (D)	1965-1969	Madison
Robert Warren (R)[3]	1969-10/8/74	Green Bay
Victor A. Miller (D)[10]	10/8/74-11/25/74	St. Nazianz
Bronson C. La Follette (D)[15]	11/25/74-1987	Madison
Donald J. Hanaway (R)	1987-	Green Bay
Superintendents of Public Instruction[16]		
Eleazer Root	1849-1852	Waukesha
Azel P. Ladd	1852-1854	Shullsburg
Hiram A. Wright	1854-1855	Prairie du Chien
A. Constantine Barry	1855-1858	Racine
Lyman C. Draper	1858-1860	Madison
Josiah L. Pickard	1860-1864	Platteville
John G. McMynn	1864-1868	Racine
Alexander J. Craig	1868-1870	Madison
Samuel Fallows	1870-1874	Milwaukee
Edward Searing	1874-1878	Milton
William Clarke Whitford	1878-1882	Milton
Robert Graham	1882-1887	Oshkosh
Jesse B. Thayer	1887-1891	River Falls

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1848-1987—Cont.

Name	Term	Residence
Oliver Elwin Wells	1891-1895	Appleton
John Q. Emery	1895-1899	Albion
Lorenzo D. Harvey	1899-1903	Milwaukee
Charles P. Cary	1903-1921	Delavan
John Callahan	1921-1949	Madison
George Earl Watson	1949-1961	Wauwatosa
Angus B. Rothwell[5]	1961-7/1/66	Manitowoc
William C. Kahl[10]	7/1/66-1973	Madison
Barbara Thompson	1973-1981	Madison
Herbert J. Grover	1981-	Cottage Grove

[1]Served as Acting Governor 3/21/1856 to 3/25/1856 during dispute over who won gubernatorial election.

[2]Salmon became Acting Governor on the death of Louis P. Harvey on April 19.

[3]Died March 23, 1873.

[4]Davidson became Acting Governor on 1/1/1906 with the resignation of La Follette.

[5]Resigned.

[6]Appointment by Governor La Follette ruled valid in *State ex rel. Martin v. Ekern*, 228 Wis. 645.

[7]Elected Lieutenant Governor, November 1942, designated "Acting Governor" in 1943 for period of vacancy in the office of Governor caused by the death of Governor-elect Loomis.

[8]Became Acting Governor on the death of Governor Goodland.

[9]When Governor Lucey resigned on July 6, 1977 to accept appointment as U.S. Ambassador to Mexico, Lieutenant Governor Schreiber became Acting Governor.

[10]Appointed.

[11]Appointed July 30, 1904 to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of Kempf to give the required bond.

[12]Howe resigned in October 1882 to join the Union Army. Smith was appointed October 7 to replace him.

[13]Owen resigned to take the seat on the Wisconsin Supreme Court, to which he had been elected. Haven was appointed to fill the vacancy.

[14]Appointed Attorney General June 5, 1948 and resigned November 12, 1948.

[15]Elected November 5, 1974 to a 4-year term; appointed November 25, 1974 to complete the unexpired term of Robert W. Warren.

[16]Elections were held in November and terms began the first Monday in January until 1902, when a constitutional amendment moved the election to April and the beginning of the term to the first Monday in July beginning with the election of April 1905. Prior to this change the election had been partisan.

MEMBERS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

For 1917-1983 legislators, see 1983-1984 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 690-711.

For 1848-1915 legislators, see 1915 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 253-315, 488-539.

BASIC DATA RELATING TO WISCONSIN'S GOVERNORS[1]

Name	Birthplace	Birth	Pol. Party	Term As Governor		Death	Burial Place
				Began	Ended		
Nelson Dewey	Lebanon, Conn.	12-19-1813	Dem.	6- 7-1848	1- 5-1852	7-21-1889	Lancaster, Wis.[3]
Leonard J. Farwell	Watertown, N.Y.	1- 5-1819	Whig	1- 5-1852	1- 2-1854	4-11-1889	Grant City, Mo.[4]
Wm. Augustus Barstow	Plainfield, Conn.	9-13-1813	Dem.	1- 2-1854	3-21-1856	12-13-1865	Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur MacArthur	Glasgow, Scotland	1-26-1815	Dem.	3-21-1856	3-25-1856	8-26-1896	Washington, D.C.[4]
Coles Bashford	Putnam Co. N.Y.	1-24-1816	Rep.	3-25-1856	1- 4-1858	4-25-1878	Oakland, Cal.
Alexander W. Randall	Ames, N.Y.	10-31-1819	Rep.	1- 4-1858	1- 6-1862	7-26-1872	Elmira, N.Y.[4]
Louis P. Harvey	East Haddam, Conn.	7-22-1820	Rep.	1- 6-1862	4-19-1862	4-19-1862	Madison, Wis.[4]
Edward Salomon	Stroebeck, Prussia	8-11-1828	Rep.	4-19-1862	1- 4-1864	4-21-1909	Frankfurt, Germany[4]
James T. Lewis	Clarendon, N.Y.	10-30-1819	Rep.	1- 4-1864	1- 1-1866	8- 4-1904[2]	Columbus, Wis.[4]
Lucius Fairchild	Kent, Ohio	12-27-1831	Rep.	1- 1-1866	1- 1-1872	5-23-1896	Madison, Wis.[4]
Cadwallader C. Washburn	Livermore, Me.	4-22-1818	Rep.	1- 1-1872	1- 5-1874	5-14-1882	La Crosse, Wis.[4]
William R. Taylor	Woodbury, Conn.[2]	7-10-1820[2]	Dem.	1- 5-1874	1- 3-1876	3-17-1909	Madison, Wis.[4]
Harrison Ludington	Ludingtonville, N.Y.	7-30-1812	Rep.	1- 3-1876	1- 7-1878	6-17-1891	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
William E. Smith	near Inverness, Scotland	6-18-1824	Rep.	1- 7-1878	1- 2-1882	2-13-1883	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Jeremiah McLain Rusk	Morgan Co., Ohio	6-17-1830	Rep.	1- 2-1882	1- 7-1889	11-21-1893	Viroqua, Wis.[4]
William D. Hoard	Stockbridge, N.Y.[2]	10-10-1836	Rep.	1- 7-1889	1- 5-1891	11-22-1918	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.[4]
George W. Peck	Henderson, N.Y.	9-28-1840	Dem.	1- 5-1891	1- 7-1895	4-16-1916	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
William H. Upham	Westminister, Mass.	5- 3-1841	Rep.	1- 7-1895	1- 4-1897	7- 2-1924	Marshfield, Wis.[4]
Edward Scofield	Clearfield, Pa.	3-28-1842	Rep.	1- 4-1897	1- 7-1901	2- 3-1925	Oconto, Wis.[4]
Robert M. La Follette	Dane Co., Wis.	6-14-1855[2]	Rep	1- 7-1901	1- 1-1906	6-18-1925	Madison, Wis.[4]
James O. Davidson	Sogn, Norway	2-10-1854	Rep.	1- 1-1906	1- 2-1911	12-16-1922	Madison, Wis.[4]
Francis E. McGovern	Elkhart Lake, Wis.	1-21-1866	Rep.	1- 2-1911	1- 4-1915	5-16-1946	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Emanuel L. Philipp	Sauk Co., Wis.	3-25-1861	Rep.	1- 4-1915	1- 3-1921	6-15-1925	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
John J. Blaine	Wingville, Wis.	5- 4-1875	Rep.	1- 3-1921	1- 3-1927	4-18-1934[5]	Boscobel, Wis.[5]
Fred R. Zimmerman	Milwaukee, Wis.	11-20-1880	Rep.	1- 3-1927	1- 7-1929	12-14-1954	Milwaukee, Wis.
Walter J. Kohler, Sr.	Sheboygan, Wis.	3- 3-1875	Rep.	1- 7-1929	1- 5-1931	4-21-1940	Kohler, Wis.[5]
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis.	5- 8-1897	Rep.	1- 5-1931	1- 2-1933	8-18-1965[5]	Madison, Wis.[5]
Albert G. Schmedeman	Madison, Wis.	11-25-1864	Dem.	1- 2-1933	1- 7-1935	11-26-1946	Madison, Wis.[4]
Philip F. La Follette	Madison, Wis.	5- 8-1897	Prog	1- 7-1935	1- 2-1939	8-18-1965[5]	Madison, Wis.[5]
Julius P. Heil	Duesmond, Germany	7-24-1876	Rep.	1- 2-1939	1- 4-1943	11-30-1949	Milwaukee, Wis.[4]
Orland S. Loomis	Mauston, Wis.	11- 2-1893	Prog	Died prior to inaug.		12- 7-1942[5]	Mauston, Wis.[5]
Walter S. Goodland	Sharon, Wis.	12-22-1862	Rep.	1- 4-1943	3-12-1947	3-12-1947	Racine, Wis.[5]
Oscar Rennebohm	Columbia Co., Wis.	5-25-1889	Rep.	3-12-1947	1- 1-1951	10-15-1968[5]	Madison, Wis.[5]
Walter J. Kohler, Jr.	Sheboygan, Wis.	4- 4-1904	Rep.	1- 1-1951	1- 7-1957	3-10-1976[5]	Kohler, Wis.[5]
Vernon W. Thomson	Richland Center, Wis.	11- 5-1905	Rep.	1- 7-1957	1- 5-1959	—	—
Gaylord A. Nelson	Clear Lake, Wis.	6- 4-1916	Dem.	1- 5-1959	1- 7-1963	—	—
John W. Reynolds	Green Bay, Wis.	4- 4-1921	Dem.	1- 7-1963	1- 4-1965	—	—
Warren P. Knowles	River Falls, Wis.	8-19-1908	Rep.	1- 4-1965	1- 4-1971	—	—
Patrick J. Lucey	La Crosse, Wis.	3-21-1918	Dem.	1- 4-1971	7- 6-1977[5]	—	—
Martin J. Schreiber	Milwaukee, Wis.	4- 8-1939	Dem.	7- 6-1977[5]	1- 1-1979	—	—
Lee Sherman Dreyfus	Milwaukee, Wis.	6-20-1926	Rep.	1- 1-1979	1- 2-1983	—	—
Anthony S. Earl	Lansing, Mich.	4-12-1936	Dem.	1- 3-1983	1- 5-1987	—	—
Tommy G. Thompson	Elroy, Wis.	11-19-1941	Rep.	1- 5-1987	—	—	—

[1]Territorial Governors: Henry Dodge, 7-4-1836 to 10-5-1841 and 5-13-1845 to 6-7-1848; James Duane Doty, 10-5-1841 to 9-16-1844; Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, 9-16-1844 to 5-13-1845. See this table in the 1985-1986 Blue Book for additional information.

[2]*Dictionary of Wisconsin Biography.*

[3]*Wisconsin: A Guide to the Badger State*, p. 423.

[4]Authenticated by letter of inquiry to local cemetery sexton or library. [5]Authenticated by newspaper clippings.

Source: "Wisconsin's Former Governors," *1960 Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 69-206; Blue Book biographies; footnoted sources.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT
1836 to 1987[1]

Name	Term	Home Address[2]
	Circuit Judges Who Served as Justices 1848-53[3]	
Edward V. Whiton	1848-1853 (C.J. 1852-53)[4]	Janesville
Levi Hubbell	1848-1853 (C.J. 1851)	Milwaukee
Charles H. Larrabee	1848-1853	Horicon
Alexander W. Stow	1848-1851 (C.J.)	Fond du Lac
Mortimer M. Jackson	1848-1853	Mineral Point
Wiram Knowlton	1850-1853	Prairie du Chien
Timothy O. Howe	1851-1853	Green Bay
	Justices Since 1853	
Edward V. Whiton	1853-1859 (C.J.)	Janesville
Samuel Crawford	1853-1855	New Diggings
Abram D. Smith	1853-1859	Milwaukee
Orsamus Cole	1855-1892 (C.J. 1880-92)	Potosi
Luther S. Dixon[5]	1859-1874 (C.J.)	Portage
Byron Paine[5]	1859-1864, 1867-71	Milwaukee
Jason Downer[5]	1864-1867	Milwaukee
William P. Lyon[5]	1871-1894 (C.J. 1892-94)	Racine
Edward G. Ryan[5]	1874-1880 (C.J.)	Racine
David Taylor	1878-1891	Sheboygan
Harlow S. Orton	1878-1895 (C.J. 1894-95)	Madison
John B. Cassoday[5]	1880-1907 (C.J. 1895-07)	Janesville
John B. Winslow[5]	1891-1920 (C.J. 1907-20)	Racine
Silas U. Pinney	1892-1898	Madison
Alfred W. Newman	1894-1898	Trempealeau
Roujet D. Marshall[5]	1895-1918	Chippewa Falls
Charles V.Bardeen[5]	1898-1903	Wausau
Joshua E. Dodge[5]	1898-1910	Milwaukee
Robert G. Siebecker[6]	1903-1922 (C.J. 1920-22)	Madison
James C. Kerwin	1905-1921	Neenah
William H. Timlin	1907-1916	Milwaukee
Robert M. Bashford[5]	Jan.-June 1908	Madison
John Barnes	1908-1916	Rhinelander
Aad J. Vinje[5]	1910-1929 (C.J. 1922-29)	Superior
Marvin B. Rosenberry[5]	1916-1950 (C.J. 1929-50)	Wausau
Franz C. Eschweiler[5]	1916-1929	Milwaukee
Walter C. Owen	1918-1934	Maiden Rock
Burr W. Jones[5]	1920-1926	Madison
Christian Doerfler[5]	1921-1929	Milwaukee
Charles H. Crownhart[5]	1922-1930	Madison
E. Ray Stevens	1926-1930	Madison
Chester A. Fowler[5]	1929-1948	Fond du Lac
Oscar M. Fritz[5]	1929-1954 (C.J. 1950-54)	Milwaukee
Edward T. Fairchild[5]	1929-1957 (C.J. 1954-57)	Milwaukee
John D. Wickhem[5]	1930-1949	Madison
George B. Nelson[5]	1930-1942	Stevens Point
Theodore G. Lewis[5]	1934-(Nov. 15-Dec. 5, 1934)	Madison
Joseph Martin[5]	1934-1948	Green Bay
Elmer E. Barlow[5]	1942-1948	Arcadia
James Ward Rector[5]	1946-1947	Madison
Henry P. Hughes	1948-1951	Oshkosh
John E. Martin[5]	1948-1962 (C.J. 1957-62)	Green Bay
Grover L. Broadfoot[5]	1948-1962 (C.J. Jan.-May 1962)	Mondovi
Timothy Brown[5]	1949-1964 (C.J. 1962-64)	Madison
Edward J. Gehl	1950-1956	Hartford
George R. Currie[5]	1951-1968 (C.J. 1964-1968)	Sheboygan
Roland J. Steinle[5]	1954-1958	Milwaukee
Emmert L. Wingert[5]	1956-1959	Madison
Thomas E. Fairchild	1957-1966	Verona
E. Harold Hallows[5]	1958-1974 (C.J. 1968-1974)	Milwaukee
William H. Dieterich	1959-1964	Milwaukee
Myron L. Gordon	1962-1967	Milwaukee
Horace W. Wilkie[5]	1962-1976 (C.J. 1974-1976)	Madison
Bruce F. Beilfuss	1964-1983 (C.J. 1976-1983)	Neillsville
Nathan Heffernan[5]	1964- (C.J. 1983-)	Sheboygan
Leo B. Hanley[5]	1966-1978	Milwaukee
Connor T. Hansen[5]	1967-1980	Eau Claire
Robert W. Hansen	1968-1978	Milwaukee
Roland B. Day[5]	1974-	Madison
Shirley S. Abrahamson[5]	1976-	Madison
William G. Callow	1978-	Waukesha
John L. Coffey	1978-1982	Milwaukee
Donald W. Steinmetz	1980-	Milwaukee
Louis J. Ceci[5]	1982-	Milwaukee
William A. Bablitch	1983-	Stevens Point

[1]Justices during the Territorial Period: Charles Dunn (Chief Justice) and David Irvin, 1836-1848; William C. Frazer, 1836-1838; and Andrew G. Miller, 1838-1848.

[2]Home address is the area from which the justice was originally appointed or elected.

[3]Circuit judges acted as Supreme Court justices 1848-1853.

[4]Chief Justice. As a result of a Constitutional Amendment adopted in April 1889, the most senior justice now serves as Chief Justice. Previously the Chief Justice was elected or appointed to that position.

[5]Initially appointed to the court. [6]Appointed to the court after being elected.

Source: *Wisconsin Blue Books*, 1935, 1944, 1977; Elections Board records; *Wisconsin Reports*.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OR PRESIDENTS, 1848-1987[1]

Session	Assembly Speakers[2]	Residence and District No.[3]	Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents[1, 2]	Residence and District No.
1848	Ninian E. Whiteside	Lafayette County	No permanent president pro tem	——
1849	Harrison C. Hobart (D)	Sheboygan	No permanent president pro tem	——
1850	Moses M. Strong (D)	Mineral Point	No record	——
1851	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg	No record	——
1852	James M. Shafter	Sheboygan	E.B. Dean, Jr.	Madison (9)
1853	Henry L. Palmer (D)	Milwaukee	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee (6)
1854	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg	Benjamin Allen	Hudson (19)
1855	Charles C. Sholes	Kenosha	Eleazor Wakeley	Whitewater (12)
1856	William Hull	Grant County	Louis Powell Harvey (R)	Southport (16)
1857	Wyman Spooner (R)	Elkhorn	No permanent president pro tem	——
1858	Frederick S. Lovell	Kenosha County	Hiram H. Giles	Stoughton (11)
1859	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	Dennison Worthington (R)	Summit (10)
1860	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine	Moses M. Davis (R)	Portage (25)
1861	Amasa Cobb (R)	Mineral Point	Alden I. Bennett (R)	Beloit (18)
1862	James W. Beardsley (UD)	Prescott	Frederick O. Thorp (D)	West Bend (4)
1863	J. Allen Barber (R)	Lancaster	Wyman Spooner (R)	Elkhorn (12)
1864	William W. Field (U)	Fennimore	Smith S. Wilkinson (R)	Prairie du Sac (14)
1865	William W. Field (U)	Fennimore	Willard H. Chandler (U)	Windsor (11)
1866	Henry D. Barron (U)	St. Croix Falls	Willard H. Chandler (U)	Windsor (11)
1867	Angus Cameron (U)	La Crosse	George F. Wheeler (U)	Nanuapa (20)
1868	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Janesville	Newton M. Littlejohn (R)	Whitewater (12)
1869	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Janesville	George C. Hazelton (R)	Boscobel (16)
1870	James M. Bingham (R)	Palmyra	David Taylor (R)	Sheboygan (1)
1871	William E. Smith (R)	Fox Lake	Charles G. Williams (R)	Janesville (17)
1872	Daniel Hall (R)	Watertown	Charles G. Williams (R)	Janesville (17)
1873	Henry D. Barron (R)	St. Croix Falls	Henry L. Eaton (R)	Lone Rock (28)
1874	Gabriel Bouck (D)	Oshkosh	John C. Holloway (R)	Lancaster (16)
1875	Frederick W. Horn (R)	Cedarburg	Henry D. Barron (R)	St. Croix Falls (24)
1876	Sam S. Fifield (R)	Ashland	Robert L.D. Potter (R)	Wautoma (25)
1877	John B. Cassoday (U)	Janesville	William H. Hiner (R)	Fond du Lac (18)
1878	Augustus R. Barrows (GB)	Chippewa Falls	Levi W. Barden (R)	Portage (27)
1879	David M. Kelly (R)	Green Bay	William T. Price (R)	Black River Falls (32)
1880	Alexander A. Arnold (R)	Galesville	Thomas B. Scott (R)	Grand Rapids (11)
1881	Ira B. Bradford (R)	Augusta	Thomas B. Scott (R)	Grand Rapids (11)
1882	Franklin L. Gilson (R)	Ellsworth	George B. Burrows (R)	Madison (25)
1883	Earl P. Finch (D)	Oshkosh	George W. Ryland (R)	Lancaster (16)
1885	Hiram O. Fairchild (R)	Marinette	Edward S. Minor (R)	Sturgeon Bay (1)
1887	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Millston	Charles K. Erwin (R)	Tomah (32)
1889	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Millston	Thomas A. Dyson (R)	La Crosse (31)
1891	James J. Hogan (D)	La Crosse	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg (33)
1893	Edward Keogh (D)	Milwaukee	Robert J. MacBride (D)	Neillsville (25)
1895	George B. Burrows (R)	Madison	Thompson D. Weeks (R)	Whitewater (24)
1897	George A. Buckstaff (R)	Oshkosh	Lyman W. Thayer (R)	Ripon (18)
1899	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse	Lyman W. Thayer (R)	Ripon (18)
1901	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse	James J. McGillivray (R)	Black River Falls (31)
1903-05	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	West Superior	James J. McGillivray (R)	Black River Falls (31)
1907	Herman L. Ekern (R)	Whitehall	James H. Stout (R)	Menomonie (29)
1909	Levi H. Bancroft (R)	Richland Center	James H. Stout (R)	Menomonie (29)
1911	C.A. Ingram (R)	Durand	Harry C. Martin (R)	Darlington (17)
1913	Merlin Hull (R)	Black River Falls	Harry C. Martin (R)	Darlington (17)
1915	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Edgerton	Edward T. Fairchild (R)	Milwaukee (5)
1917	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Edgerton	Timothy Burke (R)	Green Bay (2)
1919	Riley S. Young (R)	Darien	Willard T. Stevens (R)	Rhinelander (30)
1921	Riley S. Young (R)	Darien	Timothy Burke (R)	Green Bay (2)
1923	John L. Dahl	Rice Lake	Henry A. Huber (R)	Stoughton (26)
1925	Herman Sachtjen (R)[4]	Madison	Howard Teasdale (R)	Sparta (31)
1927	John W. Eber (R)	Milwaukee	William L. Smith (R)	Neillsville (24)
1929	Charles B. Perry (R)	Wauwatosa	Oscar H. Morris (R)	Milwaukee (4)
1931	Charles B. Perry (R)	Wauwatosa	Herman J. Severson (P)	Iola (23)
1933	Cornelius T. Young (D)	Milwaukee	Orland S. Loomis (R)	Mauston (31)
1935	Jorge W. Carow (P)	Ladysmith	Harry W. Bolens (D)	Port Washington (20)
1937	Paul R. Alfonsi (P)	Pence	Walter J. Rush (P)	Neillsville (24)
1939	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland Center	Edward J. Roethe (R)	Fennimore (16)
1941-43	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland Center	Conrad Shearer (R)	Kenosha (22)
1945	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Soldiers Grove	Conrad Shearer (R)	Kenosha (22)
1947	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Soldiers Grove	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1949	Alex L. Nicol (R)	Sparta	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1951-53	Ora R. Rice (R)	Delavan	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1955	Mark Catlin, Jr. (R)	Appleton	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1957	Robert G. Marotz (R)	Shawano	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1959	George Molinaro (D)	Kenosha	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1961	David J. Blanchard (R)	Edgerton	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1963	Robert D. Haase (R)	Marinette	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1965	Robert T. Huber (D)	West Allis	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville (13)
1967-69	Harold V. Froehlich (R)	Appleton	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond (10)
1971	Robert T. Huber (D)[5]	West Allis	Robert Knowles (R)	New Richmond (10)
	Norman C. Anderson (D)[6]	Madison	——	——
1973	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Madison (37)	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond (10)

ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OR PRESIDENTS, 1848-1987[1]—Cont.

Session	Assembly Speakers[2]	Residence and District No.[3]	Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents[1, 2]	Residence and District No.
1975	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Madison (37)	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison (26)
1977-81	Edward G. Jackamonis (D)	Waukesha (98)	Fred A. Risser (D)[1]	Madison (26)
1983-87	Thomas A. Loftus (D)	Sun Prairie (46)	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison (26)

[1]President pro tempore is listed until 1979. After May 1, 1979, the president of the Senate is listed; the lieutenant governor's function as president was deleted by constitutional amendment adopted in April 1979.

[2]Political party indicated is for session elected: D-Democrat; GB-Greenback; P-Progressive; R-Republican; U-Union; UD-Union Democrat.

[3]Assembly districts were not numbered until the 1973 session.

[4]George A. Nelson (R), Polk County, was elected to serve at special session, 4/15/26 to 4/16/26, following the resignation of Herman Sachtjen after the regular session to accept circuit judge appointment.

[5]Resigned 12/12/71 to accept Highway Commission chairman appointment.

[6]Elected Speaker 1/18/72, succeeding Robert Huber.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, January 1987.

U.S. SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1987

Note: Each state has 2 U.S. Senators. In this compilation the sequence of persons holding each of the positions is carried out separately and the 2 positions are designated as Post 1 and Post 2.

(D) — Democrat (P) — Progressive (R) — Republican (UR) — Union Republican

Post 1		Post 2	
Name	Term	Name	Term
Isaac P. Walker (D)[1]	1848-1849	Henry Dodge (D)[1]	1848-1851
	1849-1855		1851-1857
Charles Durkee (UR)	1855-1861	James R. Doolittle (R)	1857-1863
Timothy O. Howe (UR)	1861-1867		1863-1869
	1867-1873	Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1869-1875
	1873-1879	Angus Cameron (R)	1875-1881
Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1879-1881	Philetus Sawyer (R)	1881-1887
Angus Cameron (R)[2]	1881-1885		1887-1893
John C. Spooner (R)	1885-1891	John Lendrum Mitchell (D)	1893-1899
William F. Vilas (D)	1891-1897	Joseph Very Quarles (R)	1899-1905
John C. Spooner (R)	1897-1903	Robert M. La Follette, Sr. (R)[5]	1906-1911
	1903-1907		1911-1917
Isaac Stephenson (R)[3]	1907-1909		1917-1923
	1909-1915		1923-1925
Paul O. Husting (D)	1915-1917	Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (R)[6]	1925-1929
Irvine L. Lenroot (R)[4]	1918-1921		1929-1935
	1921-1927	(P)	1935-1941
John J. Blaine (R)	1927-1933		1941-1947
F. Ryan Duffy (D)	1933-1939	Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	1947-1953
Alexander Wiley (R)	1939-1945		1953-1957
	1945-1951	William Proxmire (D)[7]	1957-1959
	1951-1957		1959-1965
	1957-1963		1965-1971
Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1963-1969		1971-1977
	1969-1975		1977-1983
	1975-1981		1983-
Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R)	1981-1987		
	1987-		

[1]Length of the first term of senators when new states are created is determined by lot. See Article I, Section 3, Clause 2, U.S. Constitution.

[2]Not a candidate for re-election to Post 2, but elected 3/10/1881, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Carpenter on 2/24/1881.

[3]Elected in 5/17/1907, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Senator Spooner on 4/30/1907.

[4]Elected 5/2/1918, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator Husting on 10/21/1917.

[5]Elected 1/25/1905, but continued to serve as Governor until 1/1/1906.

[6]Elected 9/29/1925, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator La Follette,Sr. on 6/18/1925.

[7]Elected 8/27/1957, to fill unexpired term caused by death of Senator McCarthy on 5/2/1957.

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1987

Name	Party	Residence	District	Term
Adams, Henry C.	Rep.	Madison	2	1903-1906
Amlie, Thomas R.	Rep., Prog.	Elkhorn	1	1931-1933; 1935-1939
Aspin, Les	Dem.	East Troy	1	1971-
Atwood, David	Rep.	Madison	2	1870-1871
Babbitt, Clinton	Dem.	Beloit	1	1891-1893
Babcock, Joseph W.	Rep.	Necedah	3	1893-1907
Baldus, Alvin	Dem.	Menomonie	3	1975-1981
Barber, J. Allen	Rep.	Lancaster	3	1871-1875
Barnes, Lyman E.	Dem.	Appleton	8	1893-1895
Barney, Samuel S.	Rep.	West Bend	5	1895-1903
Barwig, Charles	Dem.	Mayville	2	1889-1895
Beck, Joseph D.	Rep.	Viroqua	7	1921-1929
Berger, Victor L.	Soc.	Milwaukee	5	1911-1913; 1923-1929
Biemiller, Andrew J.	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1945-1947; 1949-1951
Billinghurst, Charles	Rep.	Juneau	3	1855-1859
Blanchard, George W.	Rep.	Edgerton	1	1933-1935
Boileau, Gerald J.	Rep., Prog.	Wausau	8,7	1931-1939
Bolles, Stephen	Rep.	Janesville	1	1939-1941
Bouck, Gabriel	Dem.	Oshkosh	6	1877-1881
Bragg, Edward S.	Dem.	Fond du Lac	5,2	1877-1883; 1885-1887
Brickner, George H.	Dem.	Sheboygan Falls	5	1889-1895
Brophy, John C.	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1947-1949
Brown, James S.	Dem.	Milwaukee	1	1863-1865
Brown, Webster E.	Rep.	Rhinelander	9,10	1901-1907
Browne, Edward E.	Rep.	Waupaca	8	1913-1931
Burchard, Samuel D.	Dem.	Beaver Dam	5	1875-1877
Burke, Michael E.	Dem.	Beaver Dam	6	1911-1917
Bushnell, Allen R.	Dem.	Madison	3	1891-1893
Byrnes, John W.	Rep.	Green Bay	8	1945-1973
Cannon, Raymond J.	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1933-1939
Cary, William J.	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1907-1919
Caswell, Lucien B.	Rep.	Fort Atkinson	2	1875-1883; 1885-1891
Cate, George W.	Reform	Stevens Point	8	1875-1877
Clark, Charles B.	Rep.	Neenah	6	1887-1891
Classon, David G.	Rep.	Oconto	9	1917-1923
Cobb, Amasa	Rep.	Mineral Point	3	1863-1871
Coburn, Frank P.	Dem.	West Salem	7	1891-1893
Cole, Orasmus	Whig	Potosi	2	1849-1851
Cook, Samuel A.	Rep.	Neenah	6	1895-1897
Cooper, Henry Allen	Rep.	Racine	1	1893-1919; 1921-1931
Cornell, Robert J.	Dem.	De Pere	8	1975-1979
Dahle, Herman B.	Rep.	Mount Horeb	2	1899-1903
Darling, Mason C.	Dem.	Fond du Lac	2	1848-1849
Davidson, James H.	Rep.	Oshkosh	6,8	1897-1913; 1917-1918
Davis, Glenn R.	Rep.	Waukesha	2,9	1947-1957; 1965-1975
Deuster, Peter V.	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1879-1885
Dilweg, La Vern R.	Dem.	Green Bay	8	1943-1945
Doty, James D.	Dem.	Neenah	3	1849-1853
Durkee, Charles	Free Soil	Kenosha	1	1849-1853
Eastman, Ben C.	Dem.	Platteville	2	1851-1855
Eldridge, Charles A.	Dem.	Fond du Lac	4	1863-1875
Esch, John Jacob	Rep.	La Crosse	7	1899-1921
Flynn, Gerald T.	Dem.	Racine	1	1959-1961
Frear, James A.	Rep.	Hudson	10,9	1913-1935
Froehlich, Harold V.	Rep.	Appleton	8	1973-1975
Gehrmann, Bernard J.	Prog.	Mellen	10	1935-1943
Griffin, Michael	Rep.	Eau Claire	7	1894-1899
Griswold, Harry W.	Rep.	West Salem	3	1939-1941
Guenther, Richard W.	Rep.	Oshkosh	6,2	1881-1889
Gunderson, Steven	Rep.	Osseo	3	1981-

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1987—Cont.

Name	Party	Residence	District	Term
Hanchett, Luther	Rep.	Plover	2,6	1861-1862
Haugen, Nils P.	Rep.	Black River Falls	8,10	1887-1895
Hawkes, Charles, Jr.	Rep.	Horicon	2	1939-1941
Hazelton, George C.	Rep.	Boscobel	3	1875-1877
Hazelton, Gerry W.	Rep.	Columbus	2	1871-1875
Henney, Charles W.	Dem.	Portage	2	1933-1935
Henry, Robert K.	Rep.	Jefferson	2	1945-1947
Hopkins, Benjamin F.	Rep.	Madison	2	1867-1870
Hudd, Thomas R.	Dem.	Green Bay	5	1886-1889
Hughes, James	Dem.	De Pere	8	1933-1935
Hull, Merlin	Prog.	Black River Falls	7	1929-1931; 1935-1953
Humphrey, Herman L.	Rep.	Hudson	7	1877-1883
Jenkins, John J.	Rep.	Chippewa Falls	10,11	1895-1909
Johns, Joshua L.	Rep.	Appleton	8	1939-1943
Johnson, Lester R.	Dem.	Black River Falls	9	1953-1965
Jones, Burr W.	Dem.	Madison	3	1883-1885
Kading, Charles A.	Rep.	Watertown	2	1927-1933
Kasten, Robert W., Jr.	Rep.	Thiensville	9	1975-1979
Kastenmeier, Robert W.	Dem.	Sun Prairie	2	1959-
Keefe, Frank B.	Rep.	Oshkosh	6	1939-1951
Kersten, Charles J.	Rep.	Whitefish Bay	5	1947-1949; 1951-1955
Kimball, Alanson M.	Rep.	Waushara	6	1875-1877
Kleczka, Gerald D.	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1984-
Kleczka, John C.	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1919-1923
Konop, Thomas F.	Dem.	Madison	9	1911-1917
Kopp, Arthur W.	Rep.	Platteville	3	1909-1913
Kustermann, Gustav	Rep.	Green Bay	9	1907-1911
La Follette, Robert M., Sr.	Rep.	Madison	3	1885-1891
Laird, Melvin R.	Rep.	Marshfield	7	1953-1969
Lampert, Florian	Rep.	Oshkosh	6	1918-1930
Larrabee, Charles H.	Dem.	Horicon	3	1859-1861
Lenroot, Irvine L.	Rep.	Superior	11	1909-1913
Lynch, Thomas	Dem.	Antigo	9	1891-1895
Lynde, William Pitt	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1848-1849; 1875-1879
Macy, John B.	Dem.	Fond du Lac	3	1853-1855
Magoon, Henry S.	Rep.	Darlington	3	1875-1877
McCord, Myron H.	Rep.	Merrill	9	1889-1891
McDill, Alexander S.	Rep.	Plover	8	1873-1875
McIndoe, Walter D.	Rep.	Wausau	6	1863-1867
McMurray, Howard J.	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1943-1945
Miller, Lucas M.	Dem.	Oshkosh	6	1891-1893
Minor, Edward S.	Rep.	Sturgeon Bay	8,9	1895-1907
Mitchell, Alexander	Dem.	Milwaukee	1	1871-1875
Mitchell, John L.	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1891-1893
Monahan, James G.	Rep.	Darlington	3	1919-1921
Moody, James P.	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1983-
Morse, Elmer A.	Rep.	Antigo	10	1907-1913
Murphy, James W.	Dem.	Platteville	3	1907-1909
Murray, Reid F.	Rep.	Ogdensburg	7	1939-1953
Nelson, Adolphus P.	Rep.	Grantsburg	11	1918-1923
Nelson, John Mandt	Rep.	Madison	2,3	1906-1919; 1921-1933
Obey, David R.	Dem.	Wausau	7	1969-
O'Konski, Alvin E.	Rep.	Mercer	10	1943-1973
O'Malley, Thomas J.	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1933-1939
Otjen, Theobald	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1895-1907
Paine, Halbert E.	Rep.	Milwaukee	1	1865-1871
Peavey, Hubert H.	Rep.	Washburn	11,10	1923-1935
Petri, Thomas E.	Rep.	Fond du Lac	6	1979-
Potter, John F.	Rep.	East Troy	1	1857-1863
Pound, Thaddeus C.	Rep.	Chippewa Falls	8	1877-1883

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, 1848-1987—Cont.

Name	Party	Residence	District	Term
Price, Hugh H.	Rep.	Black River Falls	8	1887-1887
Price, William T.	Rep.	Black River Falls	8	1883-1886
Race, John A.	Dem.	Fond du Lac	6	1965-1967
Randall, Clifford E.	Rep.	Kenosha	1	1919-1921
Rankin, Joseph	Dem.	Manitowoc	5	1883-1886
Reilly, Michael K.	Dem.	Fond du Lac	6	1913-1917; 1929-1933
Reuss, Henry S.	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1955-1983
Roth, Toby	Rep.	Appleton	8	1979-
Rusk, Jeremiah M.	Rep.	Viroqua	6,7	1871-1877
Sauerhering, Edward	Rep.	Mayville	2	1895-1899
Sauthoff, Harry	Prog.	Madison	2	1935-1939; 1941-1945
Sawyer, Philetus	Rep.	Oshkosh	5	1865-1875
Schadeberg, Henry C.	Rep.	Burlington	1	1961-1965; 1967-1971
Schafer, John C.	Rep.	Milwaukee	4,3	1923-1933; 1939-1941
Schneider, George J.	Rep., Prog.	Appleton	9	1923-1933; 1935-1939
Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr.	Rep.	Menomonee Falls	9	1979-
Shaw, George B.	Rep.	Eau Claire	7	1893-1894
Sloan, A. Scott	Rep.	Beaver Dam	3	1861-1863
Sloan, Ithamar C.	Rep.	Janesville	2	1863-1867
Smith, Henry	Union Labor	Milwaukee	4	1887-1889
Smith, Lawrence H.	Rep.	Racine	1	1941-1959
Somers, Peter J.	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1893-1895
Stafford, William H.	Rep.	Milwaukee	5	1903-1911; 1913-1919; 1921-1923; 1929-1933
Stalbaum, Lynn E.	Dem.	Racine	1	1965-1967
Steiger, William A.	Rep.	Oshkosh	6	1967-1978
Stephenson, Isaac	Rep.	Marinette	9	1883-1889
Stevenson, William H.	Rep.	La Crosse	3	1941-1949
Stewart, Alexander	Rep.	Wausau	9	1895-1901
Sumner, Daniel H.	Dem.	Waukesha	2	1883-1885
Tewes, Donald E.	Rep.	Waukesha	2	1957-1959
Thill, Lewis D.	Rep.	Milwaukee	5	1939-1941
Thomas, Ormsby B.	Rep.	Prairie du Chien	7	1885-1891
Thomson, Vernon W.	Rep.	Richland Center	3	1961-1975
Van Pelt, William K.	Rep.	Fond du Lac	6	1951-1963
Van Schaick, Isaac W.	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1885-1887; 1889-1891
Voigt, Edward	Rep.	Sheboygan	2	1917-1921
Washburn, Cadwallader C.	Rep.	Mineral Point, La Crosse	2	1855-1861; 1867-1871
Wasielewski, Thaddeus F.	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1941-1947
Weisse, Charles H.	Dem.	Sheboygan Falls	6	1903-1911
Wells, Daniel, Jr.	Dem.	Milwaukee	1	1853-1857
Wells, Owen A.	Dem.	Fond du Lac	6	1893-1895
Wheeler, Ezra	Dem.	Berlin	5	1863-1865
Williams, Charles G.	Rep.	Janesville	1	1873-1883
Winans, John	Dem.	Janesville	1	1883-1885
Withrow, Gardner R.	Rep., Prog.	La Crosse	7,3	1939-1941; 1949-1961
Woodward, Gilbert M.	Dem.	La Crosse	7	1883-1885
Zablocki, Clement J.	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1949-1983

Source: *Wisconsin Blue Books;* Congressional Quarterly, *Guide to U.S. Elections.*

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN, BY DISTRICT, 1943-1987[1]

District	Name	Term	Party	Residence
1st	Lawrence H. Smith	1941-59	Rep.	Racine
	Gerald T. Flynn	1959-61	Dem.	Racine
	Henry C. Schadeberg	1961-65; 1967-71	Rep.	Burlington
	Lynn E. Stalbaum	1965-67	Dem.	Racine
	Les Aspin	1971-	Dem.	East Troy
2nd	Harry Sauthoff	1941-45	Prog.	Madison
	Robert K. Henry	1945-47	Rep.	Jefferson
	Glenn R. Davis	1947-57	Rep.	Waukesha
	Donald E. Tewes	1957-59	Rep.	Waukesha
	Robert W. Kastenmeier	1959-	Dem.	Sun Prairie
3rd	William H. Stevenson	1941-49	Rep.	La Crosse
	Gardner R. Withrow	1949-61	Rep.	La Crosse
	Vernon W. Thomson	1961-75	Rep.	Richland Center
	Alvin Baldus	1975-81	Dem.	Menomonie
	Steven Gunderson	1981-	Rep.	Osseo
4th	Thaddeus F. Wasielewski	1941-47	Dem.	Milwaukee
	John C. Brophy	1947-49	Rep.	Milwaukee
	Clement J. Zablocki[2]	1949-1983	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Gerald D. Kleczka[2]	1984-	Dem.	Milwaukee
5th	Howard J. McMurray	1943-45	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Andrew J. Biemiller	1945-47; 1949-51	Dem.	Milwaukee
	Charles J. Kersten	1947-49; 1951-55	Rep.	Whitefish Bay
	Henry S. Reuss	1955-83	Dem.	Milwaukee
	James P. Moody	1983-	Dem.	Milwaukee
6th	Frank B. Keefe	1939-51	Rep.	Oshkosh
	William K. Van Pelt	1951-63	Rep.	Fond du Lac
	John A. Race	1965-67	Dem.	Fond du Lac
	William A. Steiger[3]	1967-78	Rep.	Oshkosh
	Thomas E. Petri	1979-	Rep.	Fond du Lac
7th	Reid F. Murray	1939-53	Rep.	Ogdensburg
	Melvin R. Laird	1953-69	Rep.	Marshfield
	David R. Obey	1969-	Dem.	Wausau
8th	La Vern R. Dilweg	1943-45	Dem.	Green Bay
	John R. Byrnes	1945-73	Rep.	Green Bay
	Harold V. Froehlich	1973-75	Rep.	Appleton
	Robert J. Cornell	1975-79	Dem.	De Pere
	Toby Roth	1979-	Rep.	Appleton
9th[4]	Merlin Hull	1935-53	Prog.	Black River Falls
	Lester R. Johnson	1953-65	Dem.	Black River Falls
	Glenn R. Davis	1965-75	Rep.	Waukesha
	Robert W. Kasten	1975-79	Rep.	Thiensville
	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.	1979-	Rep.	Menomonee Falls
10th[5]	Alvin E. O'Konski	1943-73	Rep.	Rhinelander

Alphabetical Listing	
Aspin	1st
Baldus	3rd
Biemiller	5th
Brophy	4th
Byrnes	8th
Cornell	8th
Davis	2nd, 9th
Dilweg	8th
Flynn	1st
Froehlich	8th
Gunderson	3rd
Henry	2nd
Hull	9th
Johnson	9th
Kasten	9th
Kastenmeier	2nd
Keefe	6th
Kersten	5th
Kleczka	4th
Laird	7th
McMurray	4th
Moody	5th
Murray	7th
Obey	7th
O'Konski	10th
Petri	6th
Race	6th
Reuss	5th
Roth	8th
Sauthoff	2nd
Schadeberg	1st
Sensenbrenner	9th
Smith	1st
Stalbaum	1st
Steiger	6th
Stevenson	3rd
Tewes	2nd
Thomson	3rd
Van Pelt	6th
Wasielewski	4th
Withrow	3rd
Zablocki	4th

[1]Cumulative list, 1837-1943, can be found in 1944 *Wisconsin Blue Book* (pp. 354-356).

[2]Representative Zablocki died December 3, 1983. The seat was filled by Representative Kleczka in a special election April 3, 1984.

[3]Representative Steiger died on December 4, 1978 following his November 1978 election. The seat was filled by Representative Petri in a special election on April 3, 1979.

[4]In the congressional redistricting based on the results of the 1960 Census of Population, the old 9th District in western Wisconsin disappeared and a new 9th District was created in the Waukesha-Milwaukee metropolitan area. The redistricting was enacted as Chapter 63, Laws of 1963, and was first used in the 1964 congressional election.

[5]In the congressional reapportionment based on the results of the 1970 Census of Population, Wisconsin's delegation was reduced from 10 members to 9 members. The new reapportionment was implemented in the 9 districts created by Chapter 333, Laws of 1971, and was first used in the 1972 congressional election.

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1848-1984

Symbols:

A — American (Know-Nothing)	ISL — Ind. Socialist Labor	SD — Social Democrat
Cit — Citizens	ISW — Ind. Socialist Worker	Soc — Socialist
Com — Communist	Lib — Libertarian	SL — Socialist Labor
Con — Constitution	LR — Liberal Republican	SW — Socialist Worker
CU — Constitutional Union	Nat — National	SoD — Southern Democrat
D — Democrat	ND — National Democrat	U — Union
FS — Free Soil	Peo — People's (Populist)	UL — Union Labor
G — Green back	PP — People's Progressive	USL — U.S. Labor
Ind — Independent	Prog — Progressive	W — Whig
IP — Ind. Progressive	Proh — Prohibition	WIA — Wis. Independent Alliance
IS — Ind. Socialist	R — Republican	WW — Workers World

NOTE: Candidates whose party did not receive 1% of the vote for a statewide office in the previous election or who failed to meet the alternative requirement of Section 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes, are listed on the Wisconsin ballot as "independents". Candidates whose party affiliation is listed as independent with a party designation in italics appeared on the Wisconsin ballot identified as an "independent". The party designation listed is from Congressional Quarterly's *Guide to U.S. Elections*.

1848 (4 electoral votes)	
Lewis Cass (D)	15,001
Zachary Taylor (W)	13,747
Martin Van Buren (FS)	10,418
TOTAL	39,166
1852 (5 electoral votes)	
Franklin Pierce (D)	33,658
Winfield Scott (W)	22,210
John P. Hale (FS)	8,814
TOTAL	64,682
1856 (5 electoral votes)	
John C. Fremont (R)	66,090
James Buchanan (D)	62,843
Millard Fillmore (A)	579
TOTAL	119,512
1860 (5 electoral votes)	
Abraham Lincoln (R)	86,113
Stephen A. Douglas (D)	65,021
John C. Breckinridge (SoD)	888
John Bell (CU)	161
TOTAL	152,180
1864 (8 electoral votes)	
Abraham Lincoln (R)	83,458
George B. McClellan (D)	65,884
TOTAL	149,342
1868 (8 electoral votes)	
Ulysses S. Grant (R)	108,857
Horatio Seymour (D)	84,707
TOTAL	193,564
1872 (10 electoral votes)	
Ulysses S. Grant (R)	104,994
Horace Greeley (D & LR)	86,477
Charles O'Conor (D)	834
TOTAL	192,308
1876 (10 electoral votes)	
Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	130,668
Samuel J. Tilden (D)	123,927
Peter Cooper (G)	1,509
Green Clay Smith (Proh)	27
TOTAL	256,131
1880 (10 electoral votes)	
James A. Garfield (R)	144,398
Winfield S. Hancock (D)	114,644
James B. Weaver (G)	7,986
John W. Phelps (A)	91
Neal Dow (Proh)	68
TOTAL	267,182
1884 (11 electoral votes)	
James G. Blaine (R)	161,157
Grover Cleveland (D)	146,477
John P. St. John (Proh)	7,656
Benjamin F. Butler (G)	4,598
TOTAL	319,888
1888 (11 electoral votes)	
Benjamin Harrison (R)	176,553
Grover Cleveland (D)	155,232
Clinton B. Fisk (Proh)	14,277
Alson J. Streeter (UL)	8,552
TOTAL	354,614
1892 (12 electoral votes)	
Grover Cleveland (D)	177,325
Benjamin Harrison (R)	171,101
John Bidwell (Proh)	13,136
James B. Weaver (Peo)	10,019
TOTAL	371,581
1896 (12 electoral votes)	
William McKinley (R)	268,135
William J. Bryan (D)	165,523
Joshua Levering (Proh)	7,507
John M. Palmer (ND)	4,584
Charles H. Matchett (SL)	1,314
Charles E. Bentley (Nat)	346
TOTAL	447,409
1900 (12 electoral votes)	
William McKinley (R)	265,760
William J. Bryan (D)	159,163
John G. Wooley (Proh)	10,027
Eugene V. Debs (SD)	7,048
Joseph F. Malloney (SL)	503
TOTAL	442,501
1904 (13 electoral votes)	
Theodore Roosevelt (R)	280,164
Alton B. Parker (D)	124,107
Eugene V. Debs (SD)	28,220
Silas C. Swallow (Proh)	9,770
Thomas E. Watson (Peo)	530
Charles H. Corregan (SL)	223
TOTAL	443,014
1908 (13 electoral votes)	
William H. Taft (R)	247,747
William J. Bryan (D)	166,632
Eugene V. Debs (SD)	28,164
Eugene W. Chafin (Proh)	11,564
August Gillhaus (SL)	314
TOTAL	454,421
1912 (13 electoral votes)	
Woodrow Wilson (D)	164,230
William H. Taft (R)	130,596
Theodore Roosevelt (Prog)	62,448
Eugene V. Debs (SD)	33,476
Eugene W. Chafin (Proh)	8,584
Arthur E. Reimer (SL)	632
TOTAL	399,966
1916 (13 electoral votes)	
Charles E. Hughes (R)	220,822
Woodrow Wilson (D)	191,363
Allan Benson (Soc)	27,631
J. Frank Hanly (Proh)	7,318
TOTAL	447,134

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS—Cont. 1848-1984

1920 (13 electoral votes)	
Warren G. Harding (R)	498,576
James M. Cox (D)	113,422
Eugene V. Debs (Soc)	80,635
Aaron S. Watkins (Proh)	8,647
TOTAL	701,280
1924 (13 electoral votes)	
Robert M. La Follette (Prog)	453,678
Calvin Coolidge (R)	311,614
John W. Davis (D)	68,096
William Z. Foster (Workers)	3,834
Herman P. Faris (Proh)	2,918
TOTAL	840,140
1928 (13 electoral votes)	
Herbert Hoover (R)	544,205
Alfred E. Smith (D)	450,259
Norman Thomas (Soc)	18,213
William F. Varney (Proh)	2,245
William Z. Foster (Workers)	1,528
Verne L. Reynolds (SL)	381
TOTAL	1,016,831
1932 (12 electoral votes)	
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	707,410
Herbert Hoover (R)	347,741
Norman Thomas (Soc)	53,379
William Z. Foster (Com)	3,112
William D. Upshaw (Proh)	2,672
Verne L. Reynolds (SL)	494
TOTAL	1,114,808
1936 (12 electoral votes)	
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	802,984
Alfred M. Landon (R)	380,828
William Lemke (U)	60,297
Norman Thomas (Soc)	10,626
Earl Browder (Com)	2,197
David L. Calvin (Proh)	1,071
John W. Aiken (SL)	557
TOTAL	1,258,560
1940 (12 electoral votes)	
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	704,821
Wendell Willkie (R)	679,206
Norman Thomas (Soc)	15,071
Earl Browder (Com)	2,394
Roger Babson (Proh)	2,148
John W. Aiken (SL)	1,882
TOTAL	1,405,552
1944 (12 electoral votes)	
Thomas Dewey (R)	674,532
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	650,413
Norman Thomas (Soc)	13,205
Edward Teichert (Ind)	1,002
TOTAL	1,339,152
1948 (12 electoral votes)	
Harry S Truman (D)	647,310
Thomas Dewey (R)	590,959
Henry Wallace (PP)	25,282
Norman Thomas (Soc.)	12,547
Edward Teichert (Ind)	399
Farrell Dobbs (ISW)	303
TOTAL	1,276,800
1952 (12 electoral votes)	
Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	979,744
Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	622,175
Vincent Hallinan (IP)	2,174
Farrell Dobbs (ISW)	1,350
Darlington Hoopes (IS)	1,157
Eric Hass (ISL)	770
TOTAL	1,607,370
1956 (12 electoral votes)	
Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	954,844
Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	586,768
T. Coleman Andrews (Ind *Con*)	6,918
Darlington Hoopes (Ind *Soc*)	754
Eric Hass (Ind *SL*)	710
Farrell Dobbs (Ind *SW*)	564
TOTAL	1,550,558
1960 (12 electoral votes)	
Richard M. Nixon (R)	895,175
John F. Kennedy (D)	830,805
Farrell Dobbs (Ind *SW*)	1,792 4
Eric Hass (Ind *SL*)	1,310
TOTAL	1,729,082
1964 (12 electoral votes)	
Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	1,050,424
Barry M. Goldwater (R)	638,495
Clifton DeBerry (Ind *SW*)	1,692
Eric Hass (Ind *SL*)	1,204
TOTAL	1,691,815
1968 (12 electoral votes)	
Richard M. Nixon (R)	809,997
Hubert H. Humphrey (D)	748,804
George C. Wallace (Ind *A*)	127,835
Henning A. Blomen (Ind *SL*)	1,338
Frederick W. Halstead (Ind *SW*)	1,222
TOTAL	1,689,196
1972 (11 electoral votes)	
Richard M. Nixon (R)	989,430
George S. McGovern (D)	810,174
John G. Schmitz (A)	47,525
Benjamin M. Spock (Ind *Peo*)	2,701
Louis Fisher (Ind *SL*)	998
Gus Hall (Ind *Com*)	663
Evelyn Reed (Ind *SW*)	506
TOTAL	1,851,997
1976 (11 electoral votes)	
Jimmy Carter (D)	1,040,232
Gerald R. Ford (R)	1,004,987
Eugene J. McCarthy (Ind)	34,943
Lester Maddox (A)	8,552
Frank P. Zeidler (Ind *Soc*)	4,298
Roger L. MacBride (Ind *Lib*)	3,814
Peter Camejo (Ind *SW*)	1,691
Margaret Wright (Ind *Peo*)	943
Gus Hall (Ind *Com*)	749
Lyndon H. La Rouche, Jr. (Ind *USL*)	738
Jules Levin (Ind *SL*)	389
TOTAL	2,273,221
1980 (11 electoral votes)	
Ronald Reagan (R)	1,088,845
Jimmy Carter (D)	981,584
John Anderson (Ind)	160,657
Ed Clark (Ind *Lib*)	29,135
Barry Commoner (Ind *Cit*)	7,767
John Rarick (Ind *Con*)	1,519
David McReynolds (Ind *Soc*)	808
Gus Hall (Ind *Com*)	772
Deidre Griswold (Ind *WW*)	414
Clifton DeBerry (Ind *SW*)	383
TOTAL	2,273,221
1984 (11 electoral votes)	
Ronald Reagan (R)	1,198,800
Walter F. Mondale (D)	995,847
David Bergland (Lib)	4,884
Bob Richards (Con)	3,864
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind)	3,791
Sonia Johnson (Ind *Cit*)	1,456
Dennis L. Serrette (Ind *WIA*)	1,007
Larry Holmes (Ind *WW*)	619
Gus Hall (Ind *Com*)	597
Melvin T. Mason (Ind *SW*)	445
TOTAL	2,212,018

Source: 1954 and 1985-1986 *Wisconsin Blue Books*; official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION 1848-1986

SYMBOLS:

A — American
C — Conservative
Com — Communist
Con — Constitution
D — Democrat
DS — Democratic Socialist
G — Greenback
Ind — Independent
IC — Ind. Communist
ID — Ind. Democrat
IL — Ind. Labor
I Pr — Ind. Prohibition
IPR — Ind. Prohib. Repub.
ISL — Ind. Social Labor
ISW — Ind. Social Worker
IW — Ind. Worker
L — Labor
LF — Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario
Lib — Libertarian
Nat — National
NR — National Repub.
Peo — People's
PLS — Progressive Labor Socialist
PP — People's Prog.
Prog — Progressive
Proh — Prohibition
R — Republican
Soc — Socialist
SD — Social Democrat
SDA — Social Dem. of America
SL — Social Labor
SW — Socialist Worker
U — Union
UL — Union Labor
W — Whig

Note: Candidates whose party did not receive 1% of the vote for a statewide office in the previous election or who failed to meet the alternative requirement of Section 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes, are listed on the Wisconsin ballot as "independents". When a candidate's party affiliation is listed as independent but shows a party designation in italics, the candidacy was listed as "independent" on the Wisconsin ballot and the party designation shown was learned from newspaper clippings.

Year	Total Vote[1]	Candidate Vote		
1848[2]	35,309	Dewey (D) 19,875	Tweedy (W) 14,621	Durkee (Ind) 1,134
1849	31,759	Dewey (D) 16,649	Collins (W) 11,317	Chase (Ind) 3,761
1851	44,190	Farwell (W) 22,319	Upham (D) 21,812	
1853	55,683	Barstow (D) 30,405	Holton (R) 21,886	Baird (W) 3,304
1855[3]	72,598	Barstow (D) 36,355	Bashford (R) 36,198	
1857	90,058	Randall (R) 44,693	Croes (D) 44,239	
1859	112,755	Randall (R) 59,999	Hobart (D) 52,539	Harrison (Ind) 134
1861	99,258	Harvey (R) 53,777	Ferguson (D) 45,456	
1863	122,029	Lewis (R) 72,717	Palmer (D) 49,053	
1865	106,674	Fairchild (R) 58,332	Hobart (D) 48,330	
1867	142,522	Fairchild (R) 73,637	Tallmadge (D) 68,873	
1869	130,781	Fairchild (R) 69,502	Robinson (D) 61,239	
1871	147,274	Washburn (R) 78,301	Doolittle (D) 68,910	
1873	147,856	Taylor (D) 81,599	Washburn (R) 66,224	
1875	170,070	Ludington (R) 85,155	Taylor (D) 84,314	
1877	178,122	Smith (R) 78,759	Mallory (D) 70,486	Allis (G) 26,216
1879	189,005	Smith (R) 100,535	Jenkins (D) 75,030	May (G) 12,996
1881	171,856	Rusk (R) 81,754	Fratt (D) 69,797	Kanouse (Proh) 13,225
				Allis (G) 7,002
1884	319,997	Rusk (R) 163,214	Fratt (D) 143,945	Hastings (Proh) 8,545
				Utley (G) 4,274
1886	286,368	Rusk (R) 133,247	Woodward (D) 114,529	Cochrane (Peo) 21,467
				Olin (Proh) 17,089
1888	354,714	Hoard (R) 175,696	Morgan (D) 155,423	Durant (Proh) 14,373
				Powell (L) 9,196
1890	309,254	Peck (D) 160,388	Hoard (R) 132,068	Alexander (Proh) 11,246
				May (UL) 5,447
1892	371,559	Peck (D) 178,095	Spooner (R) 170,497	Richmond (Proh) 13,185
				Butt (Peo) 9,638
1894	375,449	Upham (R) 196,150	Peck (D) 142,250	Powell (Peo) 25,604
				Cleghorn (Proh) 11,240
1896	444,110	Scofield (R) 264,981	Silverthorn (D) 169,257	Berkey (Proh) 8,140
			Tuttrop (SL) 1,306	Henderson (Nat) 407
1898	329,430	Scofield (R) 173,137	Sawyer (D) 135,353	Worsley (Peo) 8,518
			Chafin (Proh) 8,078	Tuttle (SDA) 2,544
			Riese (SL) 1,473	LaFolette (Ind) 112
1900	441,900	LaFollette (R) 264,419	Bomrich (D) 160,674	Smith (Proh) 9,707
			Tuttle (SD) 6,590	Wilke (SL) 509
1902	365,676	LaFollette (R) 193,417	Rose (D) 145,818	Seidel (SD) 15,970
			Drake (Proh) 9,647	Puck (SL) 791
1904	449,570	LaFollette (R) 227,253	Peck (D) 176,301	Arnold (SD) 24,857
			Scofield (NR) 12,136	Clark (Proh) 8,764
				Minkley (SL) 249
1906	320,003	Davidson (R) 183,558	Aylward (D) 103,311	Gaylord (SD) 24,437
			Eaton (Proh) 8,211	Rosaas (SL) 455
1908	449,656	Davidson (R) 242,935	Aylward (D) 165,977	Brown (SD) 28,583
			Cox (Proh) 11,760	Bottema (SL) 393
1910	319,522	McGovern (R) 161,619	Schmitz (D) 110,442	Jacobs (SD) 39,547
			Van Keuren (Proh) 7,450	Kremer (SL) 430
1912	393,849	McGovern (R) 179,360	Karel (D) 167,316	Thompson (SD) 34,468
			Hill (Proh) 9,433	Curtis (SL) 3,253
1914	325,430	Philipp (R) 140,787	Karel (D) 119,509	Blaine (Ind) 32,560
			Ameringer (SD) 25,017	Emerson (Proh) 6,279
				Vierthaler (Ind) 352
1916	434,340	Philipp (R) 229,889	Williams (D) 164,555	Weaver (Soc) 30,649
				McKerrow (Proh) 9,193
1918	331,582	Philipp (R) 155,799	Moehlenpah (D) 112,576	Seidel (SD) 57,523
				Dean (Proh) 5,296
1920	691,294	Blaine (R) 366,247	McCoy (D) 247,746	Coleman (Soc) 71,126
				Tubbs (Proh) 6,047

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTION 1848-1986—Cont.

Year	Total Vote[1]	Candidate Vote		
1922.....	481,828	Blaine (R) 367,929	Bentley (ID) 51,061	Arnold (Soc) 39,570
			Welles (Proh) 21,438	Dietrich (ISL) 1,444
1924.....	796,432	Blaine (R) 412,255	Lueck (D) 317,550	Quick (Soc) 45,268
			Bucknam (Proh) 11,516	Alanne (IW) 4,107
			Shuttleworth (IPR) 4,079	Snover (SL) 1,452
1926.....	552,912	Zimmerman (R) 350,927	Perry (Ind) 76,507	Cady (D) 72,627
			Kent (Soc) 40,293	Emerson (Proh) 7,333
				Gordon (SL) 4,593
1928.....	989,143	Kohler (R) 547,738	Schmedeman (D) 394,368	Hauser (Soc) 36,924
		Bucknam (Proh) 6,477	Ehrhardt (IL) 1,938	
				Hayes (IW) 1,420
1930.....	606,825	LaFollette (R) 392,958	Hammersley (D) 170,020	Metcalfe (Soc) 25,607;
			Taynton (Proh) 14,818	Blair (IC) 2,998
1932.....	1,124,502	Schmedeman (D) 590,114	Kohler (R) 470,805	Metcalfe (Soc) 56,965
		Dean (Proh) 3,148	Blair (Com) 2,926	
				Ehrhardt (SL) 398
1934.....	953,797	LaFollette (Prog) 373,093	Schmedeman (D) 359,467	Greene (R) 172,980
		Nelson (Soc) 44,589	Childs (IC) 2,454	
			North (PR) 857	Ehrhardt (ISL)332
1936.....	1,237,095	LaFollette (Prog) 573,724	Wiley (R) 363,973	Lueck (D) 268,530
		Walsh (U) 27,934	Ehrhardt (SL) 1,738	
				Fehlandt (Proh) 1,008
1938.....	981,560	Heil (R) 543,675	LaFollette (Prog) 353,381	Bolens (D) 78,446
			Smith (U) 4,564	Schleier (ISL) 1,459
1940.....	1,373,754	Heil (R) 558,678	Loomis (Prog) 546,436	McGovern (D) 264,985
			Blair (Com) 2,340	Fisher (SL) 1,158
1942.....	800,985	Loomis (Prog) 397,664	Heil (R) 291,945	Sullivan (D) 98,153
			Zeidler (Soc) 11,295	Blair (IC) 1,092
				Cozzini (ISL) 490
1944.....	1,320,483	Goodland (R) 697,740	Hoan (D) 536,357	Benz (Prog) 76,028
			Nelson (Soc) 9,183	Cozzini (Ind) 1,122
1946.....	1,040,444	Goodland (R) 621,970	Hoan (D) 406,499	Uphoff (Soc) 8,996
			Eisenscher (IC) 1,857	Kenyon (ISL) 959
1948.....	1,266,139	Rennebohm (R) 684,839	Thompson (D) 558,497	Berquist (PP) 12,928
			Uphoff (Soc) 9,149	Boulton (ISW) 356
				Cozzini (ISL) 328
1950.....	1,138,148	Kohler (R) 605,649	Thompson (D) 525,319	Essin (PP) 3,735
				Hart (Soc) 3,384
1952.....	1,615,214	Kohler (R) 1,009,171	Proxmire (D) 601,844	Essin (Ind) 3,706
1954.....	1,158,666	Kohler (R) 596,158	Proxmire (D) 560, 747	Wepfer (Ind) 1,722
1956.....	1,557,788	Thomson (R) 808,273	Proxmire (D) 749,421	
1958.....	1,202,219	Nelson (D) 644,296	Thomson (R) 556,391	Leverenz (Ind) 1,485
1960.....	1,728,009	Nelson (D) 890,868	Kuehn (R) 837,123	
1962.....	1,265,900	Reynolds (D) 637,491	Kuehn (R) 625,536	Wiggert (Ind) 2,477
1964.....	1,694,887	Knowles (R) 856,779	Reynolds (D) 837,901	
1966.....	1,170,173	Knowles (R) 626,041	Lucey (D) 539,258	Wiggert (Ind) 4,745
1968.....	1,689,738	Knowles (R) 893,463	LaFollette (D) 791,100	Wiggert (Ind) 3,225
				Wilkinson (Ind) 1,813
1970.....	1,343,160	Lucey (D) 728,403	Olson (R) 602,617	McDonald (A) 9,035
			Cozzini (Ind-*SL*) 1,287	Hunt (Ind-*SW*) 888
				Kastner (Ind-*PLS*) 628
1974.....	1,181,685	Lucey (D) 628,639	Dyke (R) 497,189	Upham (A) 33,528
			Crazy Jim (Ind) 12,107	Hart (Ind-*DS*) 5,113
			Blair (Ind-*Com*) 3,617	Cozzini (Ind-*SL*) 1,492
1978.....	1,500,996	Dreyfus (R) 816,056	Schreiber (D) 673,813	Zimmerman (C) 6,355
			Doherty (Ind) 2,183	Kaplan (Ind-*SW*) 1,548
				Ochsner (Ind-*SL*) 849
1982.....	1,580,344	Earl (D) 896,872	Kohler (R) 662,738	Smiley (Lib) 9,734
			Wickstrom (Con) 7,721	Seidman (Ind-*SW*) 3,025
1986.....	1,526,573	Thompson (R) 805,090	Earl (D) 705,578	Christensen (LF) 10,323
			Wall (Ind) 3,913	Knapp (Ind) 1,668

[1]Total vote includes scattering votes.

[2]Data for Dewey and Tweedy from 1874 Blue Book; Durkee based on county returns still in Office of Secretary of State in 1961. The returns from Manitowoc and Winnebago Counties are missing. Without these 2 counties, Dewey had 19,605 votes and Tweedy had 14,514 votes.

[3]Barstow's plurality was set aside in *Atty. Gen. ex rel. Bashford v. Barstow*, 4 Wis. 567.

Source: Copied from official records of the Elections Board.

HIGHLIGHTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

Employment and Earnings — In 1985, Wisconsin ranked 36th in the number of state and local government employes per state, with 426 per 10,000. Wisconsin has fewer government employes per 10,000 than Iowa (ranked 25th), but has more than Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois (ranked 40th, 43rd and 48th, respectively). The state employed 53,031 full-time employes while local government employed 150,204.

The majority of state employes are in the classified service (36.4 thousand on December 31, 1986), while 17.5 thousand are in the unclassified service.

Of 32,040 state employes on the central payroll monitored by the Department of Employment Relations (as of June 1986), 5.67 percent or 1,818 were minority employes. Approximately 17.5 thousand or 54.7 percent were males and 14.5 thousand or 45.3 percent were females.

In 1985, Wisconsin ranked 17th in earnings of state and local government employes. Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois ranked higher (5th, 6th and 15th, respectively), and Iowa ranked lower (29th). Over 10 years from 1976 to 1985, October payrolls in Wisconsin increased by $58.9 million on the state level and $152.7 million on the local level.

School districts employed the largest number on the local level — over 110 thousand — while municipalities ranked second with 49.79 thousand and counties third with 46.85 thousand employes.

By function, education ranked first in both the number of employes and total payroll, followed by police protection, hospitals, and highways.

Units of Local Government — On January 1, 1986, local government in Wisconsin was comprised of 72 counties, 189 cities, 393 villages and 1,266 towns. Counties vary in size from Milwaukee with a 1986 estimated population of 935 thousand to Menominee County with 3.9 thousand, and from Marathon County with a land area of 1,599 square miles to Pepin County with 231 square miles. County boards range in size from 46 supervisors in Brown to 7 in Menominee.

In 1982, excluding the District of Columbia, Hawaii had the smallest number of total local governmental units with 18 while Illinois had the largest with a total of 6,467. In comparison, Wisconsin had a total of 2,592, ranking 14th.

Cities may employ a mayor, manager or commission form of government. Of 189 cities, 12 have a city manager and 177 have a mayor. Of the 177 cities with mayors, 34 also have a city administrator. No cities presently use the commission form of government. Villages may utilize a president (mayor) or manager form of government. Of 393 villages, 11 have a manager and 382 have a president.

County Officials — All counties elect a county clerk, treasurer, clerk of circuit court, register of deeds, district attorney, and sheriff; about a third elect a surveyor; a coroner may be elected or a medical examiner may be appointed by the county board; and each county board chooses its chairperson. Eight counties have an elected county executive, 7 have an appointed county administrator and 57 have an appointed administrative coordinator.

In 1987-88, county offices are dominated by Republicans. The largest majority occurs in the office of sheriff with 47 Republicans and 24 Democrats. Women are the majority office holders in the positions of clerk of circuit court, register of deeds and county treasurers.

Population — Of the total 1980 Wisconsin population of 4,705,642, approximately 49.7 percent (2,336,665) resided in urban areas. Of this total, 62.6 percent (1,463,005) lived in the central city, the rest in the urban fringe. The city of Appleton had the lowest percentage of population residing in its central city (41.5 percent), and the city of Superior had the highest percentage (98.1 percent). In Wisconsin's 2 largest cities (Milwaukee and Madison), 52.4 percent and 79.9 percent, respectively, resided in the central city.

Based on the 1980 census of population, cities comprise a total of 2,703,579, a decline of 17,466 from the 1970 census; villages comprise a total of 514,373, an increase of 76,913; and towns comprise a total of 1,487,383, an increase of 227,890. Thirty-eight Wisconsin municipalities had a population of 15,000 or more. The city of Milwaukee, with a population of 636,297, ranks first and the city of Muskego, with a population of 15,277, ranks 38th.

Between 1980 and January 1, 1986, 156 cities increased in population while 33 cities decreased. Milwaukee, the only first class city, decreased by 27,854 or 4.38 percent; among second class cities, Green Bay had the largest increase, 6,043 or 6.87 percent, and Racine had the largest decrease, 4,090 or 4.77 percent; among third class cities, Eau Claire had the largest increase, 2.804 or 5.44 percent, and Beloit had the largest decrease, 863 or 2.45 percent; and among fourth class cities, Fitchburg had the largest increase, 1,992 or 16.72 percent, and South Milwaukee had the largest decrease, 677 or 3.21 percent. For Wisconsin's villages, 89 decreased, 300 increased and 3 showed no change in population. Plover had the largest increase, 1,727 or 32.52 percent, and Menomonee Falls had the largest decrease, 800 or 2.87 percent.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on local government.

POPULATION OF URBANIZED AREAS, 1980

Urbanized Areas	Total	Central City or Cities	Percent Central City or Cities[1]	Urban Fringe			
				Total	Places of 25,000 or More	Places of 2,500 to 25,000	Other Territory
All Areas	2,336,665	1,463,005	62.6	873,660	289,485	462,380	121,795
Appleton	142,151	59,032	41.5	83,119	—	64,831	18,288
Beloit, Wis.-Ill.	50,834[2]	35,207	69.3	15,627	—	—	15,627
Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.	30,151[2]	29,571	98.1	580	—	—	580
Eau Claire	72,317	51,509	71.2	20,808	—	16,663	4,145
Green Bay	142,747	87,899	61.6	54,848	—	52,500	2,348
Kenosha	85,742	77,685	90.6	8,057	—	—	8,057
La Crosse, Wis.-Minn.	64,087[2]	48,347	75.4	15,740	—	9,249	6,491
Madison	213,675	170,616	79.9	43,059	—	24,371	18,688
Milwaukee	1,207,008	632,212	52.4	570,796	289,485	257,578	23,733
Oshkosh	52,958	49,620	93.7	3,338	—	—	3,338
Racine	118,987	85,725	72.1	33,262	—	4,130	29,132
Sheboygan	58,531	48,085	82.2	10,446	—	5,253	5,193
Wausau	52,990	32,426	61.2	20,564	—	3,338	17,226

[1]Percentages supplied by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

[2]The part in Wisconsin only.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants, Wisconsin*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, Tables 7 and 13.

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]
January 1, 1986

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1986 Estimate
First Class Cities (150,000 or more)[2]: 1					
Milwaukee	Milwaukee, Washington	1846	717,372	636,297	608,443
Second Class Cities (29,000 to 149,999)[2]: 12					
Appleton	Outagamie, Calumet, Winnebago	1857	56,377	58,913	62,924
Green Bay[3]	Brown	1854	87,809	87,899	93,942
Janesville[4]	Rock	1853	46,426	51,071	52,202
Kenosha[3]	Kenosha	1850	78,805	77,685	76,173
La Crosse	La Crosse	1856	50,286	48,347	49,398
Madison[3]	Dane	1856	171,769	170,616	175,664
Oshkosh[4]	Winnebago	1853	53,082	49,620	51,721
Racine	Racine	1848	95,162	85,725	81,635
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	1853	48,484	48,085	47,644
Superior	Douglas	1858	32,237	29,571	27,661
Wauwatosa[3]	Milwaukee	1897	58,676	51,308	50,070
West Allis[3]	Milwaukee	1906	71,649	63,982	64,028
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 38,999)[2]: 24					
Beloit[4]	Rock	1857	35,729	35,207	34,344
Brookfield	Waukesha	1954	32,140	34,035	33,324
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	1869	12,351	12,270	12,948
Cudahy	Milwaukee	1906	22,078	19,547	19,024
De Pere[3]	Brown	1883	13,309	14,892	16,150
Eau Claire[4]	Eau Claire, Chippewa	1872	44,619	51,509	54,313
Fond du Lac[4]	Fond du Lac	1852	35,515	35,863	36,707
Glendale[3]	Milwaukee	1950	13,426	13,882	13,610
Greenfield	Milwaukee	1957	24,424	31,353	31,899
Kaukauna	Outagamie	1885	11,308	11,310	12,258
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	1870	33,430	32,547	32,482
Marinette	Marinette	1887	12,696	11,965	11,888
Marshfield	Wood, Marathon	1883	15,619	18,290	19,318
Menasha[3]	Calumet, Winnebago	1874	14,836	14,728	14,778
Muskego	Waukesha	1964	11,573	15,277	15,902
Neenah	Winnebago	1873	22,902	22,432	23,992
New Berlin	Waukesha	1959	26,910	30,529	30,904
Stevens Point	Portage	1858	23,479	22,970	23,180
Two Rivers[4]	Manitowoc	1878	13,553	13,354	13,208
Watertown	Dodge, Jefferson	1853	15,683	18,113	18,846
Waukesha	Waukesha	1895	39,695	50,365	52,723
Wausau	Marathon	1872	32,806	32,426	32,446
West Bend[3]	Washington	1885	16,555	21,484	22,372
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood	1869	18,587	17,995	18,747
Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000)[2]: 152					
Abbotsford	Clark, Marathon	1965	1,375	1,904	2,023
Adams	Adams	1926	1,440	1,744	1,901
Algoma	Kewaunee	1879	4,023	3,656	3,697
Alma	Buffalo	1885	956	848	929
Altoona	Eau Claire	1887	2,842	4,393	5,478
Amery[3]	Polk	1919	2,126	2,404	2,834
Antigo	Langlade	1885	9,005	8,653	8,692
Arcadia	Trempealeau	1925	2,159	2,109	2,235
Ashland	Ashland	1887	9,615	9,115	8,963
Augusta	Eau Claire	1885	1,242	1,560	1,684
Baraboo	Sauk	1882	7,931	8,081	8,450
Barron	Barron	1887	2,337	2,595	2,899

[1]There were 189 cities on January 1, 1986. The city of Pewaukee subsequently reverted to town status, reducing the number of cities to 188. See footnote 5.

[2]Under Sec. 62.05 (2), *Wis. Stats.*, a city changes from one class to another when it qualifies in size according to the official census, when provisions for any necessary changes in government are made, and when a proclamation of the mayor, declaring the fact, is published according to law. A change in the classification of a city is not recorded in this table unless the Secretary of State has been notified of such change.

[3]City administrator in addition to mayor.

[4]City manager form of government. There are 12 cities operating under the manager form authorized by Chapter 64, *Wis. Stats.* Cities in Wisconsin may be organized as a mayor, manager or commission form of government. No city is now operating under a commission.

[5]On 2/24/86, the Wisconsin Supreme Court *(City of Waukesha v. Salbashian, 128 Wis. 2d 334)* decided that the City of Pewaukee incorporation was invalid pursuant to Sec. 60.81, Wis. Statutes.

Source: League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *1986 Directory of Wisconsin City and Village Officials*; Office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State, "Notices of Changes in the Status of Wisconsin Municipalities"; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin, Table 44, August 1982; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1986*, November 1986.

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]—Cont.
January 1, 1986

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1986 Estimate
Bayfield	Bayfield	1913	874	778	744
Beaver Dam	Dodge	1856	14,265	14,149	14,110
Berlin	Green Lake, Waushara	1857	5,338	5,478	5,524
Black River Falls	Jackson	1883	3,273	3,434	3,734
Blair	Trempealeau	1949	1,036	1,142	1,115
Bloomer	Chippewa	1920	3,143	3,342	3,520
Boscobel	Grant	1873	2,510	2,662	2,687
Brillion	Calumet	1944	2,588	2,907	2,923
Brodhead	Green	1891	2,515	3,153	3,268
Buffalo	Buffalo	1859	671	894	881
Burlington[3]	Racine, Walworth	1900	7,479	8,385	8,464
Cedarburg[3]	Ozaukee	1885	7,697	9,005	9,327
Chetek	Barron	1891	1,630	1,931	2,143
Chilton	Calumet	1877	3,030	2,965	3,133
Clintonville	Waupaca	1887	4,600	4,567	4,638
Colby	Clark, Marathon	1891	1,178	1,496	1,675
Columbus	Columbia, Dodge	1874	3,789	4,049	4,157
Cornell	Chippewa	1956	1,616	1,583	1,668
Crandon	Forest	1898	1,582	1,969	2,045
Cuba City	Lafayette, Grant	1925	1,993	2,129	2,262
Cumberland	Barron	1885	1,839	1,983	2,106
Darlington	Lafayette	1877	2,351	2,300	2,253
Delafield	Waukesha	1959	3,182	4,083	4,585
Delavan[3]	Walworth	1897	5,526	5,684	6,048
Dodgeville	Iowa	1889	3,255	3,458	3,809
Durand	Pepin	1887	2,103	2,047	2,054
Eagle River	Vilas	1937	1,326	1,326	1,414
Edgerton	Rock	1883	4,118	4,335	4,302
Elkhorn[3]	Walworth	1897	3,992	4,605	4,918
Elroy	Juneau	1885	1,513	1,504	1,616
Evansville	Rock	1896	2,992	2,835	2,907
Fennimore	Grant	1919	1,861	2,212	2,445
Fitchburg	Dane	1983	4,704	11,913	13,905
Fort Atkinson[4]	Jefferson	1878	9,164	9,785	10,054
Fountain City	Buffalo	1889	1,017	963	1,003
Fox Lake	Dodge	1938	1,242	1,373	1,409
Franklin	Milwaukee	1956	12,247	16,871	19,430
Galesville	Trempealeau	1942	1,162	1,239	1,285
Gillett	Oconto	1944	1,288	1,356	1,350
Glenwood City	St. Croix	1895	822	950	1,036
Green Lake	Green Lake	1962	1,109	1,208	1,280
Greenwood	Clark	1891	1,036	1,124	1,147
Hartford[3]	Washington	1883	6,499	7,159	7,604
Hayward	Sawyer	1915	1,457	1,698	2,053
Hillsboro	Vernon	1885	1,231	1,263	1,274
Horicon	Dodge	1897	3,356	3,584	3,743
Hudson	St. Croix	1856	5,049	5,434	5,938
Hurley	Iron	1918	2,418	2,015	1,809
Independence	Trempealeau	1942	1,036	1,180	1,232
Jefferson[3]	Jefferson	1878	5,429	5,647	5,606
Juneau	Dodge	1887	2,043	2,045	2,118
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	1883	2,901	2,801	2,868
Kiel	Calumet, Manitowoc	1920	2,848	3,083	3,136
Ladysmith[3]	Rusk	1905	3,674	3,826	3,811
Lake Geneva	Walworth	1883	4,890	5,612	5,728
Lake Mills[4]	Jefferson	1905	3,556	3,670	3,722
Lancaster	Grant	1878	3,756	4,076	4,248
Lodi	Columbia	1941	1,831	1,959	2,056
Loyal	Clark	1948	1,126	1,252	1,322
Manawa	Waupaca	1954	1,105	1,205	1,364
Marion	Waupaca	1898	1,218	1,348	1,366
Markesan	Green Lake	1959	1,285	1,446	1,534
Mauston	Juneau	1883	3,466	3,284	3,429
Mayville[3]	Dodge	1885	4,139	4,333	4,394

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]—Cont.
January 1, 1986

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1986 Estimate
Medford	Taylor	1889	3,454	4,035	4,571
Mellen	Ashland	1907	1,168	1,046	1,034
Menomonie	Dunn	1882	11,112	12,769	13,654
Mequon[3]	Ozaukee	1957	12,150	16,193	16,125
Merrill	Lincoln	1883	9,502	9,578	9,895
Middleton[3]	Dane	1963	8,286	11,848	13,108
Milton[3]	Rock	1969	3,699	4,092	4,348
Mineral Point	Iowa	1857	2,305	2,259	2,272
Mondovi	Buffalo	1889	2,338	2,545	2,687
Monona[3]	Dane	1969	10,420	8,809	8,712
Monroe	Green	1882	8,654	10,027	10,458
Montello	Marquette	1938	1,082	1,273	1,428
Montreal	Iron	1924	877	887	854
Mosinee	Marathon	1931	2,395	3,015	3,224
Neillsville	Clark	1882	2,750	2,780	2,828
Nekoosa	Wood	1926	2,409	2,519	2,782
New Holstein	Calumet	1926	3,012	3,412	3,415
New Lisbon	Juneau	1889	1,361	1,390	1,468
New London	Outagamie, Waupaca	1877	5,801	6,210	6,777
New Richmond[3]	St. Croix	1885	3,707	4,306	4,792
Oak Creek	Milwaukee	1955	13,928	16,932	17,977
Oconomowoc[3]	Waukesha	1875	8,741	9,909	10,336
Oconto	Oconto	1869	4,667	4,505	4,387
Oconto Falls	Oconto	1919	2,517	2,500	2,668
Omro	Winnebago	1944	2,341	2,763	2,909
Onalaska[3]	La Crosse	1887	4,909	9,249	11,332
Osseo	Trempealeau	1941	1,356	1,474	1,604
Owen	Clark	1925	1,031	998	1,032
Park Falls	Price	1912	2,953	3,192	3,327
Peshtigo	Marinette	1903	2,836	2,807	3,003
Pewaukee[5]	Waukesha	1984	—	8,922	9,238
Phillips	Price	1891	1,511	1,522	1,668
Pittsville	Wood	1887	708	810	918
Platteville[4]	Grant	1876	9,599	9,580	9,651
Plymouth	Sheboygan	1877	5,810	6,027	6,410
Port Washington[3]	Ozaukee	1882	8,752	8,612	8,890
Portage	Columbia	1854	7,821	7,896	8,049
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	1872	5,540	5,859	5,863
Prescott[4]	Pierce	1857	2,331	2,654	2,987
Princeton	Green Lake	1920	1,446	1,479	1,543
Reedsburg	Sauk	1887	4,585	5,038	5,356
Rhinelander	Oneida	1894	8,218	7,873	7,906
Rice Lake	Barron	1887	7,278	7,691	8,027
Richland Center	Richland	1887	5,086	4,997	5,162
Ripon[3]	Fond du Lac	1858	7,053	7,111	7,241
River Falls[3]	Pierce, St. Croix	1875	7,238	9,019	9,938
St. Croix Falls	Polk	1958	1,425	1,497	1,619
St. Francis[3]	Milwaukee	1951	10,489	10,095	9,728
Schofield	Marathon	1951	2,577	2,226	2,336
Seymour	Outagamie	1879	2,194	2,530	2,909
Shawano	Shawano	1874	6,488	7,013	7,453
Sheboygan Falls	Sheboygan	1913	4,771	5,253	5,898
Shell Lake	Washburn	1961	928	1,135	1,311
Shullsburg	Lafayette	1889	1,376	1,484	1,443
South Milwaukee[3]	Milwaukee	1897	23,297	21,069	20,392
Sparta	Monroe	1883	6,258	6,934	7,553
Spooner	Washburn	1909	2,444	2,365	2,700
Stanley	Chippewa	1898	2,049	2,095	2,154
Stoughton	Dane	1882	6,096	7,589	8,456
Sturgeon Bay[3]	Door	1883	6,776	8,847	9,270
Sun Prairie[3]	Dane	1958	9,935	12,931	14,008
Thorp	Clark	1948	1,469	1,635	1,604
Tomah	Monroe	1883	5,647	7,204	7,470
Tomahawk	Lincoln	1891	3,419	3,527	3,560
Verona[4]	Dane	1977	2,334	3,336	3,823
Viroqua	Vernon	1885	3,739	3,716	3,872
Washburn	Bayfield	1904	1,957	2,080	2,264
Waterloo	Jefferson	1962	2,253	2,393	2,606

WISCONSIN CITIES[1]—Cont.
January 1, 1986

City	County	Year Incorporated as City	Population 1970 Census	Population 1980 Census	Population 1986 Estimate
Waupaca	Waupaca	1875	4,342	4,472	4,825
Waupun	Fond du Lac, Dodge	1878	7,946	8,132	8,559
Wautoma	Waushara	1901	1,624	1,629	1,680
Westby[3]	Vernon	1920	1,568	1,797	1,936
Weyauwega[3]	Waupaca	1939	1,377	1,549	1,651
Whitehall	Trempealeau	1941	1,486	1,530	1,599
Whitewater[4]	Walworth, Jefferson	1885	12,038	11,520	11,990
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia, Sauk	1925	2,401	2,521	2,737

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]
January 1, 1986

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970	Population 1980	Population 1986 Estimate
Adell[2]	Sheboygan	1918	380	545	508
Albany[2]	Green	1883	875	1,051	1,068
Allouez[2,3]	Brown	1986	13,753	14,882	14,851
Alma Center	Jackson	1902	495	454	469
Almena	Barron	1945	423	526	596
Almond	Portage	1905	440	477	553
Amherst	Portage	1899	585	701	780
Amherst Junction	Portage	1912	141	225	302
Aniwa	Shawano	1899	233	273	259
Arena	Iowa	1923	377	451	480
Argyle	Lafayette	1903	673	720	807
Arlington	Columbia	1945	379	440	454
Arpin	Wood	1978	—	361	373
Ashwaubenon	Brown	1977	10,042	14,486	15,414
Athens	Marathon	1901	856	988	1,097
Auburndale	Wood	1881	468	641	706
Avoca	Iowa	1870	421	505	522
Bagley	Grant	1919	271	317	363
Baldwin	St. Croix	1875	1,399	1,620	1,793
Balsam Lake	Polk	1905	648	749	892
Bangor	La Crosse	1899	974	1,012	1,072
Barneveld	Iowa	1906	528	579	603
Bay City	Pierce	1909	317	543	589
Bayside[4]	Milwaukee, Ozaukee	1953	4,461	4,724	4,677
Bear Creek	Outagamie	1902	520	454	424
Belgium	Ozaukee	1922	809	892	868
Bell Center	Crawford	1901	110	124	112
Belleville	Dane, Green	1892	1,163	1,302	1,460
Belmont	Lafayette	1894	688	826	877
Benton	Lafayette	1892	873	983	972
Big Bend	Waukesha	1928	1,148	1,345	1,474
Big Falls	Waupaca	1925	112	107	110
Birchwood	Washburn	1921	394	437	489
Birnamwood	Marathon, Shawano	1895	632	688	709
Biron	Wood	1910	771	698	665

[1]There are 394 villages.

[2]Village administrator in addition to village president.

[3]On 2/10/86, the town of Allouez (Brown County) was incorporated as a village. All population figures listed are for the town.

[4]Village manager form of government. There are 11 villages operating under the manager form authorized by Chapter 64, *Wis. Stats.* Villages in Wisconsin may be organized as a president (mayor) or manager form of government.

Source: League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *1986 Directory of Wisconsin Cities and Village Officials*; Office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State, "Notices of Changes in the Status of Wisconsin Municipalities"; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1986 as of January 1, 1986*; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Wisconsin, Part 51, Tables 15 and 44, August 1982.

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970	Population 1980	Population 1986 Estimate
Black Creek	Outagamie	1904	921	1,097	1,208
Black Earth	Dane	1901	1,114	1,145	1,217
Blanchardville	Lafayette, Iowa	1890	794	803	962
Bloomington	Grant	1880	719	743	768
Blue Mounds	Dane	1912	261	387	422
Blue River	Grant	1916	369	412	453
Boaz	Richland	1939	126	161	148
Bonduel	Shawano	1916	995	1,160	1,281
Bowler	Shawano	1923	272	339	342
Boyceville[2]	Dunn	1922	725	862	901
Boyd	Chippewa	1891	574	660	715
Brandon	Fond du Lac	1881	872	862	895
Brokaw	Marathon	1903	312	298	279
Brooklyn[4]	Dane, Green	1905	565	627	698
Brown Deer[3]	Milwaukee	1955	12,582	12,921	12,394
Brownsville	Dodge	1952	374	433	429
Browntown	Green	1890	253	284	306
Bruce	Rusk	1901	799	905	953
Butler[2]	Waukesha	1913	2,261	2,059	1,972
Butternut	Ashland	1903	453	438	460
Cadott	Chippewa	1895	977	1,247	1,332
Cambria	Columbia	1866	631	680	690
Cambridge	Dane, Jefferson	1891	689	844	857
Cameron	Barron	1894	893	1,115	1,257
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	1902	1,681	1,740	1,836
Camp Douglas	Juneau	1893	547	589	640
Cascade	Sheboygan	1914	603	615	665
Casco	Kewaunee	1920	481	484	513
Cashton	Monroe	1901	824	827	896
Cassville	Grant	1882	1,343	1,270	1,290
Catawba	Price	1922	215	205	186
Cazenovia	Richland, Sauk	1902	335	259	283
Cecil	Shawano	1905	369	445	461
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	1899	1,276	1,420	1,486
Centuria	Polk	1904	632	711	865
Chaseburg	Vernon	1922	224	279	308
Chenequa[2]	Waukesha	1928	642	532	486
Clayton	Polk	1909	306	425	424
Clear Lake	Polk	1894	721	899	998
Cleveland	Manitowoc	1958	761	1,270	1,435
Clinton	Rock	1882	1,333	1,751	1,923
Clyman	Dodge	1924	328	317	314
Cobb	Iowa	1902	410	409	422
Cochrane	Buffalo	1910	506	512	579
Coleman	Marinette	1903	683	852	866
Colfax	Dunn	1904	1,026	1,149	1,186
Coloma	Waushara	1939	336	367	405
Combined Locks	Outagamie	1920	2,771	2,573	2,499
Conrath	Rusk	1915	114	86	98
Coon Valley	Vernon	1907	596	758	843
Cottage Grove	Dane	1924	478	888	1,053
Couderay	Sawyer	1922	123	114	124
Crivitz	Marinette	1974	—	1,041	1,215
Cross Plains	Dane	1920	1,478	2,156	2,338
Curtiss	Clark	1917	135	127	141
Dallas	Barron	1903	359	477	466
Dane	Dane	1899	486	518	596
Darien	Walworth	1951	839	1,152	1,158
Deer Park	St. Croix	1913	217	232	264
Deerfield	Dane	1891	1,067	1,466	1,584
De Forest[2]	Dane	1903	1,911	3,367	4,318
Denmark	Brown	1915	1,364	1,475	1,577
De Soto	Crawford, Vernon	1886	295	318	343
Dickeyville	Grant	1947	1,057	1,156	1,076
Dorchester	Clark	1901	491	613	718
Dousman	Waukesha	1917	451	1,153	1,355
Downing	Dunn	1909	215	242	228
Doylestown	Columbia	1907	265	294	303
Dresser	Polk	1919	533	670	735
Eagle	Waukesha	1899	745	1,008	1,084
Eastman	Crawford	1909	319	371	397
East Troy	Walworth	1900	1,711	2,385	2,619
Eden[4]	Fond du Lac	1912	376	534	546
Edgar	Marathon	1898	928	1,194	1,324
Egg Harbor	Door	1964	184	238	249

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970	Population 1980	Population 1986 Estimate
Eland	Shawano	1905	229	230	258
Elderon	Marathon	1917	185	191	189
Eleva	Trempealeau	1902	574	593	638
Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan	1894	787	1,054	1,164
Elk Mound	Dunn	1909	471	737	830
Ellsworth	Pierce	1887	1,983	2,143	2,495
Elm Grove[4]	Waukesha	1955	7,201	6,735	6,253
Elmwood	Pierce	1905	737	885	975
Elmwood Park	Racine	1960	456	483	457
Embarrass	Waupaca	1895	472	496	500
Endeavor	Marquette	1946	328	335	378
Ephraim	Door	1919	236	319	313
Ettrick	Trempealeau	1948	463	462	485
Exeland	Sawyer	1920	189	219	243
Fairchild	Eau Claire	1880	562	577	533
Fairwater	Fond du Lac	1921	373	310	325
Fall Creek	Eau Claire	1906	825	1,148	1,306
Fall River	Columbia	1903	633	850	898
Fenwood	Marathon	1904	147	165	166
Ferryville	Crawford	1912	183	227	239
Fontana on Geneva Lake	Walworth	1924	1,464	1,764	1,631
Footville	Rock	1918	698	794	832
Forestville	Door	1960	349	455	471
Fox Point[4]	Milwaukee	1926	7,939	7,649	7,144
Francis Creek	Manitowoc	1960	492	589	637
Frederic	Polk	1903	908	1,039	1,101
Fredonia	Ozaukee	1922	1,045	1,437	1,581
Fremont	Waupaca	1882	598	510	525
Friendship	Adams	1907	641	744	830
Friesland	Columbia	1946	301	267	259
Gays Mills	Crawford	1900	623	627	680
Genoa	Vernon	1935	305	283	304
Genoa City	Walworth	1901	1,085	1,202	1,316
Germantown[2]	Washington	1927	6,974	10,729	11,682
Gilman	Taylor	1914	328	436	469
Glen Flora	Rusk	1915	69	83	96
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan	1913	496	423	427
Grafton[2]	Ozaukee	1896	5,998	8,381	8,720
Granton[2]	Clark	1916	288	399	446
Grantsburg	Burnett	1887	930	1,153	1,194
Gratiot	Lafayette	1891	249	280	280
Greendale[4]	Milwaukee	1939	15,089	16,928	16,689
Gresham	Shawano	1908	448	534	546
Hales Corners[4]	Milwaukee	1952	7,771	7,110	6,774
Hammond	St. Croix	1880	768	991	1,006
Hancock	Waushara	1902	404	419	408
Hartland[2]	Waukesha	1891	2,763	5,559	6,288
Hatley	Marathon	1912	315	300	334
Haugen	Barron	1918	246	251	288
Hawkins	Rusk	1922	385	407	412
Hazel Green	Grant, Lafayette	1867	982	1,282	1,270
Hewitt	Wood	1973		470	487
Highland	Iowa	1873	785	860	846
Hilbert	Calumet	1898	896	1,176	1,360
Hixton	Jackson	1920	300	364	383
Hollandale	Iowa	1910	256	271	294
Holmen	La Crosse	1946	1,081	2,411	3,104
Hortonville[2]	Outagamie	1894	1,524	2,016	2,217
Howard	Brown	1959	4,911	8,240	9,126
Howards Grove	Sheboygan	1967	998	1,838	2,085
Hustisford	Dodge	1870	789	874	912
Hustler	Juneau	1914	190	170	185
Ingram	Rusk	1907	109	61	57
Iola	Waupaca	1892	900	957	1,124
Iron Ridge	Dodge	1913	480	766	871
Ironton	Sauk	1914	195	206	204
Jackson	Washington	1912	561	1,817	1,781
Johnson Creek	Jefferson	1903	790	1,136	1,227
Junction City	Portage	1911	396	523	612

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population		
			1970	1980	1986 Estimate
Kekoskee	Dodge	1958	233	224	242
Kellnersville	Manitowoc	1971	—	369	389
Kendall	Monroe	1894	468	486	534
Kennan	Price	1903	167	194	181
Kewaskum[3]	Washington, Fond du Lac	1895	1,926	2,381	2,325
Kimberly	Outagamie	1910	6,131	5,881	5,851
Kingston	Green Lake	1923	343	328	286
Knapp	Dunn	1905	369	419	433
Kohler[2]	Sheboygan	1912	1,738	1,651	1,722
Lac La Belle	Waukesha	1931	227	289	284
La Farge	Vernon	1899	748	746	824
Lake Delton	Sauk	1964	1,059	1,158	1,205
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas	1907	523	780	792
Lannon	Waukesha	1930	1,056	987	977
La Valle	Sauk	1883	411	412	432
Lena	Oconto	1921	569	585	601
Lime Ridge	Sauk	1910	203	191	198
Linden	Iowa	1900	408	395	413
Little Chute	Outagamie	1899	5,522	7,907	8,961
Livingston	Grant, Iowa	1914	503	642	664
Loganville	Sauk	1917	199	239	312
Lohrville	Waushara	1910	213	336	352
Lomira	Dodge	1899	1,084	1,446	1,418
Lone Rock	Richland	1886	506	577	638
Lowell	Dodge	1894	322	326	318
Lublin	Taylor	1915	143	142	146
Luck	Polk	1905	848	997	1,059
Luxemburg	Kewaunee	1908	853	1,040	1,153
Lyndon Station	Juneau	1903	533	375	425
Lynxville	Crawford	1889	149	174	160
Mc Farland	Dane	1920	2,386	3,783	4,354
Maiden Rock	Pierce	1887	172	172	179
Maple Bluff[2]	Dane	1930	1,974	1,351	1,318
Marathon City[2]	Marathon	1884	1,214	1,552	1,746
Maribel	Manitowoc	1963	316	363	401
Marquette	Green Lake	1958	161	204	234
Marshall	Dane	1905	1,043	2,363	2,610
Mason	Bayfield	1925	119	102	101
Mattoon	Shawano	1901	377	382	413
Mazomanie	Dane	1885	1,217	1,248	1,324
Melrose	Jackson	1914	505	507	496
Melvina	Monroe	1922	116	117	116
Menomonee Falls[4]	Waukesha	1892	31,697	27,845	27,045
Merrillan	Jackson	1881	612	587	592
Merrimac[2]	Sauk	1899	376	365	388
Merton	Waukesha	1922	646	1,045	1,088
Milladore	Wood, Portage	1933	229	250	272
Milltown	Polk	1910	634	732	730
Minong	Washburn	1915	420	557	578
Mishicot	Manitowoc	1950	938	1,503	1,557
Montfort	Grant, Iowa	1893	518	616	600
Monticello	Green	1891	870	1,021	1,072
Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac	1962	942	585	623
Mount Hope[2]	Grant	1919	176	197	228
Mount Horeb	Dane	1899	2,402	3,251	3,826
Mount Sterling	Crawford	1936	181	223	220
Mukwonago	Waukesha	1905	2,367	4,014	4,243
Muscoda	Grant, Iowa	1894	1,099	1,331	1,417
Nashotah	Waukesha	1957	410	513	588
Necedah[2]	Juneau	1870	740	773	768
Nelson	Buffalo	1978	—	389	403
Nelsonville	Portage	1913	152	199	196
Neosho	Dodge	1902	400	575	630
Neshkoro	Marquette	1906	385	386	429
New Auburn	Chippewa, Barron	1902	368	466	477
New Glarus	Green	1901	1,454	1,763	1,823
Newburg	Washington, Ozaukee	1973		783	801
Niagara[2]	Marinette	1914	2,347	2,079	2,026
Nichols	Outagamie	1967	207	267	286
North Bay	Racine	1951	263	219	194
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	1903	3,286	3,844	4,225
North Freedom	Sauk	1893	596	616	750
North Hudson	St. Croix	1912	1,547	2,218	2,673
North Prairie	Waukesha	1919	669	938	1,051
Norwalk	Monroe	1894	432	517	552

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population 1970	Population 1980	Population 1986 Estimate
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	1903	918	990	1,013
Oconomowoc Lake[2]	Waukesha	1959	599	524	467
Ogdensburg	Waupaca	1912	206	214	259
Oliver	Douglas	1917	210	253	246
Ontario	Vernon	1890	392	398	428
Oostburg	Sheboygan	1909	1,309	1,647	1,875
Oregon	Dane	1883	2,553	3,876	4,347
Orfordville	Rock	1900	888	1,143	1,180
Osceola[2]	Polk	1886	1,152	1,581	1,917
Oxford	Marquette	1912	453	432	508
Paddock Lake	Kenosha	1960	1,470	2,207	2,248
Palmyra	Jefferson	1866	1,341	1,515	1,663
Pardeeville	Columbia	1894	1,507	1,594	1,635
Park Ridge	Portage	1938	817	643	584
Patch Grove	Grant	1921	187	259	230
Pepin	Pepin	1860	747	890	894
Pewaukee[2]	Waukesha	1876	3,271	4,637	4,956
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau	1956	198	338	326
Plain	Sauk	1912	688	676	711
Plainfield	Waushara	1882	642	813	914
Plover[2]	Portage	1971	—	5,310	7,037
Plum City	Pierce	1909	451	505	532
Poplar	Douglas	1917	455	569	561
Port Edwards[3]	Wood	1902	2,126	2,077	2,051
Potosi	Grant	1887	713	736	752
Potter	Calumet	1980	—	—	289
Pound	Marinette	1914	284	407	407
Poynette[2]	Columbia	1892	1,118	1,447	1,529
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	1885	1,902	2,145	2,245
Prairie Farm	Barron	1901	426	387	439
Prentice	Price	1899	519	605	669
Pulaski	Brown	1910	1,717	1,875	2,041
Radisson	Sawyer	1953	206	280	265
Randolph	Columbia, Dodge	1870	1,582	1,691	1,776
Random Lake	Sheboygan	1907	1,068	1,287	1,387
Readstown	Vernon	1898	395	396	404
Redgranite	Waushara	1904	645	976	1,033
Reedsville	Manitowoc	1892	994	1,134	1,223
Reeseville	Dodge	1899	566	649	689
Rewey	Iowa	1902	232	233	222
Rib Lake	Taylor	1902	782	945	910
Ridgeland	Dunn	1921	266	300	305
Ridgeway	Iowa	1902	463	503	526
Rio	Columbia	1887	792	785	800
River Hills[4]	Milwaukee	1930	1,561	1,642	1,609
Roberts	St. Croix	1945	484	833	1,014
Rochester	Racine	1912	436	746	826
Rock Springs	Sauk	1894	432	426	483
Rockdale	Dane	1914	172	200	200
Rockland	La Crosse	1919	278	383	484
Rosendale	Fond du Lac	1915	464	725	812
Rosholt	Portage	1907	466	520	559
Rothschild	Marathon	1917	3,141	3,338	3,313
Rudolph	Wood	1960	349	392	458
St. Cloud	Fond du Lac	1909	550	560	570
St. Nazianz	Manitowoc	1956	718	738	714
Sauk City[2]	Sauk	1854	2,385	2,703	2,876
Saukville[2]	Ozaukee	1915	1,389	3,494	3,619
Scandinavia	Waupaca	1894	268	292	310
Sharon	Walworth	1892	1,216	1,280	1,288
Sheldon	Rusk	1917	218	292	318
Sherwood[4]	Calumet	1968	350	372	701
Shiocton	Outagamie	1903	830	805	908
Shorewood[3]	Milwaukee	1900	15,576	14,327	14,207
Shorewood Hills[2]	Dane	1927	2,206	1,837	1,832
Silver Lake	Kenosha	1926	1,210	1,598	1,639
Siren	Burnett	1948	639	896	890
Sister Bay[2]	Door	1912	483	564	719
Slinger	Washington	1869	1,022	1,612	1,701
Soldiers Grove	Crawford	1888	514	622	676
Solon Springs	Douglas	1920	598	590	592
Somerset	St. Croix	1915	778	860	891
South Wayne	Lafayette	1911	436	495	518
Spencer	Marathon	1902	1,181	1,754	1,824

WISCONSIN VILLAGES[1]—Cont.

Village	County	Year Incorporated as Village	Population		
			1970	1980	1986 Estimate
Spring Green[3]	Sauk	1869	1,199	1,265	1,302
Spring Valley[2]	Pierce, St. Croix	1895	995	982	1,000
Star Prairie	St. Croix	1900	362	420	439
Stetsonville	Taylor	1949	305	487	560
Steuben	Crawford	1900	179	175	160
Stockbridge	Calumet	1908	582	567	563
Stockholm	Pepin	1903	99	104	100
Stoddard	Vernon	1911	750	762	886
Stratford	Marathon	1910	1,239	1,385	1,555
Strum	Trempealeau	1948	738	944	1,060
Sturtevant	Racine	1907	3,376	4,130	3,885
Sullivan	Jefferson	1915	467	434	462
Superior	Douglas	1949	476	580	685
Suring	Oconto	1914	499	581	722
Sussex[2]	Waukesha	1924	2,758	3,482	4,106
Taylor	Jackson	1919	322	411	439
Tennyson	Grant	1940	402	476	434
Theresa	Dodge	1898	611	766	794
Thiensville[2]	Ozaukee	1910	3,182	3,341	3,058
Tigerton	Shawano	1896	742	865	889
Tony	Rusk	1911	144	146	191
Trempealeau	Treampealeau	1867	743	956	1,094
Turtle Lake[2]	Barron, Polk	1898	637	762	805
Twin Lakes	Kenosha	1937	2,276	3,474	3,654
Union Center	Juneau	1913	205	216	223
Union Grove	Racine	1893	2,703	3,517	3,632
Unity	Clark, Marathon	1903	363	418	431
Valders	Manitowoc	1919	821	984	1,029
Vesper	Wood	1948	355	554	657
Viola	Richland, Vernon	1899	659	696	732
Waldo	Sheboygan	1922	408	416	432
Wales	Waukesha	1922	691	1,992	2,189
Walworth	Walworth	1901	1,637	1,607	1,616
Warrens	Monroe	1973	—	300	400
Waterford	Racine	1906	1,922	2,051	2,141
Waunakee[2]	Dane	1893	2,181	3,866	4,752
Wausaukee	Marinette	1924	557	648	675
Wauzeka	Crawford	1890	437	580	653
Webster	Burnett	1916	502	610	685
West Baraboo	Sauk	1956	563	846	968
West Milwaukee[2]	Milwaukee	1906	4,405	3,535	3,561
West Salem[2]	La Crosse	1893	2,180	3,276	3,668
Westfield	Marquette	1902	884	1,033	1,142
Weyerhaeuser	Rusk	1906	285	313	303
Wheeler	Dunn	1922	212	231	276
White Lake	Langlade	1926	309	309	375
Whitefish Bay[4]	Milwaukee	1892	17,402	14,930	14,214
Whitelaw	Manitowoc	1958	557	649	735
Whiting	Portage	1947	1,782	2,050	1,999
Wild Rose	Waushara	1904	585	741	841
Williams Bay	Walworth	1919	1,554	1,763	1,868
Wilson	St. Croix	1911	130	155	180
Wilton	Monroe	1890	516	465	469
Wind Point	Racine	1954	1,251	1,695	1,670
Winneconne	Winnebago	1887	1,611	1,935	1,938
Winter	Sawyer	1973	—	376	393
Withee	Clark	1901	480	509	590
Wittenberg	Shawano	1893	895	997	1,025
Wonewoc	Juneau	1878	835	842	851
Woodman	Grant	1917	102	116	118
Woodville	St. Croix	1911	522	725	919
Wrightstown	Brown	1901	1,020	1,169	1,272
Wyeville	Monroe	1923	203	163	150
Wyocena	Columbia	1909	809	548	675
Yuba	Richland	1935	79	72	68

WISCONSIN MUNICIPALITIES OVER 15,000 POPULATION
By Type and Size

Municipality and County	1970 Population Total	Rank	% Nonwhite	1980 Population[1] Total[2]	Rank	Nonwhite[2]	% Nonwhite
Cities							
Milwaukee (Milwaukee, Washington.)	717,372	1	15.6	636,297	1	169,592	26.7
Madison (Dane)	171,769	2	2.8	170,616	2	9,672	5.7
Green Bay (Brown)	87,809	4	1.1	87,899	3	2,417	2.7
Racine (Racine)	95,162	3	11.0	85,725	4	15,510	18.1
Kenosha (Kenosha)	78,805	5	2.8	77,685	5	4,745	6.1
West Allis (Milwaukee)	71,649	6	0.4	63,982	6	741	1.2
Appleton (Calumet, Outagamie, Winnebago)	56,377	8	0.5	58,913	7	1,021	1.7
Eau Claire (Chippewa, Eau Claire)	44,619	13	0.6	51,509	8	689	1.3
Wauwatosa (Milwaukee)	58,676	7	1.0	51,308	9	836	1.6
Janesville (Rock)	46,426	12	0.3	51,071	10	535	1.0
Waukesha (Waukesha)	39,695	14	0.9	50,365	11	1,622	3.2
Oshkosh (Winnebago)	53,082	9	0.6	49,620	12	818	1.6
La Crosse (La Crosse)	51,153	10	0.5	48,347	13	605	1.3
Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	48,484	11	0.4	48,085	14	826	1.7
Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	35,515	16	0.4	35,863	15	415	1.2
Beloit (Rock)	35,729	15	7.8	35,207	16	4,579	13.0
Brookfield (Waukesha)	32,140	20	0.4	34,035	17	692	2.0
Manitowoc (Manitowoc)	33,430	17	0.5	32,547	18	654	2.0
Wausau (Marathon)	32,806	18	0.2	32,426	19	388	1.2
Greenfield (Milwaukee)	24,424	23	0.3	31,353	20	440	1.4
New Berlin (Waukesha)	26,910	22	0.4	30,529	21	352	1.2
Superior (Douglas)	32,237	19	1.2	29,571	22	800	2.7
Stevens Point (Portage)	23,479	24	0.5	22,970	24	460	2.0
Neenah (Winnebago)	22,902	26	0.5	22,432	25	300	1.3
West Bend (Washington)	16,555	31	0.2	21,484	26	134	0.6
South Milwaukee (Milwaukee)	23,297	25	0.5	21,069	27	250	1.2
Cudahy (Milwaukee)	22,078	27	0.5	19,547	29	246	1.3
Marshfield (Marathon, Wood)	15,619	34	0.2	18,290	31	210	1.2
Watertown (Dodge, Jefferson)	15,683	33	0.3	18,113	32	218	1.2
Wisconsin Rapids (Wood)	18,587	28	0.6	17,995	33	190	1.1
Oak Creek (Milwaukee)	13,928	39	1.1	16,932	34	351	2.1
Franklin (Milwaukee)	12,247	—	1.9	16,871	36	468	2.8
Mequon (Ozaukee)	12,150	—	0.9	16,193	37	558	3.4
Muskego (Waukesha)	11,573	—	—	15,277	38	105	0.7
Villages							
Menomonee Falls (Waukesha)	31,697	21	0.3	27,845	23	209	0.8
Greendale (Milwaukee)	15,089	36	0.3	16,928	35	316	1.9
Towns							
Caledonia (Racine)	16,748	30	—	20,940	28	520	2.5
Mount Pleasant (Racine)	16,368	32	—	19,340	30	1,246	6.4

[1]Shorewood ranked 35th in 1970 with a population of 15,576 but fell below 15,000 with a 1980 population of 14,327; Whitefish Bay ranked 29th in 1970 with a population of 17,402 but fell below 15,000 in 1980 with a population of 14,930.

[2]1980 population totals are corrected figures; nonwhite totals do not reflect these corrections.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, Wisconsin, Chapter A, Table 5a, and Chapter B, Tables 15 and 44.

WISCONSIN TOWNS OVER 2,500 POPULATION 1980 and 1986[1]

Town and County	1980	1986 Estimate	Town and County	1980	1986 Estimate
Caledonia (Racine)	20,940	21,169	Polk (Washington)	3,486	3,522
Mount Pleasant (Racine)	19,340	19,820	Wilson (Sheboygan)	3,604	3,498
Menasha (Winnebago)	12,307	13,769	Greenville (Outagamie)	3,310	3,469
Pleasant Prairie (Kenosha)	12,703	12,071	Taycheedah (Fond du Lac)	3,227	3,467
Grand Chute (Outagamie)	9,529	11,249	Harrison (Calumet)	3,541	3,451
Weston (Marathon)	11,342	10,777	Bloomfield (Walworth)	3,277	3,433
Lisbon (Waukesha)	8,352	8,776	Rock (Rock)	3,399	3,426
Richfield (Washington)	8,390	8,431	Minocqua (Oneida)	3,328	3,423
Beloit (Rock)	8,382	8,248	Raymond (Racine)	3,610	3,341
Grand Rapids (Wood)	7,319	7,955	Pelican (Oneida)	3,387	3,315
Somers (Kenosha)	7,724	7,547	Cottage Grove (Dane)	2,952	3,311
Oconomowoc (Waukesha)	7,340	7,441	Algoma (Winnebago)	3,249	3,310
Waukesha (Waukesha)	6,668	6,972	Dover (Racine)	3,419	3,298
Vernon (Waukesha)	6,372	6,877	Jackson (Washington)	3,180	3,214
Washington (Eau Claire)	6,489	6,758	Hartford (Washington)	3,269	3,173
Madison (Dane)	6,162	6,382	Farmington (Waupaca)	2,959	3,139
Salem (Kenosha)	6,292	6,274	Burke (Dane)	2,967	3,109
Merton (Waukesha)	6,025	5,960	Middleton (Dane)	2,598	3,098
Onalaska (La Crosse)	5,386	5,827	Beaver Dam (Dodge)	3,030	3,091
Mukwonago (Waukesha)	4,979	5,824	Yorkville (Racine)	3,162	3,012
Hull (Portage)	5,122	5,620	Izonia (Jefferson)	2,905	2,999
Shelby (La Crosse)	5,620	5,545	Wheatland (Kenosha)	2,908	2,980
Burlington (Racine)	5,629	5,532	Janesville (Rock)	3,068	2,970
Bellevue (Brown)	4,101	5,418	Union (Eau Claire)	2,689	2,953
Genesee (Waukesha)	5,126	5,350	Plymouth (Sheboygan)	3,068	2,943
Cedarburg (Ozaukee)	5,244	5,220	Seymour (Eau Claire)	2,824	2,940
Kronenwetter (Marathon)	5,012	5,205	Ottawa (Waukesha)	2,795	2,936
Dunn (Dane)	4,966	5,120	Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	3,001	2,885
Rib Mountain (Marathon)	5,344	4,986	Wescott (Shawano)	2,668	2,869
Delafield (Waukesha)	4,597	4,870	Westport (Dane)	2,748	2,868
Norway (Racine)	4,619	4,792	Lima (Sheboygan)	2,809	2,847
Saratoga (Wood)	4,363	4,767	Fulton (Rock)	2,866	2,842
Oshkosh (Winnebago)	4,300	4,621	Eagle Point (Chippewa)	2,750	2,805
Campbell (La Crosse)	4,118	4,551	Hudson (St. Croix)	2,012	2,804
Hallie (Chippewa)	4,275	4,532	Manitowoc Rapids (Manitowoc)	3,186	2,785
Suamico (Brown)	4,003	4,488	Jefferson (Jefferson)	2,891	2,732
Brookfield (Waukesha)	4,364	4,409	Koshkonong (Jefferson)	2,979	2,725
Lafayette (Chippewa)	4,181	4,346	Pine Lake (Oneida)	2,656	2,725
Stettin (Marathon)	4,436	4,324	Neenah (Winnebago)	2,864	2,701
Windsor (Dane)	3,812	4,264	Center (Outagamie)	2,570	2,700
Delavan (Walworth)	4,182	4,113	Rice Lake (Barron)	2,372	2,674
Trenton (Washington)	3,914	4,003	Menomonie (Dunn)	2,453	2,621
Waterford (Racine)	3,984	3,986	Turtle (Rock)	2,703	2,605
Summit (Waukesha)	4,050	3,958	Arbor Vitae (Vilas)	2,303	2,597
Freedom (Outagamie)	3,746	3,953	Little Suamico (Oconto)	1,969	2,591
Menominee (Menominee)	3,373	3,947	Lyons (Walworth)	2,659	2,586
Hobart (Brown)	3,765	3,900	Barton (Washington)	2,493	2,584
Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	3,962	3,831	Pleasant Springs (Dane)	2,529	2,572
Bristol (Kenosha)	3,599	3,819	Holland (Sheboygan)	2,504	2,562
West Bend (Washington)	3,588	3,795	Sugar Creek (Walworth)	2,599	2,560
Peshtigo (Marinette)	3,566	3,761	Troy (St. Croix)	2,326	2,540
East Troy (Walworth)	3,583	3,739	Sevastopol (Door)	2,520	2,536
Geneva (Walworth)	3,933	3,725	Erin (Washington)	2,455	2,528
Grafton (Ozaukee)	3,588	3,695	Merrill (Lincoln)	2,591	2,506
Oneida (Outagamie)	3,499	3,675	Two Rivers (Manitowoc)	2,663	—[2]

[1]The Bureau of Census defines "urban population" as all people living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

[2]The town of Two Rivers (Manitowoc) had a 1980 population of 2,663 but has a 1986 population estimate of 2,498.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin, Tables 15 and 44, August 1982; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, "Official Population Estimates for 1986 as of January 1986", November 1986.

LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT, BY STATE, 1982

State	Total All Local Govts.	Local Governments Other Than School Districts					School Districts
		Total	Counties[1]	Municipalities[2]	Townships[3]	Special Districts	
Alabama	1,018	891	67	434	—	390	127
Alaska	156	156	8	142	—	6	—
Arizona	452	220	14	76	—	130	232
Arkansas	1,424	1,052	75	472	—	505	372
California	4,102	2,991	57	428	—	2,506	1,111
Colorado	1,544	1,359	62	267	—	1,030	185
Connecticut	479	463	—	33	149	281	16
Delaware	217	198	3	56	—	139	19
Florida	969	874	66	391	—	417	95
Georgia	1,268	1,081	158	533	—	390	187
Hawaii	18	18	3	1	—	14	—
Idaho	1,018	901	44	198	—	659	117
ILLINOIS	6,467	5,418	102	1,280	1,434	2,602	1,049
Indiana	2,865	2,560	91	564	1,008	897	305
IOWA	1,871	1,415	99	955	—	361	456
Kansas	3,795	3,469	105	627	1,367	1,370	326
Kentucky	1,241	1,061	119	425	—	517	180
Louisiana	468	402	62	301	—	39	66
Maine	806	708	16	22	475	195	98
Maryland	439	439	23	152	—	264	—
Massachusetts	798	717	12	39	312	354	81
MICHIGAN	2,643	2,044	83	532	1,245	184	599
MINNESOTA	3,529	3,093	87	855	1,795	356	436
Mississippi	858	689	82	292	—	315	169
Missouri	3,117	2,560	114	926	325	1,195	557
Montana	1,029	630	54	126	—	450	399
Nebraska	3,324	2,255	93	535	470	1,157	1,069
Nevada	184	167	16	17	—	134	17
New Hampshire	517	357	10	13	221	113	160
New Jersey	1,591	1,043	21	323	245	454	548
New Mexico	319	230	33	96	—	101	89
New York	3,249	2,523	57	615	928	923	726
North Carolina	905	905	100	484	—	321	—
North Dakota	2,795	2,470	53	365	1,360	692	325
Ohio	3,393	2,724	88	941	1,318	377	669
Oklahoma	2,212	1,574	77	581	—	916	638
Oregon	1,454	1,102	36	241	—	825	352
Pennsylvania	5,198	4,684	66	1,019	1,549	2,050	514
Rhode Island	122	119	—	8	31	80	3
South Carolina	645	553	46	265	—	242	92
South Dakota	1,767	1,571	64	312	996	199	196
Tennessee	913	898	94	335	—	469	15
Texas	4,180	3,056	254	1,121	—	1,681	1,124
Utah	504	464	29	224	—	211	40
Vermont	664	391	14	57	237	83	273
Virginia	407	407	95	229	—	83	—
Washington	1,734	1,434	39	265	—	1,130	300
West Virginia	633	578	55	231	—	292	55
WISCONSIN	2,592	2,184	72	580	1,269	263[4]	408
Wyoming	395	344	23	91	—	225	56
Dist. of Columbia	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
United States	82,290	67,439	3,041	19,076	16,734	28,588	14,851

[1]Excludes areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

[2]In Wisconsin, "municipalities" refer to cities and villages.

[3]Includes "town" governments in the 6 New England states and in Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin.

[4]108 with property-taxing power, 155 without property-taxing power.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1982 Census of Governments, Governmental Organization*, Vol. 1, Table 3, August 1983.

County (year created)[1]	County Seat	Land Area in Sq. Mi 1980[2]	1970 Population[2]	1980 Population[3]	1986 Estimate[4]	Rank by Population[5]	County Board Supervisors[6]
Adams (1848)	Friendship	648	9,234	13,457	15,099	61	20
Ashland (1860)	Ashland	1,048	16,743	16,783	16,734	57	21
Barron (1859)	Barron	865	33,955	38,730	40,732	30	29
Bayfield (1845)	Washburn	1,462	11,683	13,822	14,118	64	19
Brown (1818)	Green Bay	524	158,244	175,280	187,471	4	46
Buffalo (1853)	Alma	699	13,743	14,309	14,253	62	15
Burnett (1856)	Meenon[7]	818	9,276	12,340	12,893	66	21
Calumet (1836)	Chilton	326	27,604	30,867	33,514	36	19
Chippewa (1845)	Chippewa Falls	1,017	47,717	52,127	53,886	23	31
Clark (1853)	Neillsville	1,218	30,361	32,910	32,613	38	29
Columbia (1846)	Portage	771	40,150	43,222	43,902	28	31
Crawford (1818)	Prairie du Chien	566	15,252	16,556	16,527	58	17
Dane (1836)	Madison	1,205	290,272	323,545	341,202	2	41
Dodge (1836)	Juneau	887	69 004	75,064	76,631	17	37
Door (1851)	Sturgeon Bay	492	20,106	25,029	26,342	44	20
Douglas (1854)	Superior	1,305	44,657	44,421	42,403	29	30
Dunn (1854)	Menomonie	853	28,991	34,314	35,482	34	29
Eau Claire (1856)	Eau Claire	638	67,219	78,805	83,694	15	29
Florence (1881)	Florence	486	3,298	4,172	4,344	71	12
Fond du Lac (1836)	Fond du Lac	725	84,567	88,964	90,417	13	37
Forest (1885)	Crandon	1,011	7,691	9,044	9,327	68	20
Grant (1836)	Lancaster	1,144	48,398	51,736	51,795	24	32
Green (1836)	Monroe	583	26,714	30,012	30,464	40	29
Green Lake (1858)	Green Lake	357	16,878	18,370	18,958	52	21
Iowa (1829)	Dodgeville	760	19,306	19,802	20,280	47	21
Iron (1893)	Hurley	751	6,533	6,730	6,421	70	19
Jackson (1853)	Black River Falls	998	15,325	16,831	16,771	56	19
Jefferson (1836)	Jefferson	562	60,060	66,152	66,901	21	30
Juneau (1856)	Mauston	774	18,455	21,039	21,861	46	21
Kenosha (1850)	Kenosha	273	117,917	123,137	121,236	9	27
Kewaunee (1852)	Kewaunee	343	18,961	19,539	20,103	49	19
La Crosse (1851)	La Crosse	457	80,468	91,056	96,648	12	34
Lafayette (1846)	Darlington	634	17,456	17,412	17,111	55	19
Langlade (1879)	Antigo	873	19,220	19,978	20,215	48	21
Lincoln (1874)	Merrill	886	23,499	26,555	26,755	42	21
Manitowoc (1836)	Manitowoc	594	82,294	82,918	82,697	16	31
Marathon (1850)	Wausau	1,559	97,457	111,270	112,094	10	38
Marinette (1879)	Marinette	1,395	35,810	39,314	40,647	31	30
Marquette (1836)	Montello	454	8,865	11,672	12,615	67	17
Menominee (1961)	Keshena	359[8]	2,607	3,373	3,947	72	7
Milwaukee (1834)	Milwaukee	241	1,054,249	964,988	935,757	1	25
Monroe (1854)	Sparta	904	31,610	35,074	36,517	33	30
Oconto (1851)	Oconto	1,002	25,553	28,947	30,390	41	31
Oneida (1885)	Rhinelander	1,130	24,427	31,216	32,523	39	20
Outagamie (1851)	Appleton	642	119,398	128,730	135,910	8	44
Ozaukee (1853)	Port Washington	235	54,461	66,981	67,779	20	32
Pepin (1858)	Durand	231	7,319	7,477	7,359	69	12
Pierce (1853)	Ellsworth	576	26,652	31,149	32,617	37	17
Polk (1853)	Balsam Lake	919	26,666	32,351	34,837	35	25
Portage (1836)	Steven Point	810	47,541	57,420	61,256	22	33
Price (1879)	Phillips	1,256	14,520	15,788	16,374	59	21
Racine (1836)	Racine	334	170,838	173,132	169,373	5	32
Richland (1842)	Richland Center	585	17,079	17,476	17,355	54	21
Rock (1836)	Janesville	724	131,970	139,420	139,078	6	29
Rusk (1901)	Ladysmith	913	14,238	15,589	15,644	60	21
St. Croix (1840)	Hudson	723	34,354	43,262	47,247	25	31
Sauk (1840)	Baraboo	838	39,057	43,469	45,613	26	31
Sawyer (1883)	Hayward	1,255	9,670	12,843	13,652	65	15
Shawano (1853)	Shawano	897	32,650	35,928	36,646	32	30
Sheboygan (1836)	Sheboygan	515	96,660	100,935	102,503	11	34
Taylor (1875)	Medford	975	16,958	18,817	19,387	51	17
Trempealeau (1854)	Whitehall	736	23,344	26,158	26,521	43	23
Vernon (1851)	Viroqua	808	24,557	25,642	26,082	45	29
Vilas (1893)	Eagle River	867	10,958	16,535	17,635	53	21
Walworth (1836)	Elkhorn	556	63,444	71,507	73,091	19	35
Washburn (1883)	Shell Lake	815	10,601	13,174	14,209	63	21
Washington (1836)	West Bend	431	63,839	84,848	87,783	14	30
Waukesha (1846)	Waukesha	554	231,335	280,203	288,150	3	35
Waupaca (1851)	Waupaca	754	37,780	42,831	44,949	27	27
Waushara (1851)	Wautoma	628	14,795	18,526	20,002	50	19
Winnebago (1840)	Oshkosh	449	129,946	131,779	137,914	7	45
Wood (1856)	Wisconsin Rapids	801	65,362	72,799	75,806	18	38
TOTAL		54,426	4,417,821	4,705,642	4,789,122		1,883

[1]Wis. Hist. Records Survey, *Origin and Legislative History of County Boundaries in Wisconsin*, 1942.

[2]U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population, Wisconsin*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, Table 2, February 1982.

[3]*Ibid.*, Chapter B, Part 51, Table 44, August 1982.

[4]Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1986, as of January 1, 1986.*

[5]Ranking by Legislative Reference Bureau based on 1986 population estimates.

[6]Official county directories of the individual counties. Figures reflect dual supervisory representation, that is, 2 supervisors representing one district.

[7]As a result of a November 1982 referendum, the electorate of Burnett County voted to move its county seat from Grantsburg. The town of Siren is used as a mailing address by county offices.

[8]365 square miles in Chapter 259, Laws of 1959, which created Menominee County.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN[1]
as of June 15, 1987

County	County Board Chairperson[2]	County Executive, Administrator or Administrative Coordinator	Clerk	Party
Adams	Casey Grabarski	Casey Grabarski (admin. coor.)	Rita Pelton	D.
Ashland	Thomas Kieweg	Thomas Kieweg (admin. coor.)	Elaine A. Stibbe	R.
Barron	Arnold Ellison	Judith A. Genereau (admin. coor.)	Judith A. Genereau	D.
Bayfield	Thomas J. Gordon	Thomas J. Gordon (admin. coor.)	James C. Strom	D.
Brown	Larry L. Adams	Thomas Cuene (exec.)	Ronald J. DeLain	D.
Buffalo	Ruth Strand	Gale O. Hoch (admin. coor.)	Gale O. Hoch	R.
Burnett	Charles Tollander	Charles Tollander (admin. coor.)	Helen Steffen	D.
Calumet	Wilma Springer	John Keuler (admin. coor.)	Donna M. Hedrich	R.
Chippewa	G. Richard Peck	G. Richard Peck (admin. coor.)	Jerome L. Dachel	D.
Clark	Raymond J. Conzemius	Raymond Conzemius (admin. coor.)	Rosalind J. Chubb	D.
Columbia	Eugene Hahn	Carole A. Vogts (admin. coor.)	Carol A. Vogts	R.
Crawford	Robert Dillman	Robert Dillman (admin. coor.)	Patricia L. Benish	R.
Dane	Roderick J. Matthews	Jonathan B. Barry (exec.)	Carol N. Little	D.
Dodge	H.J. Kreutzmann	Garland Lichtenberg (admin. sec.)	Dorothy E. Ebert	R.
Door	Harvey Malzahn, Jr.	Robert Papke (admin. coor.)	Robert Papke	R.
Douglas	Douglas G. Finn	Douglas G. Finn (admin. coor.)	Raymond H. Somerville	D.
Dunn	Raymond Score	John Krizek (admin.)	Lorraine Hartung	D.
Eau Claire	Clifford Chatterson	Ronald T. Wampler (admin. coor.)	Joanne Lester	D.
Florence	Edwin Kelley	Robert Anderson (admin. coor.)	Robert Anderson	D.
Fond du Lac	Wilbert Halbach	Anita Anderegg (exec.)	Joyce A. Buechel	R.
Forest	Erhard E. Huettl	Erhard E. Huettl (admin. coor.)	Dora C. James	D.
Grant	Francis Busch	Francis Busch (admin. coor.)	Dorothea Eck	R.
Green	Robert Hoesly	Robert E. Severson (admin. coor.)	Robert E. Severson	R.
Green Lake	Herbert Dahlke	Herbert Dahlke (admin. coor.)	Raymond F. Stoll	R.
Iowa	Richard Scullion	Richard Scullion (admin. coor.)	Claire O. Olson	R.
Iron	John Gentile	John Gentile (admin. coor.)	George G. Reed	D.
Jackson	Keith Ferries	Keith Ferries (admin. coor.)	Alice L. Larson	D.
Jefferson	Wilbert Betschler	Willard Hausen (admin.)	Barbara A. Geyer	R.
Juneau	C.F. Saylor	C.F. Saylor (admin. coor.)	Carl E. Wilke	R.
Kenosha	James Fonk	John Collins (exec.)	Nancy Principe	D.
Kewaunee	Harold Reckelberg	Harold Reckelberg (admin. coor.)	Edward J. Dorner	D.
La Crosse	George Hammes	Jerry Seubert (admin. coor.)	Sharon M. Lemke	R.
Lafayette	Wayne Wilson	Wayne Wilson (admin. coor.)	Stephen J. Pickett	D.
Langlade	Marvin Tessmer	Marvin Tessmer (admin. coor.)	Norman J. Cejka	D.
Lincoln	Neil LeMay	Neil LeMay (admin. coor.)	Elizabeth S. McHenry	R.
Manitowoc	Donald L. Rehbein	Donald Rehbein (admin. coor.)	Daniel R. Fischer	D.
Marathon	Stanley Grzadzielewski	Mort McBain (admin.)	Louann E. Fenhaus	R.
Marinette	Theodore Sauve	Theodore Sauve (admin. coor.)	Robert M. Harbick	R.
Marquette	Thomas McDowell	Gary Sorensen (admin. coor.)	Gary L. Sorensen	R.
Menominee	Harley Lyons	vacancy (admin.)	Carol A. LaTender	D.
Milwaukee	F. Thomas Ament	Wm. F. O'Donnell (exec.)	Thomas E. Zablocki	D.
Monroe	David Sullivan	David Sullivan (admin. coor.)	David L. Hering	R.
Oconto	Oscar Tachick	Gaylord Strehlow (admin.)	Gaylord H. Strehlow	R.
Oneida	Tony Lorbetake	Gene Thate (admin. coor.)	D. R. MacDonald	D.
Outagamie	George H. Schroeder	John R. Schreiter (exec.)	James D. Hensel	R.
Ozaukee	William A. Schroeder	Harold C. Dobberpuhl (admin. coor.)	Harold C. Dobberpuhl	R.
Pepin	Bernard Millren	Bernard Millren (admin. coor.)	Carol M. Forster	D.
Pierce	Marvin Christenson	David Sorenson (admin. coor.)	David Sorenson	R.
Polk	George H. Vollert	George H. Vollert (admin. coor.)	Sharon Schiebel	D.
Portage	Robert J. Steinke	Robert Steinke (admin. coor.)	Roger Wrycza	D.
Price	Edgar Granberg	Edgar Granberg (admin. coor.)	Clarence Cvengros	D.
Racine	Hubert Braun	Dennis M. Kornwolf (exec.)	vacancy	
Richland	Merlyn Merry	Bernal W. Coy (admin. coor.)	Bernal W. Coy	R.
Rock	Donald Upson	Craig Knutson (admin.)	Gregory A. Seefeldt	D.
Rusk	Melvin Wedwick	Melanie Meyer (admin. coor.)	Melanie Meyer	D.
St. Croix	Norman E. Anderson	Norman Anderson (admin. coor.)	Jill Ann Berke	D.
Sauk	Melvin Rose	Melvin Rose (admin. coor.)	Opal Kohlmeyer	R.
Sawyer	Wayne Somerville	Karl W. Bondehagen (admin. coor.)	Frank W. Duffy	R.
Shawano	Harry Bauman	Rosetta Stern (admin. coor.)	Rosetta Stern	R.
Sheboygan	Harold Lindemann	Harold Lindemann (admin. coor.)	Patricia A. Uraynar	D.
Taylor	Edwin Ahlers	Edwin Ahlers (admin. coor.)	Edwin Ahlers	D.
Trempealeau	Earl Ryder	Earl Ryder (admin. coor.)	Harold L. Tomter	D.
Vernon	Jack Robinson	Roger W. Novy (admin. coor.)	Roger W. Novy	R.
Vilas	Francis Dussault	Francis Dussault (admin. coor.)	James A. Sanborn	R.
Walworth	Ernst Kloppstein	Ernst Kloppstein (admin. coor.)	Carol Krauklis	R.
Washburn	C.W. Fox	Roberta Sichta (admin. coor.)	John L. Brown	R.
Washington	Reuben Schmahl	Reuben Schmahl (admin. coor.)	Arthur G. Degnitz	R.
Waukesha	Betty Cooper	Betty Cooper (admin. coor.)	Audrey A. Carlson	R.
Waupaca	Loran Frazier	Eleanor J. Dretzke (admin. coor.)	Eleanor Dretzke	R.
Waushara	George Sorenson	David E. Tompkins (admin. coor.)	David E. Tompkins	R.
Winnebago	Ralph R. Nielsen	Paul Stevenson (exec.)	Dorothy L. Propp	R.
Wood	Andrew J. Hellner	Andrew J. Hellner (admin. coor.)	Anthony C. Ruesch	D.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN[1]—Continued
as of June 15, 1987

County	Treasurer	Party	Register of Deeds	Party
Adams	Sharlene Klicko	D.	Kevin G. Tarvid	D.
Ashland	Geraldine Stephenson	R.	Wendell R. Friske	D.
Barron	Marla K. Thompson	R.	Maxine M. Wiesner	R.
Bayfield	Daniel R. Anderson	D.	Otto Korpela	D.
Brown	vacancy		Cathy A. Williquette	D.
Buffalo	Patricia J. Wodele	R.	Donna J. Carothers	R.
Burnett	Julie Johnson	D.	Elaine K. Olson	D.
Calumet	Nancy G. Meyer	R.	Robert A. Mand	R.
Chippewa	Arlene M. Zweifelhofer	D.	Beatrice M. Roycraft	D.
Clark	Ruby Meihack	R.	Vern Hansen	D.
Columbia	Deborah A. Raimer	R.	Marian L. Robinson	R.
Crawford	Martin E. Sprosty	D.	Florence Erickson	D.
Dane	Elizabeth E. Salmon	D.	Carol R. Mahnke	D.
Dodge	Jacqueline Steger	R.	Doris Westra	R.
Door	Chester Ostram	R.	Marilyn Jadin	R.
Douglas	Mary A. Berg	D.	Diane M. Preston	D.
Dunn	Gladys Waller	D.	James M. Mrdutt	D.
Eau Claire	Larry C. Lokken	D.	Beverly Y. Halvorson	D.
Florence	Marilyn Harrison	R.	Mary Jessen	R.
Fond du Lac	Lorraine D. Schultz	R.	Mary Ann Brickle	D.
Forest	Grace Tauer	D.	Paul Aschenbrenner	D.
Grant	Beverly J. Hartnett	R.	Marilyn Pierce	R.
Green	Jean Wuthrich	R.	Mardell Crotty	R.
Green Lake	Kathleen A. Morris	R.	Shirley A. Williams	R.
Iowa	Clifford D. Olson	D.	Georgianne Yost	D.
Iron	Mark Gianunzio	D.	Robert Traczyk	D.
Jackson	Delores A. Walton	D.	Lyle V. Larson	D.
Jefferson	John E. Jensen	R.	Phyllis J. Hess	R.
Juneau	Betty Siekert	R.	Jerilyn Kolba	R.
Kenosha	Ronald J. Fredrick	D.	Donna M. Dietman	D.
Kewaunee	Dorothy E. Genz	R.	Alice M. Flaherty	D.
La Crosse	Jo Anne Anderson	R.	Doris Picha	R.
Lafayette	Lila Benson	D.	Eleanor Mullen	R.
Langlade	Mary Novak	D.	Sandra Fischer	D.
Lincoln	Florian R. Koehler	R.	Warren Weckwerth	R.
Manitowoc	Delores Kubis	D.	Robert B. Brandl	D.
Marathon	Lorraine V. Rusch	R.	Robert R. Gernetsky	D.
Marinette	Robert C. Michaelis	R.	Florence Magunson	D.
Marquette	Shirley Procknow	R.	Bernice M. Wegner	R.
Menominee	Barbara A. Frechette	D.	Mary L. Grignon	D.
Milwaukee	Paul J. Mc Cormack	D.	Walter R. Barczak	D.
Monroe	Patricia A. Harrie	R.	Mary Lou Jenkins	R.
Oconto	Berwyn B. Walske	R.	Joyce B. Behling	R.
Oneida	Maureen Korf	D.	Doris Verage Kuehn	D.
Outagamie	Peter L. Berg	R.	Grace Herb	R.
Ozaukee	Phyllis V. Linden	R.	Ronald A. Voigt	R.
Pepin	Olga A. Vogel	D.	Rita M. Conlin	R.
Pierce	Milton Sorensen	R.	Peter Traynor	R.
Polk	David Anderson	D.	Harold Maier	D.
Portage	Alfred H. Bartkowiak	D.	John R. Thomas	D.
Price	June N. French	R.	Judith L. Chizek	D.
Racine	Paul A. Smith	D.	Helen M. Schutten	R.
Richland	Marie F. Davis	R.	Sy Miller	R.
Rock	Peggy S. Ross	D.	Esther A. Gage	R.
Rusk	Anne Gibbs	R.	Mary Lu Riel	D.
St. Croix	Mary Jean Livermore	R.	James O'Connell	D.
Sauk	Melvin Brandt	R.	Scott Neitzel	R.
Sawyer	Nancy Goold	R.	E. Louis Lindholm	R.
Shawano	Carl A. Peters	R.	Betty Redman	R.
Sheboygan	Sandra A. Fischer	D.	Darlene J. Navis	D.
Taylor	Kathleen Davison	D.	Sally Strassburger	R.
Trempealeau	Vitus C. Kampa	R.	Janet Peterson	D.
Vernon	Margaret Seland	R.	Vera J. Nelson	R.
Vilas	Edwina Hansen	R.	Dona Richter	R.
Walworth	Richard L. Gilkey	R.	Lois M. Ketterhagen	R.
Washburn	Kathy S. Swan	D.	Edward A. Melton	D.
Washington	Fredric A. Seefeldt	R.	John C. Steilen	R.
Waukesha	Dorothy L. MacDonald	R.	Michael J. Hasslinger	R.
Waupaca	James W. Goeser	R.	Jean Breier	R.
Waushara	Mary L. Oligney	R.	Orville W. Lehr	R.
Winnebago	Ruth H. Bradley	R.	Marjorie H. Dahms	R.
Wood	Edward D. Rezin	R.	Walter D. Braun	R.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN[1]—Continued
as of June 15, 1987

County	Clerk of Circuit Court	Party	District Attorney	Party
Adams	Diana D. Helmrick	D.	Mark D. Thibodeau	D.
Ashland	Delsie E. Larson	R.	Robert E. Eaton	R.
Barron	Judith Wells Espeseth	R.	James C. Babler	D.
Bayfield	Violet M. Weber	D.	H.G. Nording	D.
Brown	Laverne C. Vander Geeten	D.	Peter J. Naze[2]	D.
Buffalo	Betty L. Brown	R.	James Duvall	D.
Burnett	Terri Stone	D.	Ken Kutz	D.
Calumet	Terence J. Owens	R.	Donald A. Poppy	R.
Chippewa	Janet Rubenzer Anderl	D.	Nancy F. Danielson	D.
Clark	Steven W. Hemersbach	D.	Darwin L. Zwieg	I.
Columbia	Mary Ellen Cross	R.	David E. Hoel	R.
Crawford	Gary G. Olson	R.	Elizabeth E. Atwell	D.
Dane	Cynthia Fokakis	D.	Harold Harlowe	D.
Dodge	James L. Hammer	R.	Kenneth Johnson	R.
Door	Sandra Christianson	R.	Gary Schuster	R.
Douglas	Merrill W. Hoven	D.	Keith J. Peterson	D.
Dunn	Linda McIntyre	R.	Michael Furnstahl	R.
Eau Claire	Eleanor Barrett	D.	Ruth Bachman	D.
Florence	Rita Pontbriand	R.	David Herrick	R.
Fond du Lac	Robert L. Brunkhorst	R.	Michael S. Kneeland	R.
Forest	Thomas A. Kalkofen	D.	Janet L. Marvin	D.
Grant	Diane Perkins	R.	Emil T. Everix	R.
Green	Charlene Erickson	R.	Nicholas Funkhouser	D.
Green Lake	Betty J. Hoffman	R.	Dan Sondalle	R.
Iowa	Carolyn K. Olson	R.	Carolyn Smith	R.
Iron	John J. Prospero	D.	Anthony Stella, Jr.	D.
Jackson	Claudia Singleton	D.	Michael McQuillan	D.
Jefferson	Kenneth M. Schopen	R.	Jacqueline Rohloff Erwin	R.
Juneau	Carol Gross	R.	Jonathan Lindberg	R.
Kenosha	Janet Meier	D.	Robert D. Zapf	D.
Kewaunee	David J. Brusky	D.	Gary L. Gerszewski	D.
La Crosse	John A. Frost	R.	Scott Horne	R.
Lafayette	Verlene McGowan	R.	Humphrey J. Lynch	D.
Langlade	Victoria A. Adamski	D.	Philip Freeburg	D.
Lincoln	Janet Beyer-Thums	R.	Steven D. Robinson	D.
Manitowoc	Joan A. Hoffman	D.	James Fitzgerald	D.
Marathon	Gerald G. Gertschen	D.	Rand L. Krueger	D.
Marinette	Don E. Phillips	R.	Tim A. Duket	R.
Marquette	Mary Lou Schmidt	R.	Thomas T. Rogers	R.
Menominee	Mary L. Grignon	D.	Gary R. Bruno[3]	R.
Milwaukee	Gary J. Barczak	D.	E. Michael McCann	D.
Monroe	Eleanor Austin	R.	David R. Shudlick	R.
Oconto	Lynn Mortier	R.	James D. Newlun	R.
Oneida	Kenneth Gardner	R.	Brian Maloney	D.
Outagamie	Ruth H. Janssen	R.	William J. Grogan	D.
Ozaukee	Ellen A. Martin-Janssen	R.	Sandy A. Warber	R.
Pepin	Rosemary E. Carlisle	R.	Karl J. Goethel	D.
Pierce	Beverly Lucente	D.	Eric Johnson	R.
Polk	Melvin A. Madsen	D.	Keith Jones	D.
Portage	Alfred A. Lewandowski	D.	John Runde	D.
Price	Louise A. Kenney	D.	Paul L. Barnett	R.
Racine	Lawrence E. Flynn	D.	Gerald P. Ptacek	R.
Richland	Ann Robinson	R.	Edward Leineweber	I.
Rock	Randy Christiansen	R.	James P. Daley	R.
Rusk	Renae R. Baxter	D.	Allen Kenyon	R.
St. Croix	Marquerite Kobylarczyk	D.	Eric J. Lundell	R.
Sauk	Donna M. Mueller	R.	John F. Truby	R.
Sawyer	Stephen Lee Hand	R.	Thomas E. Van Roy	R.
Shawano	Thomas True	R.	Gary R. Bruno[3]	R.
Sheboygan	Jane A. Schetter	R.	James W. Frisch	D.
Taylor	Yvonne Bauer	R.	Allen R. Brey	D.
Trempealeau	Evelyn J. Maldonado	R.	Laverne Michalak	R.
Vernon	Kathleen Buros	R.	Robert E. Krambs	R.
Vilas	Sally Ayers	R.	David V. Penn	R.
Walworth	Peggy L. Mackelfresh	R.	David A. Danz	R.
Washburn	Patrick E. Harrington	D.	Jeffrey R. Kohler	R.
Washington	Jon W. Sanfilippo	R.	David C. Resheske	R.
Waukesha	Virginia E. Hunkins	R.	John E. Fryatt	R.
Waupaca	George E. Jorgensen	R.	John P. Snider	R.
Waushara	Peggy Klimke	R.	James L. Thomas	R.
Winnebago	Catherine M. Stadtmueller	R.	Peggy A. Lautenschlager	D.
Wood	Edward J. Hellner	D.	Kevin Potter	R.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN[1]—Continued
as of June 15, 1987

County	Sheriff	Party	Coroner/Medical Examiner	Party
Adams	Robert Farber	R.	Mary Ann Henningsen	D.
Ashland	David Enblom	R.	Donald R. Cameron	R.
Barron	Wallace Larson	R.	Gerald D. Lisi	D.
Bayfield	Richard Fredericks	D.	Thomas Allen	D.
Brown	Leon Pieschek	D.	Genie M. Williams	D.
Buffalo	Robert L. Sing	R.	James Ede	R.
Burnett	Don Taylor	D.	David Swingle	D.
Calumet	Daniel A. Gillis	R.	Lawrence Adams	R.
Chippewa	Alfred H. Dachel	D.	Katherine Gerrits	D.
Clark	Dallas S. Neville	D.	Robert F. Lulloff	R.
Columbia	James D. Smith	R.	C. Keith Epps	R.
Crawford	William C. Fillbach	D.	Janet M. Lund	D.
Dane	Jerome D. Lacke	R.	Clyde F. Chamberlain	D.
Dodge	Edwin Nehls	R.	John F. Omen	R.
Door	LeRoy Klein	R.	William Faller, M.D.	ME
Douglas	Frederick J. Johnson	D.	Allen A. Krahn	D.
Dunn	Richard A. Risler	R.	Daniel Johnson, M.D.	ME
Eau Claire	Richard M. Hewitt	D.	Robert J. Fink, M.D.	ME
Florence	Richard P. Koski	D.	Robert Friberg	R.
Fond du Lac	James M. Gilmore	R.	James A. Brickle	D.
Forest	Norman Knoll	D.	Edward Christianson	D.
Grant	Herbert P. Hottenstein	R.	Donovan Nelson	R.
Green	Steven Elmer	R.	Wilbur Deininger	R.
Green Lake	Donald Bruendl	R.	Gordon L. Neitzke	R.
Iowa	Nicholas Basting	R.	Timothy A. Correll, M.D.	D.
Iron	Don M. Bugni	D.	Don Prosek	R.
Jackson	Gary Cummings	D.	Barbara Haldeman	R.
Jefferson	Keith L. Mueller	R.	Ewald J. Reichert	R.
Juneau	Gervase Thompson	R.	Howard Fischer	R.
Kenosha	Fred R. Ekornaas	D.	John Sanson, M.D.	ME
Kewaunee	Lee C. Ledvina	D.	Darwin W. Legois	D.
La Crosse	Karl Halverson	R.	Michael J. Watunya, M.D.	ME
Lafayette	Vernus Olson	R.	James L. Reilly	D.
Langlade	John H. Hoffman	R.	John T. Crawford	R.
Lincoln	Ronald W. Krueger	R.	James S. Janowiak, M.D.	R.
Manitowoc	Thomas H. Kocourek	D.	Marion F. Cumming	D.
Marathon	LeRoy Schillinger	R.	John M. Larson	D.
Marinette	Joseph M. Larson	R.	George Smith	R.
Marquette	Kelly J. Campion	R.	Walter A. Brudnowski	D.
Menominee	Richard A. Moses	D.	Richard Herrera	D.
Milwaukee	Richard E. Artison	D.	Jeffrey M. Jentzen, M.D.	ME
Monroe	Timothy P. Donovan	R.	Gary Winningham	ME
Oconto	Gerald Gehling	R.	Robert J. Wardecke	R.
Oneida	Charles Crofoot	D.	Russell Nooyen	ME
Outagamie	Thomas Drootsan	R.	Philip E. Russell	R.
Ozaukee	Fernando R. Perez	R.	Barbara J. Aagerup	R.
Pepin	John C. Andrews	D.	Richard J. Bryant, M.D.	R.
Pierce	James Hines	R.	Eugene Jonas, M.D.	R.
Polk	Paul Lindholm	R.	John O. Simenstad	D.
Portage	Thomas Wanta	D.	Scott W. Rifleman	D.
Price	Wayne Wirsing	R.	Chester J. Brozek	D.
Racine	Robert L. Rohner	D.	John Esayian	ME
Richland	Frederick Schram	I.	Bernard Couey	R.
Rock	F. Joseph Black	R.	Richard C. McCaul	D.
Rusk	Gary R. Fetting	R.	Gerald F. Siverling	R.
St. Croix	Ralph Bader	R.	Jerome G. Koosmann	D.
Sauk	Daniel Edward Hiller	R.	Richard F.P. Olson	R.
Sawyer	Donald W. Sheehan	R.	Richard E. Anderson	R.
Shawano	Walter Schardt	R.	Douglas K. Knope	R.
Sheboygan	John W. Webb	D.	David J. Leffin	D.
Taylor	Donald L. Wright	D.	Vinoo Cameron, M.D.	ME
Trempealeau	Noble E. Kleven	R.	Larry Hollister	R.
Vernon	Geoffrey M. Banta	R.	Thomas H. Jacobson	R.
Vilas	James Williquette	R.	Healther Huske Tirpe	R.
Walworth	Dean R. McKenzie	R.	John T. Griebel	R.
Washburn	Donald L. Fuller	R.	James P. Quenan	D.
Washington	Clarence A. Schwartz	R.	Robert H. Boltz	R.
Waukesha	Raymond J. Klink	R.	Helen Young, M.D.	ME
Waupaca	William E. Mork	R.	Lloyd P. Maasch, M.D.	R.
Waushara	Norman I. Weiss	R.	Roland B. Handell, Sr.	R.
Winnebago	Terry L. Footit	R.	Michael A. Stelter	R.
Wood	Robert W. Bodette	D.	William Voight	R.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN[1]—Continued as of June 15, 1987

County	Surveyor	Party	County	Surveyor	Party
Adams	Gregory P. Rhinehart	Appointed	Marathon	Chester Nowaczyk	Appointed
Ashland	None	—	Marinette	Jerome Pillath	Appointed
Barron	Steven J. Johnson	D.	Marquette	James Lowrey	Appointed
Bayfield	None	—	Menominee	None	—
Brown	Leslie D. Van Horn	Appointed	Milwaukee	None	—
Buffalo	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed	Monroe	Lawrence Feddersen	R.
Burnett	None	—	Oconto	Kim H. Fritzlaff	R.
Calumet	Patrick Worden	Appointed	Oneida	Michael J. Romportl	Appointed
Chippewa	Dennis G. Mickesh	D.	Outagamie	None	—
Clark	Norman Hurlburt	Appointed	Ozaukee	Thomas J. Genske	Appointed
Columbia	Gregory A. Knuteson	R.	Pepin	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed
Crawford	Bruce W. Cecka	D.	Pierce	G. Robert Sheffers	Appointed
Dane	Ronald J. Ripp	Appointed	Polk	Ron Hoffman	Appointed
Dodge	Richard J. Leaver	Appointed	Portage	Joseph S. Glodowski	D.
Door	None	—	Price	Terry J. Michek	Appointed
Douglas	Herbert Dar	D.	Racine	John H. Nielsen	Appointed
Dunn	Leon Herrick	Appointed	Richland	Matthew J. Janiak	Appointed
Eau Claire	Michael E. Sutliff	Appointed	Rock	Donald A. Barnes	Appointed
Florence	None	—	Rusk	Alfred E. Schneider	Appointed
Fond du Lac	Don E. Panetti	R.	St. Croix	None	—
Forest	None	—	Sauk	John L. Brey	R.
Grant	None	R.	Sawyer	Ronald L. Peterson	R.
Green	None	—	Shawano	Robert W. Nordin	Appointed
Green Lake	Sam Mullen	Appointed	Sheboygan	A. Roger Laning	Appointed
Iowa	John M. Halverson	R.	Taylor	David Tlusty	R.
Iron	None	R.	Trempealeau	Henrick R. Hernens	Appointed
Jackson	John Ellingson	R.	Vernon	None	—
Jefferson	Thomas Wollin	Appointed	Vilas	Robert E. Bandow	R.
Juneau	James J. Carroll	R.	Walworth	Lloyd L. Jensen	R.
Kenosha	Robert L. Smith	Appointed	Washburn	Lyle L. Elliott	Appointed
Kewaunee	None	—	Washington	Robert H. Greve	Appointed
La Crosse	William Jung	Appointed	Waukesha	Claude C. Johnson, Jr.	Appointed
Lafayette	None	—	Waupaca	Joseph S. Glodowski	Appointed
Langlade	William F. Kelly	R.	Waushara	Gary E. Schindler	R.
Lincoln	None	—	Winnebago	None	—
Manitowoc	None	—	Wood	Dale A. Decker	Appointed

Key: D — Democrat; R — Republican; I — independent; ME — medical examiner.

[1]All county-wide officers are elective positions except county board chairman, medical examiner, and county administrator, who are appointed by the county board. County boards, under Section 59.12, Wis. Stats., are also allowed to designate any registered land surveyor employed by the county to perform the duties of the county surveyor. Elective officers serve 2-year terms except county executives, who serve 4-year terms.

[2]Elected circuit court judge for 6-year term commencing August 1, 1987.

[3]Menominee-Shawano counties have a joint district attorney's office.

Sources: Questionnaires sent to county clerks by Legislative Reference Bureau; State Elections Board, April 1987; Wisconsin Counties Association, February 1987.

NUMBER OF WISCONSIN STATE EMPLOYES

Employe Status	Dec. 31, 1985	Dec. 31, 1986
Classified	36,024	36,459
Unclassified	17,406	17,510
Limited term	4,102	4,032
Seasonal	189	164
Project	712	739
Other[1]	5,801	5,680
TOTAL	64,234	64,584

Authorized Positions by Funds	Dec. 31, 1985[2]	Dec. 31, 1986[2]
State tax funded	29,473.9	29,405.7
User fee funded	13,959.0	14,512.4
Federally funded	8,124.7	8,104.2
Segregated funded	4,946.8	4,955.3
TOTAL	56,504.4	56,977.6

[1]Includes UW graduate assistants — 5,561 for 1985 and 5,470 for 1986.

[2]Figures rounded off by the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, "State Employment Report", December 1986 and previous issues.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY FUNCTION October 1985

Function	Total Payroll (in thousands)	Number of Employes[1]	
		Total	Per 10,000 Population[2]
Total Education	$237,714	103,930	217.7
Schools (local)	155,902	72,309	151.4
Higher education institutions	78,893	30,269	63.4
Education (other)	2,919	1,352	2.8
Police protection	25,734	11,886	24.9
Hospitals	22,849	12,686	26.6
Highways	21,027	11,372	23.8
Public welfare	18,845	11,012	23.1
General control	18,216	8,289	17.4
Fire protection (local)	9,656	4,001	8.4
Financial administration	9,346	4,861	10.2
Correction	8,770	4,616	9.7
Health	8,268	4,086	8.6
Natural resources	5,990	3,400	7.1
Parks and recreation	5,325	3,048	6.4
Utilities, transit	4,500	2,188	4.6
Sewerage (local)	4,920	2,250	4.7
Utilities, water supplies	3,426	1,735	3.6
Local libraries	2,841	1,409	3.0
Sanitation (other)	2,922	1,577	3.3
Employment security administration	2,661	1,373	2.9
Utilities, gas and electric	1,223	613	1.3
Other and unallocable	15,796	7,912	16.6
TOTAL (except education)	$194,269	99,305	208.0
GRAND TOTAL	$431,983	203,235	425.6

[1]Full-time equivalent employes.

[2]Due to rounding, subunits may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Public Employment in 1985*, Tables 11, 12, 13, August 1986.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS October 1985

Unit of Government	Number of Employes			Total Payroll (in thousands)	Average Earnings Full-Time Employes	
	Total	Full-Time	Part-Time		All	Excluding Education
State	76,413	53,031	23,382	$ 121,867	$2,012	$ 1,910
Local (total)	221,521	150,204	71,317	310,117	1,900	1,768
Counties	46,852	37,230	9,622	64,359	1,588	1,587
Municipalities	49,788	32,472	17,916	68,112	1,974	1,974
Townships	13,110	2,088	11,022	4,595	1,403	1,403
School districts	110,474	77,355	33,119	170,402	2,026	—
Special districts	1,297	1,059	238	2,648	2,441	2,441
TOTAL	297,934	203,235	94,699	$ 431,983	$1,929	$ 1,806

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, *Public Employment In 1985*, Table 9, August 1986.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY STATE
October 1985

State	Employes[1]							Average October Earnings[2]				
	Number			Per 10,000 Population				Education Employes[3]				
	Total	State	Local	Total	Rank[4]	State	Local	All Employes	Rank[4]	Local School	Higher Education	All Other Employes
Alabama	184,051	62,673	122,278	460	18	156	304	$1,606	36	$1,734	$3,085	$1,520
Alaska	39,436	20,926	18,510	757	1	402	355	3,101	1	3,524	4,710	2,997
Arizona	136,047	34,767	101,280	427	35	109	318	2,050	7	2,223	2,684	2,015
Arkansas	101,727	35,159	66,568	431	33	149	282	1,418	50	1,540	3,167	1,344
California	1,044,404	235,012	809,392	396	49	89	307	2,424	3	2,729	3,532	2,358
Colorado	142,934	36,665	106,269	442	27	113	329	2,008	14	2,019	2,916	2,041
Connecticut	135,714	49,206	86,508	428	34	155	273	2,016	12	2,030	3,046	2,002
Delaware	30,338	15,644	14,694	488	11	252	236	1,791	24*	2,002	2,774	1,686
Florida	480,730	110,394	370,336	423	39	97	326	1,696	30	2,043	2,865	1,682
Georgia	304,315	80,202	224,113	509	7	134	375	1,527	46	1,700	2,991	1,477
Hawaii	47,768	36,076	11,692	453	24	342	111	1,816	22	1,911	2,777	1,766
Idaho	42,838	12,909	29,929	426	36*	128	298	1,575	39	1,639	2,238	1,579
ILLINOIS	462,279	109,419	362,860	401	48	95	306	1,969	15	2,212	3,111	1,885
Indiana	226,369	62,578	163,791	412	43*	114	298	1,665	31	1,979	3,102	1,422
IOWA	129,331	39,528	89,803	448	25	137	311	1,716	29	1,786	2,863	1,673
Kansas	120,170	35,792	84,378	490	10	146	344	1,621	34	1,785	2,510	1,557
Kentucky	149,788	56,906	92,882	402	46*	153	249	1,533	45	1,666	2,732	1,454
Louisiana	225,859	83,047	142,812	504	8*	185	319	1,543	43	1,704	2,716	1,502
Maine	49,584	17,876	31,708	426	36*	154	272	1,538	44	1,581	2,550	1,539
Maryland	194,654	68,652	126,002	443	26	156	287	2,035	9	2,548	3,188	1,843
Massachusetts	252,002	76,597	175,405	433	32	132	301	1,950	16	2,179	2,631	1,913
MICHIGAN	375,928	101,534	274,394	414	40*	112	302	2,144	5	2,550	3,067	2,044
MINNESOTA	172,684	47,463	125,221	412	43*	113	299	2,059	6	2,143	3,396	2,013
Mississippi	129,505	40,118	89,387	496	9	154	342	1,295	51	1,361	2,588	1,247
Missouri	204,967	52,265	146,702	408	45	116	292	1,620	35	1,884	2,356	1,558
Montana	39,555	14,329	25,226	479	13	173	305	1,722	27	1,925	2,902	1,591
Nebraska	82,599	26,166	56,433	514	6	163	351	1,587	38	1,696	2,238	1,624
Nevada	42,525	12,609	29,916	454	21*	135	320	2,027	10	2,099	1,894	2,061
New Hampshire	39,176	13,805	25,371	393	50	138	254	1,573	40	1,642	2,603	1,534
New Jersey	350,802	87,639	263,163	464	17	116	348	2,016	12	2,477	3,445	1,838
New Mexico	75,998	30,160	45,838	524	5	208	316	1,634	33	1,703	2,864	1,597
New York	987,216	256,538	730,678	555	4	144	411	2,185	4	2,473	2,918	2,146
North Carolina	283,788	86,110	197,678	454	21*	138	316	1,663	32	1,902	2,997	1,518
North Dakota	31,342	12,297	19,045	458	19	180	278	1,832	21	2,259	2,956	1,542
Ohio	431,940	101,694	330,246	402	46*	95	307	1,791	24*	2,089	3,033	1,672

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS, BY STATE—Continued
October 1985

State	Employes[1]							Average October Earnings[2]				
	Number			Per 10,000 Population				Education Employes[3]				
	Total	State	Local	Total	Rank[4]	State	Local	All Employes	Rank[4]	Local School	Higher Education	All Other Employes
Oklahoma	157,550	53,283	104,267	477	14	161	316	1,568	41	1,703	2,863	1,508
Oregon	116,773	36,753	80,020	435	31	137	298	1,886	18	1,975	2,726	1,875
Pennsylvania	422,813	113,363	309,450	357	51	96	261	1,839	20	2,083	2,809	1,761
Rhode Island	40,085	17,535	22,550	414	40*	181	233	2,017	11	2,577	2,525	1,848
South Carolina	158,809	59,711	99,098	474	15	178	296	1,510	47	1,642	3,160	1,416
South Dakota	32,127	11,202	20,925	454	21*	158	296	1,436	49	1,486	2,739	1,379
Tennessee	207,788	62,610	145,178	436	29*	131	305	1,549	42	1,750	2,693	1,492
Texas	763,535	177,625	585,910	466	16	109	358	1,723	26	1,807	3,307	1,733
Utah	67,991	27,737	40,254	413	42	169	245	1,794	23	1,871	2,504	1,839
Vermont	23,469	10,523	12,945	439	28	197	242	1,604	37	1,636	2,912	1,548
Virginia	259,353	88,432	170,921	455	20	155	300	1,721	28	1,886	3,115	1,650
Washington	192,091	65,324	126,767	436	29*	148	288	2,042	8	2,306	2,725	2,100
West Virginia	93,436	35,026	58,410	483	12	181	302	1,495	48	1,780	2,769	1,315
WISCONSIN	203,235	53,031	150,204	426	36	111	315	1,929	17	2,122	2,560	1,806
Wyoming	32,298	9,560	22,738	635	3	188	447	1,867	19	2,147	2,819	1,744
D.C.	47,059	—	47,059	752	2	—	752	2,477	2	3,259	3,436	2,382
TOTAL	10,567,675	2,990,470	7,577,205	443		125	317	$1,885		$2,093	$2,990	$1,837

[1]Full-time equivalent employes in October 1985.
[2]Full-time state and local government employes for October 1985.
[3]Instructional personnel only.
[4]Ranking by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.
*Tie in ranking.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1985*, August 1986.

SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS, BY FUNCTION AND STATE, 1982

State	All Special District Govts.	Single-Function Districts												Multiple-Function Districts
		Education Services	Social Services	Transportation	Fire Protection	Natural Resources	Parks and Recreation	Housing and Community Devel.	Sewerage	Sanitation	Utilities	Cemeteries	Other	
Alabama	390	—	49	12	2	67	2	157	1	1	71	—	1	27
Alaska	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	130	—	9	3	—	81	—	—	19	—	10	—	—	8
Arkansas	505	—	—	14	29	226	—	136	33	—	46	—	—	21
California	2,506	28	162	38	381	525	143	87	138	5	300	268	127	304
Colorado	1,030	—	27	2	202	174	37	56	150	—	111	75	11	184
Connecticut	281	—	—	14	48	—	9	91	5	2	17	—	50	45
Delaware	139	—	—	1	—	134	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	417	—	56	21	56	129	6	94	3	—	17	—	11	22
Georgia	390	—	109	20	—	30	5	210	—	—	11	—	—	5
Hawaii	14	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	659	42	13	67	101	178	11	12	27	—	13	181	—	14
ILLINOIS	2,602	108	46	59	771	907	318	98	133	—	74	23	27	38
Indiana	897	687	3	—	—	115	4	52	8	—	3	—	4	21
IOWA	361	6	—	2	64	218	—	5	19	—	41	—	—	6
Kansas	1,370	19	31	2	—	261	1	102	8	—	267	651	3	25
Kentucky	517	83	16	3	75	126	—	21	27	9	132	—	—	25
Louisiana	39	—	—	15	—	18	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Maine	195	—	4	2	—	11	1	30	41	1	63	3	—	39
Maryland	264	—	1	1	—	193	1	20	2	—	3	—	3	40
Massachusetts	354	—	—	3	12	14	—	219	8	2	63	—	—	22
MICHIGAN	184	—	9	20	—	85	1	—	20	12	14	—	1	22
MINNESOTA	356	—	25	1	—	108	2	163	11	—	7	—	13	26
Mississippi	315	—	2	3	—	234	1	60	—	—	3	—	—	12
Missouri	1,195	51	196	346	115	156	2	142	13	—	168	—	—	6
Montana	450	—	15	8	94	118	—	20	18	31	13	72	52	9
Nebraska	1,157	—	16	92	427	112	—	134	43	—	37	70	—	226
Nevada	134	4	—	10	18	31	3	15	8	—	6	3	19	17
New Hampshire	113	—	—	6	15	9	1	19	6	2	31	—	3	21
New Jersey	454	—	7	59	146	15	—	77	96	2	9	—	4	39

SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS, BY FUNCTION AND STATE, 1982—Cont.

State	All Special District Govts.	Single-Function Districts												Multiple-Function Districts
		Education Services	Social Services	Transportation	Fire Protection	Natural Resources	Parks and Recreation	Housing and Community Devel.	Sewerage	Sanitation	Utilities	Cemeteries	Other	
New Mexico	101	—	—	—	—	71	—	6	—	—	2	—	17	5
New York	923	—	72	2	841	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	4
North Carolina	321	—	6	9	—	146	—	112	14	2	15	—	1	16
North Dakota	692	—	4	89	279	82	201	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	377	48	33	20	22	97	62	54	4	—	23	—	—	14
Oklahoma	916	4	9	20	6	107	13	134	16	5	229	—	193	180
Oregon	825	—	20	35	248	193	26	24	47	—	134	63	193	180
Pennsylvania	2,050	498	66	114	1	3	42	92	541	17	266	—	114	296
Rhode Island	80	—	—	—	36	4	—	27	3	—	4	—	—	6
South Carolina	242	—	7	3	59	45	—	46	7	1	35	—	1	33
South Dakota	199	—	—	1	16	107	5	39	24	—	3	—	1	8
Tennessee	469	—	—	8	—	129	—	103	1	2	194	—	—	32
Texas	1,681	—	123	26	18	391	—	396	8	—	189	—	—	528
Utah	211	—	11	—	5	72	2	9	17	1	22	40	—	31
Vermont	83	—	—	2	14	14	3	8	—	—	21	—	—	24
Virginia	83	—	7	19	—	42	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	3
Washington	1,130	18	60	54	414	157	—	42	50	—	128	95	—	93
West Virginia	292	—	—	5	—	15	—	38	46	—	147	—	1	39
WISCONSIN	263	—	—	—	—	154	1	100	9	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	225	—	11	—	45	113	19	—	1	—	3	33	—	14
Dist. of Columbia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
United States	28,588	1,598	1,226	1,231	4,560	6,232	924	3,296	1,631	101	2,954	1,577	661	2,597

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1982 Census of Governments, Governmental Organization*, Vol. 1, Table 9, August 1983.

COMPOSITION OF WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE WORK FORCE[1]
June 1986

Employe Status	Total Employes	Handicapped		Racial/Ethnic Totals		Racial/Ethnic Composition							
						Black		Hispanic		Asian		American Indian	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Permanent classified	24,408	1,634	6.69%	1,305	5.35%	685	2.81%	223	0.91%	199	0.82%	198	0.81%
Male	13,494	1,016	7.53	655	4.85	299	2.22	124	0.92	102	0.76	130	0.96
Female	10,914	618	5.66	650	5.96	386	3.54	99	0.91	97	0.89	68	0.62
Unclassified	534	19	3.56	54	10.11	37	6.93	11	2.06	3	0.56	3	0.56
Male	340	16	4.71	38	11.18	25	7.35	9	2.65	2	0.59	2	0.59
Female	194	3	1.55	16	8.25	12	6.19	2	1.03	1	0.52	1	0.52
Limited term[2]	5,097	119	2.33	530	10.40	281	5.51	78	1.53	74	1.45	97	1.90
Male	2,628	76	2.89	325	12.37	160	6.09	56	2.13	47	1.79	62	2.36
Female	2,469	43	1.74	205	8.30	121	4.90	22	0.89	27	1.09	35	1.42
Seasonal	236	13	5.51	18	7.63	8	3.39	1	0.42	0	0.00	9	3.81
Male	108	7	6.48	9	8.33	2	1.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	6.48
Female	128	6	4.69	9	7.03	6	4.69	1	0.78	0	0.00	2	1.56
Project[3]	458	24	5.24	72	15.72	47	10.26	11	2.40	11	2.40	3	0.66
Male	201	9	4.48	26	12.94	15	7.46	4	1.99	7	3.48	0	0.00
Female	257	15	5.84	46	17.90	32	12.45	7	2.72	4	1.56	3	1.17
Other[4]	1,307	9	0.69	189	14.46	125	9.56	19	1.45	1	0.08	44	3.37
Male	776	0	0.00	148	19.07	99	12.76	14	1.80	1	0.13	34	4.38
Female	531	9	1.69	41	7.72	26	4.90	5	0.94	0	0.00	10	1.88
TOTAL	32,040	1,818	5.67%	2,168	6.77%	1,183	3.69%	343	1.07%	288	0.90%	354	1.10%
Male	17,547	1,124	6.41%	1,201	6.84%	600	3.42%	207	1.18%	159	0.91%	235	1.34%
Female	14,493	694	4.79%	967	6.67%	583	4.02%	136	0.94%	129	0.89%	119	0.82%

[1]Includes only centralized employe payroll monitored by the Department of Employment Relations, not all state employes; UW System and legislative branch employes are not included.
[2]Includes limited term, short term, short term recurring, provisional, and additional employment.
[3]Includes project permanent.
[4]Includes stipend or patient workers, conservation corp members, and youth camp workers.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, "AAIS Workforce Analysis Report", June 21, 1986.

WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS October 1976-1985

Year	Employes*			October Payroll (in thousands)		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
1976....	53,350	161,414	214,764	$62,980	$157,453	$220,433
1977....	54,549	167,915	222,464	67,798	172,410	240,208
1978....	55,540	163,121	218,661	72,260	186,119	258,379
1979....	57,431	163,894	221,325	81,932	201,765	283,696
1980....	59,531	166,382	225,913	92,794	232,371	325,165
1981....	57,163	163,829	220,992	94,752	241,702	336,455
1982....	57,317	156,525	213,842	97,256	252,603	349,859
1983....	57,551	156,714	214,265	98,262	268,921	367,183
1984....	61,540	163,815	225,355	117,378	296,199	413,577
1985....	53,031	150,204	203,235	121,867	310,117	431,983

*To make the figures comparable, the Census Bureau reduces the total number of employes to the number of "full-time equivalent" employes. Full-time equivalent is based on wages paid in each particular jurisdiction for a specific job.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment in 1985*, Tables 9 and 11, August 1986, and previous editions.

HIGHLIGHTS OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS IN WISCONSIN

Military Service — More Wisconsinites served in World War II than in any other conflict in which the United States has been involved. Vietnam ranks second.

Veterans' Programs — Since the inception of various programs for veterans that began with World War II, 507,727 Wisconsin veterans have benefited from the state's programs, and over $1.6 billion has been expended on these programs. Benefits take the form of economic and educational grants and of loans for economic assistance and housing mortgages. Educational grants far outweigh those for other purposes, while the overwhelming proportion of loans is for housing.

Total membership in the Wisconsin Veterans Home was 664 in 1986. The number was near 700 for most of the 1970s as more World War I and World War II veterans and dependents entered the home.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on military and veterans affairs.

WISCONSIN'S MILITARY SERVICE

Military Action	Number Served	Number Killed
Civil War	91,379	12,216
Spanish-American War	5,469	134[1]
Mexican Border Service	4,168	NA
World War I	122,215	3,932
World War II	332,200[2]	7,980
Korean Conflict	132,000[2]	800
Vietnam	152,000[3]	1,189[4]
Lebanon/Granada	400[5]	4

[1]Casualties only from Wisconsin 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th regiments. No details from Navy, Marines or other Army units.

[2]U.S. Veterans Administration letter, October 17, 1961.

[3]U.S. Veterans Administration report, July 1, 1976.

[4]1,131 Department of Defense totals plus 58 WDVA extras.

[5]Based on statistics developed for legislation to extend state benefits to veterans who served on active duty in Lebanon or its territorial waters between August 1, 1982 and the date of withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from Lebanon or in Grenada between October 23, 1983, and November 21, 1983.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, December 1986.

DIRECT STATE BENEFITS TO WISCONSIN WAR VETERANS, 1943-1986*

1943-1961

Fiscal Year	Number of Veterans Benefited	Disbursed from Rehabilitation Trust Funds*	Disbursed from Housing Fund*	Total Funds to Veterans
8/1/43-1946	6,359	$ 975,173	$ —	$ 975,173
1947	10,701	2,207,914	—	2,207,914
1948	9,578	3,511,527	—	3,511,527
1949	6,086	2,512,517	—	2,512,517
1950	5,867	2,040,658	1,422,400	3,463,058
1951	6,137	2,104,550	3,073,556	5,178,106
1952	10,442	1,995,116	20,366,965	22,362,081
1953	5,099	1,331,140	7,511,640	8,842,780
1954	4,507	$ 1,502,748	$ 2,917,282	$ 4,420,030
1955	3,482	1,112,173	3,124,125	4,236,298
1956	3,639	787,861	4,601,326	5,389,187
1957	2,890	730,452	3,515,552	4,246,004
1958	2,779	660,994	4,251,239	4,912,233
1959	2,954	670,262	4,749,347	5,419,609
1960	3,345	591,272	6,750,650	7,341,922
1961	3,081	584,426	6,069,763	6,654,189

1962-1986

Fiscal Year	Number of Veterans Benefited	Grants		Loans		Vietnam Educational Grants	Revenue Bond Housing Loans	G.O. Bond Housing Loans	Total Funds to Veterans
		Economic	Educational	Economic Assistance	Second Mortgage Housing				
1962	3,073	$ 53,891	$ 2,100	$ 515,008	$6,110,586	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 6,681,585
1963	2,835	64,152	3,654	416,836	5,633,475	—	—	—	6,118,117
1964	2,514	79,702	8,540	422,850	4,098,378	—	—	—	4,609,470
1965	2,384	100,751	13,654	359,705	3,263,149	—	—	—	3,737,259
1966	3,272	113,710	36,294	677,311	4,333,245	—	—	—	5,160,560
1967	6,366	112,526	164,921	1,450,836	6,174,864	—	—	—	7,903,147
1968	7,117	128,691	191,355	2,393,521	6,806,438	—	—	—	9,520,005
1969	7,258	150,793	262,126	2,603,989	4,962,464	—	—	—	7,979,372
1970	8,296	193,044	289,743	3,605,092	5,177,305	—	—	—	9,265,183
1971	9,087	248,906	283,652	3,851,973	6,250,247	—	—	—	10,634,778
1972	10,241	299,603	332,319	4,005,623	8,570,346	—	—	—	13,207,891
1973	18,280	434,170	608,959	6,733,164	16,350,799	407,069	—	—	24,534,161
1974	35,280	549,417	1,021,859	7,704,081	14,338,853	1,834,337	—	—	25,448,547
1975	39,637	607,279	1,240,917	9,098,837	10,076,963	1,836,207	46,694,662	—	69,554,865
1976	38,057	536,855	1,245,312	9,537,622	4,371,839	1,861,901	6,333,640	192,591,387	216,478,556
1977	39,499	658,110	1,360,835	9,198,256	1,073,815	1,682,805	—	243,804,763	257,778,554
1978	39,045	496,715	1,232,768	9,819,842	760,546	1,196,114	—	195,435,266	208,941,251
1979	32,336	455,621	1,217,333	8,907,225	809,132	901,368	—	217,202,848	229,493,527
1980	28,391	362,556	1,099,266	6,735,632	843,433	731,672	—	187,896,184	197,668,743
1981	19,224	424,041	1,092,510	4,323,114	1,345,430	479,232	67,130,619	15,388,921	90,183,867
1982	15,267	378,614	1,159,025	3,656,939	1,062,015	469,347	8,400,780	1,094,338	16,221,058
1983	14,229	591,351	986,106	3,073,217	762,930	391,542	0	50,895,774	56,700,920
1984	14,202	469,314	1,227,239	3,116,789	782,463	328,036	0	52,213,509	58,137,350
1985	12,833	453,502	1,483,693	2,737,544	552,106	225,043	0	42,237,750	47,689,638
1986	12,058	378,999	1,255,252	3,678,759	243,147	157,379	0	13,583,597	19,297,133

*The 1961 Legislature merged all veterans' funds into one fund, the Veterans' Trust Fund. The total number of veterans benefited 1943-1986 is 507,727; the total funds paid is $1,602,945,568.

Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, December 1986.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

ARMY UNITS

State Area Command (STARC)
Hq. (-) State Area Command - Madison
Det. 2, State Area Command
(Wisconsin Military Academy) - Camp Williams
1122d Transportation Det. - Madison
112th Public Affairs Det. - Madison
132d Army Band - Madison

Troop Command
Det. 1, State Area Command
(Troop Command) - Milwaukee
64th Rear Area Opns. Cen. (RAOC) - Hartford
32d Military Police Co. (-) - Milwaukee
Det. 1, 32d Military Police Co. - Janesville
1157th Transportation Co. (-) - Oshkosh
Det. 1, 1157th Transportation Co. - Berlin
1158th Transportation Co. - Monroe
135th Medical Co. - Waukesha
732d Maintenance Battalion
Hq. and Hq. Det., 732d Maintenance Battalion - Tomah
105th Maintenance Co. - Milwaukee
107th Maintenance Co. (-) - Sparta
Det. 1, 107th Maintenance Co. - Viroqua
108th Maintenance Co. (-) - Mauston
Det. 1, 108th Maintenance Co. - Tomah
122d Ord. Det. - Tomah
2d Battalion (TLAT) 128th Infantry
Hq. and HQ. Det., 2d Battalion 128th Infantry - Elkhorn
Co. A - Oconomowoc
Co. B - Burlington
Co. C - Watertown
Co. D - Fort Atkinson
Co. E - Whitewater
47th Aviation Battalion
Hq. and Svc. Co. - Madison
Co. A - Madison
Co. B - Madison
Co. C - Madison

32d Infantry Brigade (Mechanized)
Hq. and Hq. Co. (-) 32d Infantry Brigade - Milwaukee
Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Co., 32d Infantry Brigade - West Bend
32d Engineer Co. (-) - Onalaska
Det 1, 32d Engineer Co. - Neillsville
Troop E (-) 105th Cavalry - Baraboo
Det. 1, Troop E, 105th Cavalry - Reedsburg
2d Battalion 127th Infantry
Hq. and Hq. Co. (-) 2d Battalion, 127th Infantry - Appleton
Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Co. - Green Bay
Co. A - Waupun
Co. B - Green Bay
Co. C - Oshkosh
Co. D (-) - Ripon
Det. 1, Co. D - Fond du Lac
Co. E - Appleton
1st Battalion 128th Infantry
Hq. and Hq. Co. (-) 1st Battalion, 128th Infantry - Eau Claire
Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Co. - Chippewa Falls
Co. A - Menomonie
Co. B - New Richmond
Co. C - Rice Lake
Co. D - Arcadia
Co. E - River Falls
1st Battalion 632d Armor
Hq. and Hq. Co., 1st Battalion, 632d Armor - Wausau
Co. A - Merrill
Co. B - Antigo
Co. C - Marinette
Co. D - Mosinee
1st Battalion 120th Field Artillery
Hq. and Hq. Btry. (-) - Wisconsin Rapids
Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Btry. - Stevens Point
Det. 2, Hq. and Hq. Btry. - Waupaca
Btry. A - Marshfield
Btry. B - Clintonville
Btry. C - Stevens Point
Svc. Btry. - Wisconsin Rapids
132d Support Battalion
Hq. and Hq. Co., 132d Support Battalion - Madison
Co. A - Janesville
Co. B (-) - Portage
Det. 1, Co. B - Madison
Co. C - Milwaukee
Co. D - Milwaukee

264th Engineer Group
Hq. and Hq. and Co., 264th Engineer Group - Eau Claire
724th Engineer Battalion
Hq. and Hq. Co., 724th Engineer Battalion - Superior
Co. A (-) - Ashland
Det. 1, Co. A - Phillips
Co. B (-) - Hayward
Det. 1, Co. B - Spooner
Co. C (-) - Tomahawk
Det. 1, Co. C - Rhinelander
Co. D (-) - Medford
Det. 1, Co. D - Abbotsford
426th Engineer Battalion
Hq. and Hq. Det., 426th Engineer Battalion - Onalaska
229th Engineer Co. (-) - Prairie du Chien
Det 1, 229th Engineer Co. - Platteville
273d Engineer Co. - Onalaska
106th Supply and Svc. Co. - Black River Falls

57th Field Artillery Brigade
Hq. and Hq. Btry. (-) 57th Field Artillery Brigade - Whitefish Bay
Det. 1, Hq. and Hq. Btry, 57th Field Artillery Brigade - Two Rivers
1st Battalion 121st Field Artillery
Hq. and Hq. Btry, 1st Bn., 121st Field Artillery - Whitefish Bay
Btry. A - Whitefish Bay
Btry B (-) - Plymouth
Det. 1, Btry. B - Sheboygan
Btry. C - Whitefish Bay
Svc. Btry. - Whitefish Bay
1st Bn. 126th Field Artillery
Hq. and Hq. Btry., 126th Field Artillery - Kenosha
Btry. A - Oak Creek
Btry. B - Oak Creek
Btry. C - Racine
Svc. Btry. - Kenosha

13th Evacuation Hospital
13th Evac. Hosp. (-) — Madison
Det. 1, 13th Evac. Hosp. - Marshfield
Det. 2, 13th Evac. Hosp. - Chippewa Falls

Madison

Headquarters, Wisconsin Air National Guard
128th Tactical Fighter Wing, WIANG
176th Tactical Fighter Squadron
115th Combat Support Squadron
115th Civil Engineer Squadron
115th Resource Management Squadron
115th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
115th Communications Flight
115th Weapons Systems Security Flight
115th Tactical Clinic

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD—Cont.

AIR UNITS

Milwaukee

128th Air Refueling Group
- 126th Air Refueling Squadron
- 128th Combat Support Squadron
- 128th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
- 128th Resource Management Squadron
- 128th Civil Engineer Squadron
- 128th Communications Flight
- 126th Weather Flight
- 128th Security Police Flight
- 128th TAC USAF Clinic
- 128th Tactical Control Flight

Camp Douglas

Permanent Field Training Site, Volk Field

Abbreviations: Hq.- Headquarters; Co.- Company; Btry.- Battery; Det.- Detachment.
Source: Department of Military Affairs, departmental data, January 1987.

MEMBERSHIP, WISCONSIN VETERANS HOME*
1888 to 1986

Year	Civil and Indian Wars[1]	Spanish-American	World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict		Total[1]
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1930	254	108	10	14	—	—	—	—	386
1940	89	196	101	130	—	—	—	—	516
1950	27	156	189	93	5	1	—	—	471
1960	4	74	203	94	40	5	—	—	450
1961	3	66	221	88	39	8	—	—	427
1962	3	66	223	82	52	9	—	—	431
1963	3	67	235	87	57	10	—	—	459
1964	3	63	237	105	61	16	—	—	485
1965	2	62	247	112	77	16	—	—	516
1966	1	56	258	112	86	21	—	—	534
1967	1	46	272	120	93	20	—	—	555
1968	1	48	253	123	93	16	—	—	534
1969	1	43	253	145	101	14	—	—	560
1970	1	35	279	146	153	20	1	0	635
1971	1	39	316	160	184	31	2	0	723
1972	0	28	279	155	199	39	2	0	702
1973	0	25	285	108	199	37	0	1	715
1974	0	21	279	175	185	37	0	2	699

	Spanish-American		World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict		Vietnam Era		
	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	Vets.	Depends.	Total
1975	1	18	272	171	198	40	3	2	—	—	705
1976	1	14	254	167	209	40	2	2	—	—	689
1977	1	13	270	164	205	41	4	2	—	—	700
1978	1	11	261	158	218	38	3	2	—	—	692
1979	1	11	244	146	227	37	4	1	—	—	672
1980	1	8	242	144	241	36	5	1	—	—	678
1981	0	8	224	139	264	40	8	2	—	—	685
1982	0	7	189	124	282	43	11	2	—	—	658
1983	0	5	171	111	297	42	14	2	1	0	643
1984	0	4	144	97	316	47	21	2	3	0	634
1985	0	4	129	102	329	54	28	0	5	0	651
1986	0	4	117	92	348	56	35	5	7	0	664

*Name changed from Grand Army Home by Chapter 33, Laws of 1973.
[1]All members of the home from 1888 to 1920 were Civil War or Indian wars veterans: 1888 — 72; 1889 — 148; 1890 — 139; 1895 — 339; 1900 — 680; 1910 — 699; 1920 — 532.
Source: Department of Veterans Affairs, December 1986.

HIGHLIGHTS OF NEWS MEDIA IN WISCONSIN

There are 36 daily newspapers in Wisconsin. Green Bay and Madison each have 2, while Milwaukee has 3, one of which is primarily a legal and construction publication. There are 238 weekly or biweekly newspapers published in the state.

There are 31 commercial television stations and 8 educational stations in the state. Thirty-eight of the 258 radio stations are not commercial. There are also 155 cable franchises.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on news media.

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS[1]

Daily Newspapers

Municipality	Newspapers	Publisher
Antigo, 612 Superior St. 54409	Daily Journal	Marie F. Berner
Appleton, 306 W. Washington 54912	Post-Crescent	Donald Kampfer
Ashland, 122 W. 3rd 54806	Daily Press	John B. Murphy
Baraboo, 219 First St. 53913	News-Republic	John M. Lavine
Beaver Dam, 805 Park Ave. 53916	Daily Citizen	James E. Conley, Jr.
Beloit, 149 State St. 53511	News	William D. Behling
Chippewa Falls, 321 Frenette Dr. 54729	Herald-Telegram	John M. Lavine
Eau Claire, 701 S. Farwell 54701	Leader-Telegram	Eau Claire Press Co.
Fond du Lac, 33 W. Second St. 54935	Reporter	L.A. Lange, Jr.
Fort Atkinson, 28 Milwaukee Ave., W. 53538	Jefferson County Union	B.V. Knox
Green Bay, P.O. Box 2467, 54306	News-Chronicle	Frank A. Wood
Green Bay, 435 E. Walnut 54305	Press-Gazette	Michael B. Gage
Janesville, 1 S. Parker Dr. 53547	Gazette	Robert W. Bliss
Kenosha, 715-58th St. 53140	News	Howard J. Brown
La Crosse, 401 N. Third St. 54601	Tribune	Kenneth O. Blanchard
Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53708	Capital Times	Frederick W. Miller
Madison, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd. 53708	Wisconsin State Journal	James E. Burgess
Manitowoc, P.O. Box 688, 54220	Herald-Times-Reporter	Kim E. Arteel
Marinette, 1809 Dunlap Ave. 54143	Eagle-Star	Dennis J. Colling
Marshfield, 111 W. Third 54449	News-Herald	Bennett R. Lewis
Milwaukee, Box 33999 53233	Daily Reporter	Webster & Winifred Woodmansee
Milwaukee, 333 W. State St. 53201	Journal	Newspapers, Inc.
Milwaukee, 333 W. State St. 53201	Sentinel	Newspapers, Inc.
Monroe, 1065 4th Ave. West 53566	Evening Times	Larry E. Lund
Oshkosh, 224 State St. 54903	Northwestern	Samuel W. Heaney & A. Thomas Schwalm
Portage, 309 DeWitt 53901	Daily Register	John M. Lavine
Racine, 212 Fourth St. 53403	Journal Times	Robert Fusie
Rhinelander, 314 Courtney St. 54501	News	Richard W. Timmons
Shawano, 1464 E. Green Bay St. 54166	Evening Leader	John M. Lavine
Sheboygan, 632 Center Ave. 53082	Press	Timothy B. Werner
Stevens Point, 1200 Third St. 54481	Journal	George Rogers
Superior, 1226 Ogden Ave. 54880	Evening Telegram	John B. Murphy
Watertown, 113-115 W. Main St. 53094	Daily Times	John D. Clifford
Waukesha, 200 Park Place 53187	Freeman	Hugh D. Hollister
Wausau, 800 Scott St., 54401	Daily Herald	Sonja Craig
Wisconsin Rapids, 220 1st Ave. S. 54494	Daily Tribune	Ralph Gastelum

Other Newspapers

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Abbotsford 54405	Tribune-Phonograph	Wed.	J.A. O'Leary
Adams 53910	Adams Co. Times	Wed.	Richard Hannagan
Albany 53502	Agenda	Wed.	Curtis & Dan Witte
Albany 53502	Herald	Thurs.	George Martin
Algoma 54201	Record-Herald	Wed.	Tri-County Publishing Co.
Alma 54610	Buffalo-Pepin Co. Journal	Thurs.	Gary D. Stumpf
Amery 54001	Free Press	Tues.	Palmer H. Sondreal
Arcadia 54612	News-Leader	Thurs.	Charles Blaschko
Argyle 53604	Agenda	Wed.	Curtis & Dan Witte
Ashwaubenon 54304	Press	Fri.	Lois Aubinger
Augusta 54722	Area Times	Wed.	Michael D. Jensen
Baldwin 54002	Bulletin	Tues.	William C. Hawley
Balsam Lake 54810	County Ledger-Press	Thurs.	Thomas C. Miller
Barron 54812	Barron Co. News-Shield	Wed.	Jim Bell

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS[1]
Other Newspapers—Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Bayfield 54814	Bayfield Co. Press	Thurs.	Leslie & Dan Satran, Jr.
Belleville 53508	Recorder	Thurs.	John P. & Marian Adams
Berlin 54923[3]	Journal	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Black Earth 53515	Black Earth-Dane Co. News, Mazomanie Sickle & Cross Plains Arrow	Thurs.	Dan Witte
Black River Falls 54615	Banner Journal	Wed.	Craig & Sharon Bucher
Blair 54616	Press	Thurs.	Gerald Hjornevik
Blanchardville 53516	Blanchardville Atlas	Thurs.	J. Patrick & T. Michael Reilly
Bloomer 54724	Advance	Tues.	Alfred Bauer, Jr.
Boscobel 53805	Dial	Thurs.	Ralph D. Goldsmith
Brillion 54110	News	Thurs.	Zane & Noel Zander
Brodhead 53520	Independent-Register	Wed.	M.D. & R.D. Markham
Brookfield 53005[2]	News	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Burlington 53105	Standard Press	Mon. & Wed.	William E. Branen
Cable 54821	South Co. Journal	Thurs.	John B. Murphy
Cadott 54727	Sentinel	Thurs.	Trygg J. Hansen
Cambridge 53523	News	Thurs.	Dennis L. Hawkes
Campbellsport 53010	News	Thurs.	Gerald F. Ninnemann
Cashton 54619	Record	Wed.	Thomas G. Beal
Cedarburg 53012	News Graphic Pilot	Mon. & Wed.	Robert A. Schroeder, Sr.
Cedar Grove 53013	Villager	Thurs.	Shirley Sager
Chetek 54728	Alert	Thurs.	Paul H. Lange
Chilton 53014	Times-Journal	Thurs.	Gary & Linda Vercauteren
Clear Lake 54005	Star	Thurs.	W. Kirt Smith
Clinton 53525	Topper	Thurs.	Frederick N. Wagner
Clintonville 54929	Tribune-Gazette	Thurs.	Walter E. Gleason
Cochrane 54622	Cochrane-Fountain City Recorder	Thurs.	Gary D. Stumpf
Colfax 54730	Messenger	Thurs.	Lyle A. Christianson
Columbus 53925	Journal-Republican	Mon.	Marshall Bernhagen
Cornell 54732	Cornell & Lake Holcombe Courier	Thurs.	Trygg J. Hansen
Crandon 54520	Forest Republican	Thurs.	Russell H. Steel
Cuba City 53807	Tri-County Press	Wed.	Rex Q. Goldthorpe
Cudahy-St. Francis 53110[2]	Reminder-Enterprise	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Cudahy-St. Francis 53110	Advisor Press	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Cumberland 54829	Advocate	Wed.	James F. Dorrance, Jr. & Warren D. Leary, Jr.
Darlington 53530	Republican-Journal	Thurs.	Brian A. Lund
Deerfield 53531	Independent	Thurs.	Richard L. Royle
DeForest 53532	Times-Tribune	Thurs.	Richard Emerson
Delavan 53115	Enterprise	Tues. & Thurs.	A.L. Petermann
Denmark 54208	Press	Thurs.	Frank A. Wood
De Pere 54115	Journal	Thurs.	Paul J. Creviere, Sr.
Dodgeville 53533	Chronicle	Thurs.	J. Patrick & T. Michael Reilly
Dousman 53118	Index	Thurs.	Jim McLoone
Durand 54736	Courier-Wedge	Thurs.	Gary Stumpf
Eagle River 54521	Vilas Co. News-Review	Wed.	Byron McNutt
East Troy 53120	News	Wed.	Robert E. & Debra A. Collins
Eau Claire 54702	The Country Today	Wed.	Eau Claire Press Co.
Edgar 54426	Record Review	Wed.	J.A. O'Leary
Edgerton 53534	Reporter	Wed.	Harland E. Everson
Elkhorn 53121	Independent	Thurs.	Frank Eames
Ellsworth 54011	Pierce Co. Herald	Wed.	Jay V. Griggs
Elm Grove 53122[2]	Elm Leaves	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Elmwood 54740	Argus	Thurs.	Duane E. Kelley
Elroy 53929	Tribune Keystone	Thurs.	William & Dolores Griffith
Evansville 53536	Review	Wed.	M. Vivian & Frank H. Gildner, Jr.
Fennimore 53809	Times	Wed.	William S. Hale
Fitchburg 53593	Star	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Florence 54121	Mining News	Wed.	Ned Cochrane
Fox Lake 53933[3]	Representative	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Frederic 54837	Inter-County Leader	Wed.	Inter-County Co-op. Pub. Assn.
Friendship 53934	Reporter	Wed.	Richard Hannagan
Galesville 54630	Republican	Thurs.	John Ph. Graf
Gays Mills 54631	Crawford Co. Independent & Kickapoo Scout	Thurs.	Ralph D. Goldsmith
Germantown 53022[2]	Banner Press	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Glenwood City 54013	Tribune Press Reporter	Thurs.	Carlton De Witt
Glidden 54527	Enterprise	Wed.	Hart Pub. Co.
Grantsburg 54840	Burnett Co. Sentinel	Wed.	Marjorie G. Nelson
Green Lake 54941[3]	Green Lake Co. Reporter	Thurs.	Robert M. Gonyo
Greendale 53129[2]	Village Life	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Greenfield 53220[2]	Observer	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Hales Corners 53130[2]	Franklin-Hales Corners Hub	Thurs.	Wayne Toske

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS[1]
Other Newspapers—Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Hammond 54015	Central St. Croix News	Tues.	Barbara Gardner
Hartford 53027	Times-Press	Thurs.	Jim McLoone
Hartland 53029	Lake Country Reporter	Tues. & Thurs.	Jim McLoone
Hayward 54843	Sawyer Co. Record & Hayward Republican	Wed.	Gordon H. Skamser
Hillsboro 54634	Sentry-Enterprise	Thurs.	Larry Hubner
Horicon 53032	Reporter	Thurs.	Marolla Press
Hudson 54016	Star-Observer	Thurs.	Steven A. Keller
Hurley 54534	Iron Co. Miner	Thurs.	Howard W. Moore
Independence 54747	News-Wave	Thurs.	O.J. Evenson
Iola 54945	Herald	Thurs.	Little Wolf Pub. Corp.
Iron River 54847	Pioneer	Thurs.	Leslie & Dan Satran, Jr.
Jefferson 53549	Banner	Thurs.	Gerald R. & Betty Jane Tennyson
Juneau 53039	Dodge Co. Independent-News	Thurs.	Richard L. Royle
Kaukauna 54130	Times	Tues. & Thurs.	James W. Lang
Kewaskum 53040	Statesman	Fri.	W.J. & Marcella M. Harbeck
Kewaunee 54216	Enterprise	Wed.	Frank Wood
Kiel 53042	Tri-County Record	Wed.	Michael E. & Joe Mathes
Ladysmith 54848	News	Thurs.	Thomas D. Bell
La Farge 54639	Epitaph-News	Thurs.	Larry & April Paul
Lake Geneva 53147	Regional News	Thurs.	Donald Bearder
Lake Mills 53551	Leader	Thurs.	Dennis L. Hawkes
Lancaster 53813	Grant Co. Herald Independent	Wed.	William Hale
Lodi 53555	Enterprise	Thurs.	Bill & Jan Haupt
Loyal 54446	Tribune-Record-Gleaner	Wed.	Robert E. & Florence J. Berglund
Luxemburg 54217	News	Wed.	Frank Wood
Madison 53703	Isthmus	Thurs.	Vince O'Hern
Madison 53719	The Cheese Reporter	Fri.	Harry A. Palmiter
Manawa 54949	Advocate	Thurs.	James F. Bach
Marion 54950	Advertiser	Thurs.	Daniel S. Brandenburg
Markesan 53946	Herald	Thurs.	Donald V. & Dana E. Evans
Marshfield 54449	Agri-View	Thurs., Fri.	Gerald J. Petcher
Mauston 53948	Juneau Co. Star-Times	Tues.	William & Dolores Griffith
Mayville 53050	News	Thurs.	Warren Gehrke
McFarland 53558	Community Life	Wed.	Donald Huibregtse
Medford 54451	Star News	Wed.	Robert D. Anderson
Mellen 54546	Weekly-Record	Thurs.	James F. Christl
Melrose 54642	Chronicle	Wed.	Thomas G. Besl
Menomonee Falls 53051[2]	News	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Menomonie 54751	Dunn Co. News	Wed.	F.J. & R.J. Flint
Middleton 53562	Times-Tribune	Thurs.	Dan Witte
Milton 53563	Courier	Thurs.	Michael P. Flaherty
Milwaukee 53202	Business Journal	Mon.	Donald R. Richards
Milwaukee 53212	Community Journal	Wed.	Patricia O'Flynn-Thomas
Milwaukee 53206	Courier	Wed.	Lynda F. Jones
Milwaukee 53203	Deutsche Zeitung	Wed., Fri. & Sun.	Abendpost Co.
Milwaukee 53206	Star	Tues.	Lynda F. Jones
Milwaukee 53216	Times	Fri.	Nathan Conyers
Milwaukee 53212	Weekend	Fri.	Patricia O'Flynn-Thomas
Mineral Point 53565	Democrat Tribune	Thurs.	J. Patrick & T. Michael Reilly
Minocqua 54548	Lakeland Times	Tues. & Fri.	Donald P. Walker
Mondovi 54755	Herald-News	Thurs.	June Nyseth-Ender
Monona 53716	Community Herald	Wed.	Don Huibregtse
Montello 53949	Marquette Co. Tribune	Thurs.	Daniel Witte
Monticello 53570	Messenger	Wed.	Curtis & Dan Witte
Mosinee 54455	Times	Thurs.	Gretchen & Lloyd L. Br
Mount Horeb 53572	Mail	Thurs.	Dan Witte
Mukwonago 53149	Chief	Wed.	Raymond DeVisser
Muscoda 53573	Progressive	Thurs.	Wendell Smith
Muskego 53150[2]	Sun	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Neenah 54956	Twin City News-Record	Wed.	Thompson Co.
Neillsville 54456	Clark Co. Press	Thurs.	Ronald R. Zachow
New Berlin 53151[2]	Citizen	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
New Glarus 53574	Post	Wed.	Curtis & Dan Witte
New Holstein 53061	Reporter	Thurs.	David Cooley
New London 54961	Press-Star	Thurs.	William Melendes
New Richmond 54017	News	Thurs.	Michael J. Burke
Niagara 54151	Journal	Tues.	Jeffrey J. Klenke
Oak Creek 53154[2]	Pictorial	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Oconomowoc 53066	Enterprise	Wed.	Bruce C. & Douglas B. Brown
Oconto 54153	Oconto Co. Reporter	Tues.	William Borneman
Oconto Falls 54154	Oconto Co. Times-Herald	Wed.	Robert E. Shellman
Omro 54963[3]	Herald	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Ontario 54651	County Line Connection	Thurs.	Karen Parker
Oregon 53575	Observer	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Osceola 54020	Sun	Tues.	Thomas G. Larson
Osseo 54758	Tri-County News	Wed.	Michael D. Jensen
Owen 54460	Enterprise	Thurs.	Virgina A. Barager

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS[1]

Other Newspapers—Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Palmyra 53156	Enterprise	Thurs.	C.T. Coe
Pardeeville 53954	Mid-County Times	Wed.	Steven D. Madsen
Park Falls 54552	Herald	Thurs.	Ted Kempkes
Peshtigo 54157	Times	Wed.	Mrs. Charles Gardon
Phillips 54555	Bee	Thurs.	Ted Kempkes
Pittsville 54466	Record	Thurs.	M.C. McKee
Platteville 53818	Journal	Tues. & Thurs.	Richard Brockman
Plymouth 53073	Review	Tues. & Thurs.	Barry S. & M. Christie Johanson
Port Washington 53074	Ozaukee Press	Thurs.	Wm. F. Schanen, III
Poynette 53955	Press	Wed.	Richard & Molly Emerson
Prairie du Chien 53821	Courier-Press	Mon. & Wed.	E.B. Howe
Prescott 54021	Journal	Thurs.	Bruce Harper
Presque Isle 54557	North Star Journal	Wed.	Thomas J. Forster
Princeton 54968[3]	Times-Republic	Thurs.	Robert Gonyo
Racine 53403	Shoreline Leader	Thurs.	Norman T. Monson
Randolph 53956	Advance	Thurs.	Dave & Bonnie Gneiser
Random Lake 53075	Sounder	Thurs.	Ray Scholler
Reedsburg 53959	Times-Press	Thurs.	William & Dolores Griffith
Rice Lake 54868	Chronotype	Wed.	Warren Leary, Jr.
Richland Center 53581	Observer	Thurs.	Eric R. Olson
Ripon 54971	Commonwealth-Press	Thurs.	A. Douglas Lyke
River Falls 54022	Journal	Thurs.	Jay Griggs
Sauk City 53583	Sauk Prairie Star	Thurs.	Dan Witte
Seymour 54165	Times Press	Thurs.	Tom Duffey
Sharon 53585	Reporter	Thurs.	Walworth Newspaper, Inc.
Sheboygan Falls 53085	News	Wed.	Barry S. & M. Christie Johanson
Shell Lake 54871	Washburn Co. Register	Thurs.	John & Bernadette Friedell
Somerset 54025	Star	Thurs.	Gary Rawn
South Milwaukee 53172	Bay Viewer	Thurs.	Suburban Publications
South Milwaukee 53172[2]	News Graphic	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
South Milwaukee 53172	Voice Journal	Thurs.	Joseph Soulak
Sparta 54656	Herald	Mon.	Theodore C. Radde
Sparta 54656	Monroe Co. Democrat	Thurs.	Fred P. Hefling
Spooner 54801	Advocate	Thurs.	Keith Hansen
Spring Green 53588	Home News	Wed.	William & Dolores Griffith
Spring Valley 54767	Sun	Thurs.	Duane E. Kelley
Stanley 54768	Republican	Thurs.	B.J. Fazendin
Stoughton 53589	Courier Hub	Thurs.	John Lebeck & Dick Anderson
Stratford 54484	Journal	Wed.	Paul Hale
Sturgeon Bay 54235	Door Co. Advocate	Tues. & Thurs.	Frank Wood
Sun Prairie 53590	Star Countryman	Thurs.	Richard L. Royle
Sussex 53089	Sun	Tues.	Jim McLoone
Thorp 54771	Courier	Thurs.	John J., Joyce K. & Mark J. LaGasse
Three Lakes 54562	News	Wed.	Byron McNutt
Tomah 54660	Journal	Thurs.	John R. Kenny
Tomah 54660	Monitor-Herald	Mon.	John R. Kenny
Tomahawk 54487	Leader	Wed.	Larry M. & Kathleen A. Tobin
Turtle Lake 54889	Times	Thurs.	James P. Slack
Twin Lakes 53181	Westosha Report	Tues.	William E. Branen
Union Grove 53182	Westline Report	Thurs.	William E. Branen
Valders 54245	Journal	Thurs.	Marion Brockman
Verona 53593	Press	Thurs.	Henry W. Schroeder
Viroqua 54665	Vernon Co. Broadcaster Censor	Thurs.	Arthur Lundell, Merland Lind & Ardelle Terwilliger
Walworth 53184	Times	Thurs.	Walworth Newspapers, Inc.
Washburn 54891	Times	Thurs.	Leslie & Dan Satran, Jr.
Waterford 53185	Post	Wed.	James Wisniewski
Waterloo 53594	Courier	Thurs.	Richard L. Royle
Waunakee 53597	Tribune	Thurs.	Arthur M. & Anita I. Drake
Waupaca 54981	Waupaca Co. Post	Thurs.	Mark C. & Scott B. Turner
Waupaca 54981	Wis. State Farmer	Fri.	Mark C. & Scott B. Turner
Waupun 53963	Leader News	Wed.	Marshall Bernhagen
Wautoma 54926	Waushara Argus	Wed.	Mary Kunasch
Wauwatosa 53226[2]	News-Times	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
West Allis 53214[2]	Star	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
West Bend 53095	News	Tues. & Thurs.	J. Patrick Doyle
West Salem 54669	La Crosse Co.Countryman	Thurs.	William & Dolores Griffith
Westby 54667	Times	Thurs.	James Turner
Weyauwega 54983	Chronicle	Thurs.	Mark & Scott Turner
Whitefish Bay[2]	Herald	Thurs.	Wayne Toske
Whitehall 54773	Times	Thurs.	Robert O. Gauger
Whitewater 53190	Register	Mon. & Thurs.	Coe Printers & Publishers, Inc.
Winneconne 54986	News	Wed.	John A. Rogers
Winter 54896	Sawyer Co. Gazette	Thurs.	John T. Martin
Wisconsin Dells 53965	Events	Thurs.	William & Dolores Griffith
Wittenberg 54499	Enterprise-News	Thurs.	HBH Publishing

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS[1]
Other Newspapers—Cont.

Municipality	Newspaper	Issued	Publisher
Wonewoc 53968	Reporter	Thurs.	William & Dolores Griffith
Woodville 54028	Leader	Wed.	Arthur M. Best

[1]A "newspaper" listed here is defined by Section 985.03 (1) (c) of the Wisconsin Statutes as follows: "A newspaper, under this chapter, is a publication appearing at regular intervals and at least once a week, containing reports of happenings of recent occurrence of a varied character, such as political, social, moral and religious subjects, designed to inform the general reader . . . ."

[2]Combined editorial office in Oak Creek 53154.

[3]Combined editorial office in Berlin 54923.

Source: "1987 Directory and Rate Book", Wisconsin Newspaper Association, and questionnaires sent to publishers.

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS

Name	Issued	Publisher
AAA World Magazine	Bimonthly	AAA Wisconsin, 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Abstract Bulletin of the Institute of Paper Chemistry	Monthly	Institute of Paper Chemistry, P.O. Box 1039, Appleton 54912
Accent on You	Weekly (during school year)	Hi-Time Publishing Corp., 12040-F W. Feerick St., Wauwatosa 53222
Agronomy Journal	Bimonthly	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Airwaves	Monthly	Friends of WHA-TV, Inc., Suite 401, 222 State St., Madison 53703
AFL-CIO Milwaukee Labor Press	Monthly	Milwaukee County Labor Council, 633 S. Hawley Road, Milwaukee 53214
AFSCME Reports	Monthly	AFSCME Int'l Area Office, 5 Odana Ct., Madison 53719
Ag Venture	Bimonthly	Wis. Farm Bureau Federation, P.O. Box 5550, Madison 53705
American Christmas Tree Journal	Quarterly	Donald L. McNeil, 611 E. Wells St., Milwaukee 53202
American Orthoptic Journal	1 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Angle Orthodontist, The	Quarterly	Angle Orthodontists Research and Education Foundation, Inc., No. 406, 100 W. Lawrence St., Appleton 54911
ARC News	4 per yr.	Susan Ullsuik, 5522 University Avenue, Madison 53705
Arctic Anthropology	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St. Madison 53715
Astronomy	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Athletic Business	Monthly	Gretchen Kelsey Brown, Suite 201, 842 Hoffman St., Madison 53704
Badger Birder	11 per yr.	Wis. Society for Ornithology, 6918 N. Belmont Lane, Milwaukee 53217
Badger Common 'Tater	Monthly	Wis. Potato and Vegetable Growers Assn., Inc., P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409 53705
Badger Herald	Daily (M-F)	Badger Herald, Inc., 638 State St., Madison 53703
Badger Legionnaire	Monthly	Wisconsin American Legion, 812 E. State St., Milwaukee 53202
Badger Rails	6 per yr.	Wis. Assn. of Railroad Passengers, 5043 N. Santa Monica, Milwaukee 53217
Badger Sportsman	Monthly	Gary Vercauteren, 19 E. Main, Chilton 53014
Bank Note Reporter	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Baseball Cards	Bimonthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Beloit Fiction Journal	2 per yr.	Beloit College, Beloit 53511
Beloit Magazine	3 per yr.	Beloit College, Beloit 53511
Bowling Magazine	Monthly	American Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Bridge Building	Quarterly	Wis. Board on Aging and Long Term Care, 122 E. Dayton St., Madison 53702
Brilliant Ideas For Publishers	Bimonthly	Creative Brilliance Associates, P.O. Box 4237, Madison 53711
Brown Swiss Bulletin	Monthly	Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Assn., P.O. Box 1038, Beloit 53511
Building Operating Management	Monthly	Trade Press Publishing Co., P.O. Box 694, Milwaukee 53201
Bulletin, The	Monthly	Agri-View, Inc., 214 W. Second St., Marshfield 54449
Burnett County Laker	3 per summer	Ledger Publications, Inc., 105 Main St., Balsam Lake 54810

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Business Journal, The	Weekly	Donald R. Richards, 2025 N. Summit Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Buyer's Guide Reports	12 per yr.	Pace Publications Inc., 1020 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Buying for the Farm	11 per yr.	H. Lee Schwanz, 21100 W. Capitol Dr., Pewaukee 53072
Capitol Update	Weekly (legislative session)	Wis. Federation of Teachers, 2021 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Catholic Herald	Weekly	Milwaukee Catholic Press Apostolate, 3501 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee 53207
Catholic Knight	Quarterly	Catholic Knights Insurance Society, 1100 W. Wells St., Milwaukee 53233
Chain O'Lakes Picture Post	Weekly (13 summer weeks)	Mark and Scott Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Challenge	Monthly	Wis. Federation of Cooperatives, Suite 401, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Checkered Flag Racing News	Weekly (Apr.-Sept.) Monthly, (Oct.-March)	J/D Enterprises, P.O. Box 454, Watertown 53094
Coins Magazine	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Columns	Bimonthly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Comics Buyer's Guide, The	Weekly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Communicator, The	15 per yr.	Wis. Assn. of Homes for the Aging, Inc., 7 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Communicator	Quarterly	Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn., P.O. Box 145 Chippewa Falls 54729
Compass, The	Weekly	Bishop Adam J. Maida, P.O. Box 1825, Green Bay 54305
Contemporary Literature	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Cooking for Profit	Monthly	William Dittrich, P.O. Box 267, Fond du Lac 54935
Corporate Report Wis.	Monthly	H. Nicholas Pabst, 302 N. Jackson St., Milwaukee 53202
Country Chronicle	Weekly	Frank A. Wood, P.O. Box 278, Denmark 54208
Countryside and Small Stock Journal	Bimonthly	Jerome Belanger, 312 Portland Rd., Waterloo 53594
Courier, The	Monthly	Wisconsin Veterans Home, King 54946
Credit Union Executive	Quarterly	Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701
Credit Union Magazine	Monthly	Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53716
Credit Union Management	Monthly	Credit Union Executives Society, 2801 Coho St., P.O. Box 14167, Madison 53714
Credit Union Marketing	Quarterly	Credit Union Executives Society, 2801 Coho St., P.O. Box 14167, Madison 53714
Crops and Soils Magazine	9 per yr.	Am. Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Current Matters	Monthly	Donald Walsh and Donald Webb, P.O. Box 817, La Crosse 54602
Daily Cardinal	Daily	The New Daily Cardinal Corp., 821 University Ave., Madison 53706
Data Processing and Communications Security Magazine	Bimonthly	Assets Protection Publishing, P.O. Box 5323, Madison 53705
Deep Sky	Quarterly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Deer and Deer Hunting Magazine	Bimonthly	Jack Brauer, P.O. Box 1117, Appleton 54912
Diesel and Gas Turbine Worldwide	10 per year	Diesel Engines, Inc., 13555 Bishop's Ct., Brookfield 53005
Diesel Progress-North American	Monthly	Diesel Engines, Inc., 13555 Bishop's Ct., Brookfield 53005
Director, The	Monthly	National Funeral Directors Assn., 11121 W. Oklahoma, Milwaukee 53227
Dollar Saver	Weekly	L.A. Lange, Jr., 33 W. 2nd St., Fond du Lac 54935
Drum Corps World	22 per yr.	Steven Don Vickers, P.O. Box 8052, Madison 53708
Easter Seal Network News	Quarterly	Easter Seal Society of Wis. Inc., 1409 Emil St., Madison 53713
Education Forward	10 per year	Wis. Dept. of Public Instruction, 125 S. Webster St., Madison 53707
Employee Benefits Journal	Quarterly	International Foundation of Employe and Benefit Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53008
Equipment Today	Monthly	Johnson Hill Press, Inc., 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53549
Escape to Wisconsin	Quarterly	Wis. Dept. of Development, P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707
Essay-Proof Journal	Quarterly	Essay-Proof Society, Inc., 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson 53549
Everybody's Money	Quarterly	Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701
Exclusively Yours	12 per yr.	Wallace F. & James L. Patten, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Exponent	Weekly	UW-Platteville, 1 University Plaza, Platteville 53818

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Farm & Ranch Living	Bimonthly	Farm & Ranch Living, Inc., P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201
Farm Equipment	11 per yr.	Johnson Hill Press, Inc., 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538
Farm Futures	11 per yr.	Agri-Data Resources, Inc., 330 E. Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Farm Woman	11 per yr.	Roy J. Reiman, P.O. Box 643, Milwaukee 53201
Farmer's Digest	10 per yr.	H. Lee Schwanz, P.O. Box 363, Brookfield 53008
Feed and Grain Times	10 per yr.	Robert F. Stange, 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538
FineScale Modeler	Bimonthly	Kalmbach Publishing, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Fishing Facts Magazine	Monthly	George J. Pazik, N84 W13660 Leon Rd., P.O. Box 609, Menomonee Falls 53051
Forest Products Journal	10 per yr.	Forest Products Research Society, 2801 Marshall Ct., Madison 53705
40th Engineer News	2 per yr.	40th Combat Engineer National Assn., 7208 Dorchester Ln., Greendale 53129
Forum, The	Monthly	UW-Marathon Center, 518 S. 7th St., Wausau 54401
Forward	5 per yr.	League of Women Voters of Wis., 121 S. Hancock St., Madison 53703
Foto News	Weekly	James O'Day, P.O. Box 606, Merrill 54452
Fox River Patriot	Biweekly	Barbara J. Weir, P.O. Box 31, Princeton 54968
Freethought Today	10 per year.	Freedom From Religion Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 750, Madison 53701
Fur Rancher	Monthly	Bruce W. Smith, Suite 109, 13965 Burleigh Rd., Brookfield 53005
Furniture Wood Digest	Monthly	Johnson Hill Press, Inc., 1233 Janesville Avenue, Fort Atkinson 53538
Gargoyle	Quarterly	Wis. Law Alumni Assn., UW Law School, Madison 53706
Goldmine	Biweekly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Grain Age	Bimonthly	Bruce W. Smith, Suite 109, 13965 Burleigh Rd., Brookfield 53005
Guide	Bimonthly	Equitable Reserve Assn., P.O. Box 448, Neenah 54956
Gwiazda Polarna	Weekly	Wiide Publications Group, Inc., 1100 Centerpoint Dr., Stevens Point 54481
Harmonizer, The	Bimonthly	Society for the Preservation & Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, Inc., 6315 3rd St., Kenosha 53140
Hi-Time	Weekly	Hi-Time Publishing Corp., 12040 W. Feerick St., Wauwatosa (during school yr.) 53222
High Speed Diesel Report	6 per year.	Diesel Engines, Inc., 13555 Bishop's Ct., Brookfield 53005
Hoard's Dairyman	Semimonthly	W.D. Hoard and Sons Co., 28 Milwaukee Ave. W., Fort Atkinson 53538
Horizons	2 per yr.	Medical College of Wis., 8701 Watertown Plank Rd., Milwaukee 53226
IMI Journal	Bimonthly	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Impact	Quarterly	Wis. Park & Recreation Assn., Suite 201, 7000 Greenway, Greendale 53129
In Business	Monthly	Suzanne Beecher, 1717 W. Beltline Hwy., Madison 53713
Inscriptions	5 per yr.	Phil Kallas, 308 Acorn St., Whiting, Stevens Point 54481
International Journal of Clinical Neuropsychology	Quarterly	Mel Nic Press, Inc., P.O. Box 6216, Madison 53716
Journal of Consumer Affairs	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Journal of Environmental Quality	Quarterly	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Journal of Extension	Quarterly	Extension Journal, Inc., 805 Extension Bldg., 432 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Journal of Geography	Bimonthly	National Council for Geographic Education, UW-Eau Claire Dept. of Geography, Eau Claire 54701
Journal of Human Resources	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Journal of Quality Technology	Quarterly	Am. Society for Quality Control, 310 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Journal of the Wis. Optometric Association	Bimonthly	Wis. Optometric Assn., 5721 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Kenosha Labor, The	Weekly	Joseph A. Schackelman, 1008 56th St., Kenosha 53140
Kenwood Magazine	Quarterly	UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn., P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201
Lakeland Mirror	Weekly	Lakeland College, P.O. Box 359, Sheboygan 53082
Lakeshore Life	4 per yr.	Port Publications, Inc., 125 E. Main St., Port Washington 53074
Land Economics	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Landmark	Quarterly	Waukesha County Historical Society, P.O. Box 833, Waukesha 53187
Landscape Journal	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 North Murray St., Madison 53715
LCO Journal	Monthly	WOJB-FM, Rt. 2, Box 2788, Hayward 54843

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Legislative Service	Weekly (legislative session)	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Linacre Quarterly	Quarterly	National Federation of Catholic Physicians' Guilds, 850 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Living Church, The	Weekly	The Living Church Foundation Inc., 816 E. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Local Government News	22 per yr.	Mike Lotto, 1 W. Dayton St., Madison, 53703
Luso-Brazilian Review	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Madison Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Madison Magazine	Monthly	James D. Selk, P.O. Box 1604, Madison 53701
Manufacturing Technology Horizons	6 per yr.	John D. Meyer, P.O. Box 206, Lake Geneva 53147
Marquette Law Review	Quarterly	Students and Faculty of Marquette Law School, 1103 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Marquette Magazine	Quarterly	Marquette University, 1212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Marquette Tribune	Tues.-Fri.	Marquette University, 1131 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Menominee Tribal News	Monthly	Menominee Indian Tribe, P.O. Box 397, Keshena 54135
Midwest Flyer	Monthly	Dave Weiman, P.O. Box 199, Oregon 53575
Midwest Racing News	Weekly (April-Sept.) Monthly (Oct.-March)	Midwest Racing News, Inc., 6646 W. Fairview Ave., Milwaukee 53213
Milk and Liquid Food Transporter	Monthly	Karl F. Ohm III, P.O. Box 878, Menomonee Falls 53051
Milwaukee Engineering	10 per yr.	Engineers & Scientists of Milwaukee, P.O. Box 644, Milwaukee 53201
Milwaukee Guide	Monthly	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Milwaukee History	Quarterly	Milwaukee County Historical Society, 910 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203
Milwaukee Labor Press, AFL-CIO	Monthly	Milwaukee County Labor Council, AFL-CIO, 633 S. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee 53214
Milwaukee Magazine	Monthly	Betty Quadracci, 312 E. Buffalo St., Milwaukee 53202
Model Railroader	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Modern Haiku	3 per yr.	Robert Spiess, P.O. Box 1752, Madison 53701
Modern Language Journal	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Monatshefte	Quarterly	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Moteru Dirva	Bimonthly	American-Lithuanian R.C. Women's Alliance, 3005 N. 24th St., Brookfield 53005
Muir View, The	Bimonthly	Sierra Club, 111 King St., Madison 53703
Municipality, The	Monthly	League of Wis. Municipalities, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
National Ad Search	Weekly	Doris M. Morey, P.O. Box 2083, Milwaukee 53201
New Perspective, The	Biweekly (during school yr.)	Carroll College, 100 N. East Ave., Waukesha 53186
News and Views	Monthly	Wis. Education Assn. Council, 101 W. Beltline Hwy., P.O. Box 8003, Madison 53708
Nonprofit World	6 per yr.	Soc. For Nonprofit Organizations, Suite 1, 6314 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
No-Till Farmer	17 per yr.	No-Till Farmer, Inc., P.O. Box 624, Brookfield 53008
North American Mentor Magazine	Quarterly	Westburg Associates, 1745 Madison St., Fennimore 53809
North Woods Trader	Weekly	Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521
North County Journal	Monthly	Susie Isaksen, R-3, Box 494, Poynette 53955
Northwest Wisconsin Planning Newsletter	Bimonthly	Northwest Regional Planning Comn., 302 Walnut St., Spooner 54801
Northwestern Lutheran, The	Bimonthly	Wis. Evangelical Luthern Synod, 2929 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222
Numismatic News	Weekly	Clifford Mishler, 700 E. State, Iola 54990
Odyssey	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Company, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Old Cars Price Guide	Bimonthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Old Cars Weekly	Weekly	Chester Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
On Wisconsin	4 per yr.	UW Office of Public Information, 25 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Madison 53706
Optimal Health	Bimonthly	Gretchen Kelsey Brown, Suite 201, 1842 Hoffman St., Madison 53704
Oshkosh Advance-Titan	Weekly	Radford Hall, UW-Oshkosh, Oshkosh 54901
Outpost Exchange	Monthly	Outpost Natural Foods Co-op, 3500 N. Holton, Milwaukee 53212
Ozaukee County Guide	Weekly	Steven P. Karides, 1930 Wisconsin Ave., Grafton 53024
Par Excellance	4 per yr.	Douglas B. Neumann, 10401 W. Lincoln Ave., West Allis 53227
Park Maintenance and Grounds Management	Monthly	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Pharmacy in History	Quarterly	Amer. Institute of the History of Pharmacy, Pharmacy Building, UW-Madison, Madison 53706
Photobulletin	50 per yr.	Rohn Engh, Pine Lake Farm, Osceola 54020
Photoletter, The	12 per yr.	Rohn Engh, Pine Lake Farm, Osceola 54020
Photomarket	22 per yr.	Rohn Engh, Pine Lake Farm, Osceola 54020

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Pointer, The	Weekly (during school yr.)	UW-Stevens Point, 113 Communications Center, Stevens Point 54481
Polk Laker	6 per yr. (May-Aug.)	Ledger Publications, Inc., 105 Main St., Balsam Lake 54810
Postcard Collector	Monthly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Professional, The	9 per yr.	Wis. Federation of Teachers, 2021 Atwood Ave., Madison 53704
Progressive, The	Monthly	Ruth Greenspan, 409 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Promethean	Weekly	Holden Fine Arts Bldg., UW-Superior, Superior 54880
Psychophysiology	Bimonthly	Society for Psychophysiological Research, 2380 Lisa Lane, Madison 53711
Public Eye, The	Quarterly	Center for Public Representation, 520 University Ave., Madison 53703
Quality Progress	Monthly	Am. Society for Quality Control, 310 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Quarterly, The	Quarterly	Dept. of Agricultural Journalism, College of Agriculture & Life Sciences, 440 Henry Mall, Madison 53706
Rabbits	Monthly	Jerome Belanger, 312 Portland Rd., Waterloo 53594
Racine Labor	Weekly	Union Labor Publishing Co., 1337 Washington Ave., Racine 53403
Racquet	Weekly (Thursday)	Cresent Printing, 1001 Commercial Ct., Onalaska 54650
Region, The	Bimonthly	West Central Wis. Regional Planning Commn., 124-1/2 Graham Ave., Eau Claire 54701
Renascence	Quarterly	Marquette University Press, 1212 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Rental Product News	Monthly	Johnson Hill Press, Inc., 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53549
Report to the Wisconsin Master Plumbers	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of Plumbing - Heating - Cooling Contractors, Inc. Suite 104A, Bldg. 2, 890 Elm Grove Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Research Profile	3 per yr.	The Graduate School, UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 340, Milwaukee 53201
Residence Magazine	2 per yr.	Rickard Publications, 611 Odell St., Madison 53711
Restoration and Management Notes	2 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Ripon College Magazine	5 per yr.	Ripon College, P.O. Box 248, Ripon 54971
Royal Purple, The	Weekly (during semester)	UW-Whitewater, 204 North University Ctr., Whitewater 53190
Rural Builder	8 per yr.	Frank Lessiter, P.O. Box 624, Brookfield 53008
Rural Enterprise	Quarterly	Karl F. Ohm III, P.O. Box 878, Menomonee Falls 53051
Sabath Recorder, The	Monthly	Seventh Day Baptist General Conf., P.O. Box 1678, Janesville 53547
Sailing	Monthly	Port Publications, Inc., 125 E. Main St., Port Washington 53074
Sanitary Maintenance	Monthly	Trade Press Publishing Co., P.O. Box 694, Milwaukee 53201
Search	Quarterly	Palmer Publications Inc., P.O. Box 296, Amherst 54406
Searching Together	Quarterly	Word of Life Church, P.O. Box 548, St. Croix Falls 54024
Second Decade, The	Quarterly	Wisconsin's Environmental Decade, Inc., Suite 5, 14 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Sheep!	8 per yr.	D.E. Thompson, Box 329, Jefferson 53549
Small Business Newsletter	6 per yr.	UW Extension, Small Business Development Center, 2nd Floor, 602 State St., Madison 53703
SnoTimes	Weekly (Dec.-Feb.)	Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521
Soil Science Society of America Journal	Bimonthly	Soil Science Society of America, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Soo, The	Quarterly	Soo Line Historical and Technical Society, 3410 Kasten Ct., Middleton 53562
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Newsletter	Bimonthly	Southeastern Wis. Regional Planning Comn., P.O. Box 769, Waukesha 53187
Southside Spirit	Weekly	Michael Ruppe, P.O. Box 15395, Milwaukee 53215
Space World	12 per yr.	Palmer Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 296, Amherst 54406
Spanish Journal	Weekly	Victor Welch, 238 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Spare Time Magazine	9 per yr.	Kipen Publishing Corp, 5810 W. Oklahoma Ave., Milwaukee 53219
Spectator, The	Weekly	UW-Eau Claire, 108 Hibbard Hall, Eau Claire 54701
Sport Aviation	Monthly	Experimental Aircraft Association, Inc., Wittman Airfield, Oshkosh 54903
Sports Collectors Digest	Biweekly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Sportsman Pilot	Quarterly	Justin B. "Jack" Cox, P.O. Box 2768, Oshkosh 54903
Stoutonia, The	Weekly (school yr.)	UW-Stout, Memorial Student Center, Menomonie 54751
Student Life & News Today (SLANT)	Monthly	Madison Area Technical College, 3550 Anderson St., Madison 53704
Substance	3 per yr.	UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison 53715
Sui Generis	2 per yr.	Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 1997, Milwaukee 53201
Tap Room Talk	Monthly	Tavern Hosts of Wis., Rt. 5, Box 5103, Hayward 54843
Tax News	Monthly	Public Expenditure Survey of Wis., 615 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Telescope Making	Quarterly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 53233
Timber Producer, The	Monthly	Mich.-Wisc. Timber Producers Assn., P.O. Box 39, Tomahawk 54487
Times Review	Weekly (45 per yr.)	Bishop John J. Paul, P.O. Box 4004, La Crosse 54602
Top Shelf	Bimonthly	Michael M. Birkley, Tavern League of Wisconsin, Inc., Suite 301, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Touchstone	3 per yr.	University-Industry Research Program, UW-Madsion, Rm. 1215 WARF Bldg., 610 Walnut St., Madison 53705
Trains	Monthly	David P. Morgan, 1027 N. Seventh St., Milwaukee 53233
Trans-Fax	6 per yr.	Transportation Development Assn., 22 N. Carroll St., Rm. 203, Madison 53703
Trend	Weekly	Wis. Bell, 722 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 53202
Tyomies-Eteenpain	Weekly	Tyomies Society, Inc., 1411 Banks Ave., P.O. Box 549, Superior 54880
Union Labor News	Monthly	Union Labor News Publishers, Ltd., 1602 S. Park St., Madison 53715
Update	3 per yr.	UW-Madison School of Business, 1155 Observatory Dr., Madison 53706
UWM Post, The	Biweekly	Post Company, UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Union Box 88, Milwaukee 53201
Vacation Week	Weekly (June-Aug.)	Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521
Western Builder Construction & Engineering News	Weekly	John A. Keyes, 6526 River Parkway, Milwaukee 53213
Westosha Report	Weekly	William E. Branen, P.O. Box 592, Twin Lakes 53181
Wheeler Report, The	Daily (during leg. session, biweekly otherwise)	Wheeler News Service Inc., 23 N. Pinckney St. Madison 53703
Wis. Academy Review	Quarterly	Wis. Acad. of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison 53705
Wis. Administrative Register	Semimonthly	Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Suite 904, 30 W. Mifflin St., Madison 53703
Wis. Agriculturist	Semimonthly	Al Johnson, 2976 Triverton Pike, P.O. Box 4420, Madison 53711
Wis. Alumnus	6 per yr.	Wis. Alumni Assn., 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Wis. Apprentice	Quarterly	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707
Wis. Archeologist	Quarterly	Wis. Archeological Society, P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201
Wis. Architect	Monthly	William Babcock, 321 S. Hamilton St., Madison 53703
Wis. Baptist, The	10 per yr.	Am. Baptist Churches of Wis., 15330 Watertown Plank Rd., Elm Grove 53122
Wis. Bar Bulletin	Monthly	State Bar of Wis., 402 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Clubwoman	Quarterly	Wis. Federation of Women's Clubs, 1047 Carol Ave., Ripon 54971
Wis. Counties	Monthly	Wis. Counties Assn., Suite 308, 802 W. Broadway, Madison 53713
Wis. Dental Association Journal	Monthly	Wis. Dental Assn., 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53203
Wis. Economic Indicators	Monthly	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. 7944, Madison 53707
Wis. Employment Review	Varies	Wis. Dept. of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, P.O. Box 7944, Madison 53707
Wis. Engineer	5 per yr.	Wis. Engineering Journal Assn., Room 101, Bldg. T-21 1533 University Ave., Madison 53706
Wis. Farm Reporter	Semimonthly	Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 9160, Madison 53715
Wis. Farmers Union News	Monthly	Wis. Farmers Union, 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Wis. Gardens	Bimonthly	Port Cities Printing, Inc., 1318 Oakes Ave., Superior 54880
Wis. Horsemen's News	Monthly	Mark and Scott Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Wis. Ideas	4 per yr.	University Relations, UW System Administration, 1856 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Dr., Madison 53706
Wis. International Law Journal	1 per yr.	UW Law School, Madison 53706
Wis. Issues	Monthly	Public Expenditure Research Foundation, 615 E. Washington Ave., P.O. Box 1316, Madison 53701
Wis. Jaycee Journal	Bimonthly	Jaycees of Wis. Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 1547, Appleton 54913
Wis. Jewish Chronicle	Weekly	1360 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53202
Wis. Law Review	Bimonthly	UW-Madison, Law School, Madison 53706
Wis. Lion	10 per yr.	Madisen Publishing Div., P.O. Box 1936, Appleton 54913
Wis. Magazine of History	Quarterly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Medical Journal	Monthly	State Medical Society of Wis., P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Wis. Mutual-Wiser	Monthly	Town and Country Printers, 1040 W. James St., Columbus 53925

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Cont.

Name	Issued	Publisher
Wis. Natural Resources	Bimonthly	Wis. Dept. of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707
Wis. Papernews	Semiannually	Wis. Paper Council, 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., P.O. Box 718, Neenah 54956
Wis. Pharmacist	Monthly	Wis. Pharmacists Assn., 202 Price Pl., Madison 53705
Wis. Police Journal	Quarterly	Wis. Professional Police Assn., No. 325, 7 N. Pinckney St., Madison 53703
Wis. Professional Engineer	7 per yr.	Wis. Society of Professional Engineers, 1045 E. Dayton, Madison 53703
Wis. Public Documents	Monthly (with annual indexes)	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Wis. Realtor	2 per yr.	Wis. Realtors Assn., 4801 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
Wis. Realtor Update	22 per yr.	Wis. Realtors Assn., 4801 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
Wis. R.E.C. News	Monthly	Wis. Electric Cooperative Assn., P.O. Box 686, Madison 53701
Wis. Report	Weekly	Virginia L. Meves, 18310 Bennington Dr., Brookfield 53005
Wis. Reservist, The	3 per yr.	Reserve Officers Assn., Dept. of Wis., 5109 Flambeau Rd., Madison 53705
Wis. Restaurateur	11 per yr.	Wis. Restaurant Assn., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. Safety & Health News	Monthly	Wis. Council of Safety Div., Wis. Assn. of Manufacturers & Commerce, 501 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. School Musician	Quarterly	Richard G. Gaarder, 515 N. Whitney Way, Madison 53705
Wis. School News	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of School Bds., Inc., P.O. Box 160, Winneconne 54986
Wis. Silent Sports	Monthly	Waupaca Publishing Co., P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Wis. Small Business Forum	3 per yr.	UW-Extension, 2nd Floor, 602 State St., Madison 53703
Wis. Socialist Observer	Monthly	Socialist Party of Wisconsin, 1011 N. Third St., Milwaukee 53203
Wis. Sportsman	7 per yr.	Thomas Petrie, P.O. Box 2266, Oshkosh 54903
Wis. State Genealogical Society Newsletter	Quarterly	Mrs. Sturges Bailey, 5049 La Crosse Lane, Madison 53705
Wis. State Podiatry Journal, The	4 per yr.	Wis. Society of Podiatric Medicine, Suite 755, Mayfair Professional Bldg., 2300 N Mayfair Rd., Wauwatosa 53226
Wis. Taxpayer	Monthly	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Towns Report	Monthly	Wis. Towns Assn., Ed K. Krueger, R4-Box 320, Shawano 54166
Wis. Traffic Safety Reporter	Bimonthly	Office for Highway Safety, Wis. Dept. of Transportation, P.O. Box 7910, Madison 53707
Wis. Trails Magazine	Bimonthly	Howard W. Mead, P.O. Box 5650, Madison 53705
Wis. Tree Farm News	8 per yr.	Wis. Tree Farm Committee, Box 250, Madison 53701
Wis. Veterans of Foreign Wars News, The	11 per yr.	V.F.W. Dept. of Wis., P.O. Box 1623, Madison 53701
Wis. Vocational Educator	3 per yr.	Vocational Studies Center, UW Madison, 964 Educational Sciences Bldg., 1025 W. Johnson St., Madison 53706
Woman Bowler, The	11 per yr.	Women's International Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
World Airshow News	Bimonthly	Dave Weiman, P.O. Box 199, Oregon 53575
World Coin News	Weekly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
YABA World	Monthly (Nov.-Apr.)	Young American Bowling Alliance, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Your Wisconsin Government	Weekly (during leg. session, semi-monthly otherwise)	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703

Note

If you know of any additional permanent Wisconsin publications that are published at periodic intervals and are intended to reach a general audience--please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702. This will enable the Editor to list that publication in the next edition of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]

City	Station	Channel	City	Station	Channel
		Commercial Television Stations			
Appleton	WXGZ-TV	32	Milwaukee	WCGV-TV	24
Eau Claire	WEAU-TV	13	Milwaukee	WDJT-TV[2]	58
Eau Claire	WQOW	18	Milwaukee	WISN-TV	12
Green Bay	WBAY-TV	2	Milwaukee	WITI-TV	6
Green Bay	WFRV-TV	5	Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV	4
Green Bay	WGBA	26	Milwaukee	WVTV	18
Green Bay	WLUK-TV	11	Milwaukee	WVCY-TV	30
Kenosha	WKRW[2]	55	Oshkosh	WTAH[2]	22
La Crosse	WKBT	8	Racine	WJJA[2]	49
La Crosse	WLAX	25	Rhinelander	WAEO-TV	12
La Crosse	WXOW-TV	19	Sheboygan	WMRW[2]	28
Madison	WISC-TV	3	Suring	WSCO	14
Madison	WKOW-TV	27	Tomah	WVCX-TV[2]	43
Madison	WMSN-TV	47	Wausau	WAOW-TV	9
Madison	WMTV	15	Wausau	WSAU-TV	7
Marshfield	WWTL[2]	39			
		Educational Television Stations			
Green Bay	WPNE[3]	38	Milwaukee	WMVS[5]	10
La Crosse	WHLA-TV[3]	31	Milwaukee	WMVT[5]	36
Madison	WHA-TV[4]	21	Park Falls	WLEF-TV[3]	36
Menomonie	WHWC-TV[3]	28	Wausau	WHRM-TV[3]	20
		Commercial Radio Stations			
Amery	WXCE	1260	Janesville	WJVL-FM	99.9
Antigo	WATK	900	Kaukauna	WKAU	1050
Antigo	WRLO-FM	105.3	Kaukauna	WKAU-FM	104.9
Appleton	WHBY	1230	Kenosha	WJZQ-FM	95.1
Appleton	WRJQ	1570	Kenosha	WLIP	1050
Appleton	WAPL-FM	105.7	Kewaunee	WAUN-FM	92.7
Ashland	WATW	1400	Kimberly	WYNE	1150
Ashland	WJJH-FM	96.7	La Crosse	WIZM	1410
Baraboo	WRPQ	740	La Crosse	WIZM-FM	93.3
Baraboo	WILV-FM	94.9	La Crosse	WKTY	580
Beaver Dam	WBEV	1430	La Crosse	WSPL-FM	95.9
Beaver Dam	WXRO-FM	95.3	La Crosse	WLXR	1490
Beloit	WBEL	1380	La Crosse	WLXR-FM	104.9
Beloit	WGEZ	1490	Ladysmith	WLDY	1340
Berlin	WISS	1090	Ladysmith	WLDY-FM	92.7
Berlin	WISS-FM	102.3	Ladysmith	WWIB-FM	103.7
Black River Falls	WWIS	1260	Lake Geneva	WMIR	1550
Chilton	WMBE[2]	1530	Lancaster	WGLR	1280
Chippewa Falls	WAYY	1150	Lancaster	WAXL-FM	97.7
Chippewa Falls	WCFW-FM	105.5	Madison	WHIT	1550
Chippewa Falls	WKTT-FM	103.1	Madison	WIBA	1310
Clintonville	WFCL	1380	Madison	WIBA-FM	101.5
Clintonville	WJMQ-FM	92.1	Madison	WTDY	1480
De Pere	WJLW-FM	95.9	Madison	WMGN-FM	98.1
Dodgeville	WDMP	810	Madison	WTSO	1070
Dodgeville	WDMP-FM	99.3	Madison	WZEE-FM	104.1
Durand	WRDN	1430	Manitowoc	WCUB	980
Durand	WRDN-FM	95.9	Manitowoc	WKKB-FM	92.1
Eagle River	WERL	950	Manitowoc	WOMT	1240
Eagle River	WRJO-FM	94.3	Marinette	WCJL	1300
Eau Claire	WAXX-FM	104.5	Marinette	WLST-FM	96.1
Eau Claire	WBIZ-FM	100.7	Marinette	WMAM	570
Eau Claire	WEAQ	790	Marshfield	WDLB	1450
Eau Claire	WIAL-FM	94.1	Marshfield	WLJY-FM	106.5
Eau Claire	WJJK	1400	Mauston	WRJC	1270
Eau Claire	WISM	1050	Mauston	WRJC-FM	92.1
Fond du Lac	KFIZ	1450	Mayville	WWRS[2]	990
Fond du Lac	WFON-FM	107.1	Medford	WIGM	1490
Fort Atkinson	WFAW	940	Medford	WIGM-FM	99.3
Fort Atkinson	WSJY-FM	107.3	Menomonee Falls	WFMR-FM	98.3
Green Bay	WDUZ	1400	Menomonie	WMNE	1360
Green Bay	WDUZ-FM	98.5	Menomonie	WMEQ-FM	92.1
Green Bay	WGEE	1360	Merrill	WJMT	730
Green Bay	WIXX-FM	101.1	Merrill	WJMT-FM	93.5
Green Bay	WNFL	1440	Middleton	WWQM-FM	106.3
Hallie	WOGO[2]	680	Milladore	WGNV-FM[2]	88.5
Hartford	WTKM	1540	Milwaukee	WBCS	1340
Hartford	WTKM-FM	104.9	Milwaukee	WBCS-FM	102.9
Hayward	WHSM	910	Milwaukee	WEMP	1250
Hayward	WHSM-FM	101.7	Milwaukee	WLUM-FM	102.1
Hayward	WRLS-FM	92.1	Milwaukee	WMYX-FM	99.1
Holmen	WKBH	1570	Milwaukee	WMGF-FM	96.5
Hudson	WRPX	740	Milwaukee	WISN	1130
Jackson	WYLO	540	Milwaukee	WLTQ-FM	97.3
Janesville	WCLO	1230	Milwaukee	WNOV	860

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]—Cont.

City	Station	Channel	City	Station	Channel
Milwaukee	WKTI-FM	94.5	Shawano	WTCH	960
Milwaukee	WOKY	920	Sheboygan	WHBL	1330
Milwaukee	WQFM-FM	93.3	Sheboygan	WWJR-FM	97.7
Milwaukee	WTMJ	620	Sheboygan	WKTS	950
Milwaukee	WZUU	1290	Shell Lake	WCSW	940
Milwaukee	WZUU-FM	95.7	Shell Lake	WGMO-FM	95.3
Minocqua	WMYM	1570	Sparta	WCOW	1290
Minocqua	WWMH-FM	95.9	Sparta	WCOW-FM	97.1
Monroe	WEKZ	1260	Spencer	WMJA-FM	92.1
Monroe	WEKZ-FM	93.7	Stevens Point	WSPT-FM	97.9
Neenah-Menasha	WEMI-FM	100.1	Stevens Point	WXYQ	1010
Neenah-Menasha	WNAM	1280	Sturgeon Bay	WDOR	910
Neenah-Menasha	WROE-FM	94.3	Sturgeon Bay	WDOR-FM	93.9
Neillsville	WCCN	1370	Sturgeon Bay	WSBW-FM	100.1
Neillsville	WCCN-FM	107.5	Sun Prairie	WMAD-FM	92.1
New London	WNBK-FM	93.5	Sun Prairie	WMAD	1190
New Richmond	WIXK	1590	Superior	KXTP	970
New Richmond	WIXK-FM	107.1	Superior	WAKX-FM	98.9
Oconto	WOCO	1260	Superior	KZIO-FM	102.5
Oconto	WOCO-FM	107.1	Superior	WDSM	710
Oshkosh	WCKK	690	Suring	WRVM-FM	102.7
Oshkosh	WAHC-FM	96.7	Sussex	WKSH	1370
Oshkosh	WOSH	1490	Tomah	WTMB	1460
Oshkosh	WMGV-FM	103.9	Tomah	WVCX-FM	98.9
Park Falls	WNBI	980	Tomahawk	WJJQ	810
Park Falls	WNBI-FM	98.3	Tomahawk	WRJQ-FM	92.7
Platteville	WTOQ	1590	Trempealeau	WKDL-FM	105.5
Platteville	WKPL-FM	107.1	Two Rivers	WQTC-FM	102.3
Plymouth	WPLY	1420	Two Rivers	WTRW	1590
Portage	WPDR	1350	Two Rivers	WTRW-FM	107.5
Portage	WDDC-FM	100.1	Viroqua	WVRQ-FM	102.3
Port Washington	WGLB	1560	Viroqua	WVRQ	1360
Port Washington	WGLB-FM	100.1	Washburn	WBWA	105.9
Poynette	WIBU	1240	Washburn	WHIJ-FM[2]	90.5
Prairie du Chien	WPRE	980	Watertown	WTTN	1580
Prairie du Chien	WPRE-FM	94.3	Watertown	WMLW-FM	94.1
Racine	WFNY-FM	92.1	Waukesha	WAUK	1510
Racine	WRJN	1400	Waukesha	WMIL-FM	106.1
Racine	WRKR	1460	Waupaca	WDUX	800
Racine	WRKR-FM	100.7	Waupaca	WDUX-FM	92.7
Reedsburg	WRDB	1400	Waupun	WLKE	1170
Reedsburg	WNFM-FM	104.9	Waupun	WGGQ-FM	99.3
Rhinelander	WOBT	1240	Wausau	WDEZ-FM	101.9
Rhinelander	WRHN-FM	100.3	Wausau	WIFC-FM	95.5
Rhinelander	WZTT-FM[2]	97.5	Wausau	WSAU	550
Rice Lake	WAQE	1090	Wausau	WXCO	1230
Rice Lake	WAQE-FM	97.7	Wausau	WXCO-FM	107.9
Rice Lake	WJMC	1240	Wauwatosa	WEZW-FM	103.7
Rice Lake	WJMC-FM	96.3	West Allis	WAWA	1590
Richland Center	WRCO	1450	West Bend	WBKV	1470
Richland Center	WRCO-FM	100.9	West Bend	WBKV-FM	92.5
Ripon	WCWC	1600	West Salem	WISQ-FM	100.1
Ripon	WYUR-FM	95.9	Whitehall	WHTL-FM	102.3
River Falls	WEVR	1550	Whiting	WYTE-FM	96.7
River Falls	WEVR-FM	106.3	Wisconsin Dells	WNNO	900
Sauk City	WSEY-FM	96.7	Wisconsin Dells	WNNO-FM	107.1
Schofield	WRIG	1390	Wisconsin Rapids	WFHR	1320
Shawano	WOWN-FM	99.3	Wisconsin Rapids	WWRW-FM	103.3
Noncommercial Radio Stations					
Appleton (Lawrence Univ.)	WLFM-FM	91.1	(UW-La Crosse) Lancaster	WJTY-FM	88.1
Auburndale	WLBL[3]	930	Madison	WERN-FM[3]	88.7
Beloit (Beloit Coll.)	WBCR-FM	90.3	Madison (UW-Madison)	WHA[4]	970
Brule	WHSA-FM[3]	89.9	Madison (Northwestern Coll.)	WNWC-FM	102.5
Burlington (Burlington Area Sch. Dist.)	WBSD-FM	89.1	Madison	WORT-FM	89.9
Delafield	WHAD-FM[3]	90.7	Menomonie	WHWC-FM[3]	88.3
Eau Claire (UW-Eau Claire)	WUEC-FM[4]	89.7	Menomonie (UW-Stout)	WVSS-FM[4]	90.7
Green Bay (Premontre Bd. of Educ.)	WGBP-FM	90.1	Milwaukee	WMSE-FM	91.7
Green Bay (UW-Green Bay)	WGBW-FM[4]	91.5	Milwaukee (UW-Milwaukee)	WUWM-FM[4]	89.7
Green Bay	WPNE-FM[3]	89.3	Milwaukee	WVCY-FM	107.7
Highland	WHHI-FM[3]	91.3	Milwaukee (Milw. Bd. of Educ.)	WYMS-FM	88.9
Kenosha (Gateway VTAE)	WGTD-FM	91.1	Oshkosh (UW-Oshkosh)	WRST-FM[4]	90.3
La Crosse	WHLA-FM[3]	90.3	Platteville (UW-Platteville)	WSUP-FM[4]	90.5
La Crosse	WLSU-FM[4]	88.9			

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]—Cont.

City	Station	Channel	City	Station	Channel
Reserve	WOJB-FM	88.9	Stevens Point (UW-Stevens Pt.)	WWSP-FM[4]	89.9
Rhinelander	WXPR-FM	91.7			
Ripon (Ripon Coll.)	WRPN-FM	90.1	Superior (UW-Superior)	WSSU-FM[4]	91.3
River Falls (UW-River Falls)	WRFW-FM[4]	88.7	Watertown	WBII[2]	91.5
			Waukesha (Carroll Coll.)	WCCX-FM	104.5
Schofield (D.C. Everest Area Sch. Dist.)	WESD	89.1	Wausau	WHRM-FM[3]	90.9
Sheboygan (Sheboygan Bd. of Educ.)	WSHS-FM	91.7	Whitewater (UW-Whitewater)	WSUW-FM[4]	91.7

[1]*Broadcasting, Cablecasting Yearbook* reports 155 operating cable franchises with 489,184 subscribers in Wisconsin.
[2]Not on the air; target date unknown.
[3]Operated by the Wis. Educational Communications Board.
[4]Licensed to the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents.
[5]Operated by the Milwaukee Area Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.
Source: *1986 Broadcasting Cablecasting Yearbook.*

HIGHLIGHTS OF POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS IN WISCONSIN

State and County Population — Wisconsin had a 1980 census population of 4,705,642 and a 1986 estimated population of 4,789,122. Prior to statehood, territorial population totaled 30,945. The greatest increase in population occurred between 1840 and 1850, when it leaped 886.9 percent, and the smallest increase occurred between 1970 and 1980 — 6.5 percent. While less than 10 percent lived in urban areas at the beginning of statehood, about two-thirds of the population are now urban.

Between 1970 and 1980, population increased over 20 percent in the northwestern counties of Burnett, Polk, St. Croix, Sawyer and Washburn; the northeastern counties of Door, Florence, Menominee and Oneida; the central counties of Adams, Marquette, Portage and Waushara; and the southeastern counties of Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha. Counties which declined in population between 1970 and 1980 included Douglas (northwest), Lafayette (southwest) and Milwaukee (southeast), with Milwaukee's 8.47 percent decline being the largest.

Population, By Race and Sex — Between 1890 and 1980, the nonwhite population in Wisconsin increased by 4.9 percent. Indians were the largest minority group from 1890 until 1950; Blacks have been since 1950. The nonwhite population now constitutes 5.6 percent of the population or 262,732 of Wisconsin's 4.7 million population. In 1980, Milwaukee County had the largest Black population - 149,435, followed by Racine with 13,894, Dane with 5,688, and Rock with 4,696.

- The 1980 Wisconsin Indian population was 29,320, an increase of 54.49 percent from the 1970 population figure of 18,924. Wisconsin has 11 Indian reservations. In 1980, the Oneida Reservation had the largest population (13,389) and Mole Lake had the smallest (105).

In 1980, females outnumbered males by 94,913.

Age — According to the 1980 census, Wisconsin had a median age of 29.4. This compares to an age of 27.2 reported by the 1970 census.

Marriage and Divorce — The marriage rate in Wisconsin in 1985 was 8.4 per 1,000 estimated population. The rate has fluctuated too much, however, to discern any trend. Nevada had the highest rate (114.2) and Pennsylvania the lowest (7.5). Only 10 states had a lower marriage rate than Wisconsin. Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota had higher marriage rates than Wisconsin.

The divorce rate in the state was 3.5 per 1,000 estimated population in 1985. The high state, Nevada, had a 14.4 rate, while Connecticut and Minnesota shared the lowest rate, 3.3. Illinois, Iowa and Michigan had a higher rate than Wisconsin.

Births and Deaths — In 1985, Wisconsin had 73,647 live births or 15.4 per 1,000 (65,145 or 13.5 per 1,000 in 1975); 674 infant deaths or 9.2 per 1,000 (881 or 13.5 per 1,000 in 1975); and 41,434 total deaths or 8.7 per 1,000 (39,916 or 8.7 per 1,000 in 1975).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on population and vital statistics.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN, 1840-1986

Year	Population	Increase	Percent Increase	Urban	Rural	Percent Urban	Density[1]
1840	30,945	—	—	—	30,945	—	0.6
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9	28,623	276,768	9.4	5.6
1860	775,881	470,490	154.1	111,874	664,007	14.4	14.1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.9	207,099	847,471	19.6	19.2
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.7	317,204	998,293	24.1	24.0
1890	1,693,330	377,833	28.7	562,286	1,131,044	33.2	30.9
1900	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	790,213	1,278,829	38.2	37.4
1910	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	1,004,320	1,329,540	43.0	42.6
1920	2,632,067	298,207	12.8	1,244,858	1,387,209	47.3	47.6
1930	2,939,006	306,939	11.7	1,553,843	1,385,163	52.9	53.0
1940	3,137,587	198,581	6.7	1,679,144	1,458,443	53.5	57.3
1950	3,434,575	296,988	9.5	1,987,888[2]	1,446,687[2]	57.9	62.7
1960	3,951,777	517,202	15.1	2,522,179	1,429,598	63.8	72.2
1970	4,417,933[3]	466,156	11.8	2,910,418	1,507,313	65.9	81.1
1980	4,705,642[3]	287,709	6.5	3,020,732	1,685,035	64.2	86.5
1981	4,730,902 est.	25,260	0.5	—	—	—	—
1982	4,756,279 est.	25,377	0.5	—	—	—	—
1983	4,777,901 est.	21,622	0.5	—	—	—	—
1984	4,774,383 est.	(-)3,518	0.0	—	—	—	—
1985	4,779,021 est.	4,638	0.1	—	—	—	—
1986	4,789,122 est.	10,101	0.2	—	—	—	—

[1]Population per square mile of land area.

[2]The definition of "urban" was revised beginning with the 1950 census.

[3]Total population is corrected total. The detailed distributions shown in this table have not been revised by the Bureau of Census to reflect this correction.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 1; 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 2 and 9; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1986*, and prior issues.

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH IN WISCONSIN
By County 1970-1980

STATE TOTAL: +6.5%

TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH IN WISCONSIN*
By County 1980-1986

STATE TOTAL: +1.8

*Shaded counties indicate population loss.

Map 1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of Population, Wisconsin*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, Table 14, August 1982.

Map 2

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates for 1986*, November 1986.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY AGE, SEX AND RACE

Age	1970 Total	1980 Total	1980 Male	1980 Female	1980 White	1980 Black	1980 Spanish Origin[1]
Under 5 years	382,227	346,940	178,111	168,829	316,240	20,409	9,109
5 to 9 years	461,184	344,804	176,843	167,961	313,835	21,530	7,487
10 to 14 years	474,178	392,247	200,634	191,613	362,555	21,218	6,783
15 to 19 years	433,153	466,612	235,736	230,876	436,852	21,150	7,105
20 to 24 years	337,098	450,026	224,250	225,776	421,067	19,841	7,447
25 to 29 years	272,746	401,915	202,273	199,642	376,189	17,495	6,066
30 to 34 years	233,701	348,115	174,497	173,618	327,841	13,878	4,558
35 to 39 years	226,021	271,661	134,821	136,840	257,318	9,762	3,129
40 to 44 years	244,225	230,312	114,330	115,982	218,574	8,140	2,547
45 to 49 years	243,723	219,866	108,401	111,465	209,858	7,068	2,131
50 to 54 years	232,208	233,079	114,761	118,318	224,205	6,534	1,920
55 to 59 years	215,918	229,046	110,278	118,768	222,159	5,066	1,466
60 to 64 years	188,484	206,947	96,830	110,117	202,048	3,579	965
65 to 69 years	155,811	184,722	84,318	100,404	180,912	2,733	743
70 to 74 years	128,259	145,693	62,950	82,743	143,054	1,856	634
75 to 79 years	94,220	107,568	43,289	64,279	105,806	1,211	475
80 to 84 years	56,987	70,577	25,539	45,038	69,629	604	263
85 years and over	37,588	55,637	17,566	38,071	54,893	518	144
TOTAL	4,417,933[2]	4,705,642[2]	2,305,427	2,400,340	4,443,035	182,592	62,972
Median age	27.2	29.4	28.3	30.4	29.9	21.7	20.6
1-17 years	1,583,643	1,357,820	695,496	662,324	1,248,692	75,850	27,521
18, 19, 20 years	241,070	287,952	142,904	145,048	270,082	12,469	4,522
65 + years	472,865	564,197	233,662	330,535	554,294	6,922	2,259

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

[2]Total population is corrected total. The detailed distributions shown in this table have not been revised by the Bureau of Census to reflect this correction.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 19 and 20.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY RACE, 1890 to 1980

Population Totals, 1890-1980

U.S. Census Year	Total Population[1]	White	Black	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	All Other
1890	1,693,330	1,680,828	2,444	9,930	9	119	—	—
1900	2,069,042	2,057,911	2,542	8,372	5	212	—	—
1910	2,333,860	2,320,555	2,900	10,142	34	226	—	3
1920	2,632,067	2,616,938	5,201	9,611	60	251	3	3
1930	2,939,006	2,916,255	10,739	11,548	24	363	64	13
1940	3,137,587	3,112,752	12,158	12,265	23	290	75	24
1950	3,434,575	3,392,690	28,182	12,296	529	590	—	388
1960	3,951,777	3,858,903	74,546	14,297	1,425	1,010	401	1,195
1970	4,417,933	4,258,959	128,224	18,924	2,648	2,700	1,209	5,067
1980	4,705,642	4,443,035	182,592	29,320	2,237	4,097	2,698	41,788

Population Percentages, 1890-1980

U.S. Census Year	White	Nonwhite Total	Black	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	All Other
1890	99.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	—	—	—[2]	—
1900	99.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	—	—	—[2]	—
1910	99.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	—	—	—[2]	—
1920	99.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	—	—	—[2]	—
1930	99.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—
1940	99.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	—	—	—[2]	—
1950	98.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	—	—	—[2]	—
1960	97.6	2.4	1.9	0.4	—	—	—	—
1970	96.4	3.6	2.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	0.1
1980	94.4	5.6	3.9	0.6	—	0.1	0.1	0.9

[1]Total population is corrected total. Detailed distributions have not been revised by the Census to reflect this correction.

[2]Included with "all other".

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1960 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 15; 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 17 and 18; 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 17.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY COUNTY AND RACE

County	1970 Total	1970 White	1970 Black	1970 Other	1980 Total	1980 White	1980 Black	1980 Other	Percent Black[2]
Adams	9,234	9,139	28	67	13,457	13,049	261	147	1.98
Ashland	16,743	15,972	23	748	16,783	15,618	25	1,140	0.02
Barron	33,955	33,854	9	92	38,730	38,464	11	255	0.03
Bayfield	11,683	11,071	3	609	13,822	12,855	4	963	0.02
Brown	158,244	155,992	368	1,884	175,280	171,224	506	3,550	0.29
Buffalo	13,743	13,726	—	17	14,309	14,258	2	49	0.01
Burnett	9,276	9,010	9	257	12,340	11,883	11	446	0.09
Calumet	27,604	27,514	2	88	30,867	30,635	9	223	0.03
Chippewa	47,717	47,606	9	102	52,127	51,843	27	257	0.05
Clark	30,361	30,263	17	81	32,910	32,715	31	164	0.09
Columbia	40,150	40,007	30	113	43,222	42,892	29	301	0.07
Crawford	15,252	15,219	10	23	16,556	16,486	14	56	0.08
Dane	290,272	284,387	3,124	2,561	323,545	311,203	5,688	6,654	1.76
Dodge	69,004	68,319	484	201	75,064	73,635	829	600	1.10
Door	20,106	19,962	6	138	25,029	24,737	36	256	0.14
Douglas	44,657	44,203	89	365	44,421	43,481	114	826	0.26
Dunn	29,154	28,976	57	121	34,314	33,821	170	323	0.50
Eau Claire	67,219	66,865	100	254	78,805	77,891	140	774	0.18
Florence	3,298	3,270	14	14	4,172	4,138	9	25	0.22
Fond du Lac	84,567	84,195	132	240	88,964	88,181	125	658	0.14
Forest	7,691	7,291	107	293	9,044	8,426	89	529	0.98
Grant	48,398	48,184	72	142	51,736	51,419	106	211	0.21
Green	26,714	26,622	13	79	30,012	29,881	12	119	0.00
Green Lake	16,878	16,856	7	15	18,370	18,242	14	114	0.08
Iowa	19,306	19,270	15	21	19,802	19,724	10	68	0.05
Iron	6,533	6,514	2	17	6,730	6,681	20	29	0.30
Jackson	15,325	14,855	21	449	16,831	16,266	35	530	0.21
Jefferson	60,060	59,820	84	156	66,152	65,272	106	774	0.02
Juneau	18,455	18,143	54	258	21,039	20,748	19	272	0.09
Kenosha	117,917	115,623	1,930	364	123,137	117,862	2,886	2,389	0.23
Kewaunee	18,961	18,924	3	34	19,539	19,486	7	46	0.04
La Crosse	80,468	80,114	70	284	91,056	90,159	172	725	0.19
Lafayette	17,456	17,423	6	27	17,412	17,355	1	56	0.00
Langlade	19,220	19,045	10	165	19,978	19,843	1	134	0.00
Lincoln	23,499	23,432	16	51	26,555	26,376	27	152	0.10
Manitowoc	82,294	82,006	5	283	82,918	81,994	70	854	0.08
Marathon	97,457	97,246	19	192	111,270	110,488	38	744	0.03
Marinette	35,810	35,718	4	88	39,314	39,091	13	210	0.03
Marquette	8,865	8,842	2	21	11,672	11,561	25	86	0.21
Menominee	2,607	292	1	2,314	3,373	352	0	3,021	0.00
Milwaukee	1,054,249	939,989	106,033	8,041	964,988	788,729	149,435	26,824	15.49
Monroe	31,610	31,374	74	162	35,074	34,654	46	374	0.13
Oconto	25,553	25,443	12	98	28,947	28,744	7	196	0.02
Oneida	24,427	24,272	4	151	31,216	30,949	7	260	0.02
Outagamie	119,429	118,035	58	1,263	128,730	126,115	62	2,553	0.05
Ozaukee	54,461	54,197	92	132	66,981	66,029	442	510	0.66
Pepin	7,319	7,313	—	6	7,477	7,448	1	28	0.01
Pierce	26,652	26,526	44	82	31,149	30,863	77	209	0.25
Polk	26,666	26,496	28	142	32,351	32,026	29	296	0.09
Portage	47,541	47,283	75	183	57,420	56,670	108	642	0.19
Price	14,520	14,485	1	34	15,788	15,707	7	74	0.04
Racine	170,838	159,511	10,572	755	173,132	155,206	13,894	4,032	8.03
Richland	17,079	17,044	15	20	17,476	17,383	23	70	0.13
Rock	131,970	128,399	3,165	406	139,420	133,367	4,696	1,357	3.37
Rusk	14,238	14,182	8	48	15,589	15,440	19	130	0.12
St. Croix	34,354	34,244	22	88	43,262	43,005	22	235	0.05
Sauk	39,057	38,858	25	174	43,469	43,133	31	305	0.07
Sawyer	9,670	8,803	3	864	12,843	11,416	3	1,424	0.00
Shawano	32,650	31,644	2	1,004	35,928	34,490	7	1,431	0.02
Sheboygan	96,660	96,169	150	341	100,935	99,526	309	1,100	0.31
Taylor	16,958	16,926	4	28	18,817	18,732	1	84	0.00
Trempealeau	23,344	23,298	5	41	26,158	26,070	6	82	0.00
Vernon	24,557	24,522	4	31	25,642	25,546	8	88	0.03
Vilas	10,958	10,041	1	916	16,535	15,323	4	208	0.02
Walworth	63,444	62,879	287	278	71,507	69,841	419	1,247	0.59
Washburn	10,601	10,518	14	69	13,174	13,053	13	108	0.10
Washington	63,839	563,652	45	142	84,848	84,304	67	477	0.08
Waukesha	231,338	230,205	362	798	280,203	276,105	733	3,365	0.26
Waupaca	37,780	37,642	2	136	42,831	42,535	5	291	0.01
Waushara	14,795	14,752	8	35	18,526	18,289	13	224	0.07
Winnebago	130,011	129,266	146	519	131,779	130,100	380	299	0.29
Wood	65,362	65,021	8	333	72,799	72,002	26	771	0.04
TOTAL	4,417,933[1]	4,258,959	128,224	30,548	4,705,642[1]	4,443,035	182,592	78,024	3.88

[1] Corrected population total; corrected race population data not available.
[2] Percentages supplied by the Legislative Reference Bureau.
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Tables 16 and 20; 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 51, *Wisconsin*, Table 15.

WISCONSIN INDIANS

Wisconsin Indian Population, 1900-1980

Year	Total	Male	Female
1900	8,372	4,321	4,051
1910	10,142	5,231	4,911
1920	9,611	4,950	4,661
1930	11,548	5,951	5,597
1940	12,265	6,354	5,911
1950	12,196	6,274	5,922
1960	14,297	7,195	7,102
1970	18,924	9,251	9,673
1980	29,320	14,489	14,831

Wisconsin Indian Reservations: Population and Acreage

Tribe	Reservation/ Location	1980 Population			1986 Acreage Status		
		Total	Indian	Percent	Tribally Owned	Allotted Land	Government Owned
Chippewa	Bad River	960	694	70.8	23,451	33,106	1
	Ashland County	980	694	70.8	—	—	—
	Iron County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chippewa	Lac Courte Oreilles	1,577	1,133	71.8	22,062	26,081	—
	Sawyer County	1,577	1,133	71.8	—	—	—
Chippewa	Lac du Flambeau	2,212	1,091	49.3	30,343	14,383	—
	Iron County	71	2	2.8	—	—	—
	Oneida County	8	—	—	—	—	—
	Vilas County	2,133	1,089	51.1	—	—	—
Menominee	Menominee[1]	3,373	3,021	89.6	228,777	—	6,128
	Menominee County	2,696	2,467	91.5	—	—	—
Chippewa	Mole Lake[2]	127	107	84.3	1,694	—	—
	Forest County	127	107	84.3	—	—	—
Oneida	Oneida	13,398	1,762	13.2	2,366	395	—
	Brown County	9,899	656	6.6	—	—	—
	Outagamie County	3,499	1,106	31.6	—	—	—
Potawatomi	Potawatomi	124	124	100.0	~~11,200~~	~~400~~	—
	Forest County	124	124	100.0	—	—	—
	Oconto County	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chippewa	Red Cliff	675	586	86.8	5,458	2,037	—
	Bayfield County	675	586	86.8	—	—	—
Chippewa	St. Croix	413	360	87.2	1,940	—	—
	Barron County	83	72	86.7	—	—	—
	Burnett County	246	208	84.6	—	—	—
	Polk County	84	80	95.2	—	—	—
Mahican/Munsee	Stockbridge-Munsee	1,269	566	44.6	15,447	156	—
	Shawano County	1,269	566	44.6	—	—	—
Winnebago	Winnebago	664	614	92.5	632	3,613	—
	Jackson County	276	266	96.4	—	—	—
	Juneau County	113	92	81.4	—	—	—
	Monroe County	81	72	88.9	—	—	—
	Sauk County	101	92	91.1	—	—	—
	Shawano County	12	11	91.7	—	—	—
	Wood County	81	81	100.0	—	—	—
TOTAL		24,812	10,058	40.5	343,462	80,161	6,129

[1]Public Law 93-107, the Menominee Restoration Act, effective December 22, 1973, repealed the Menominee Termination Act of June 17, 1954 (P.L. 83-399), and again acknowledged the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin as a federally recognized Indian tribe.

[2]In the 1980 Census data, Mole Lake Reservation is listed as Sokaogon Chippewa Community.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs: *Lands Under Jurisdiction of the Great Lakes Agency*, March 1986; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, PC (1) B51 Wisconsin; 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Chapter B, Part 51, Wisconsin, Tables 15 and 192; Menominee Tribal Office data.

WISCONSIN VITAL STATISTICS
1910 — 1985

Year	Live Births		Infant Deaths		Maternal Deaths		Total Deaths[4]		Marriages		Divorces, Annulments[5]	
	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[2]	No.	Rate[3]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]	No.	Rate[1]
1910	51,435	22.0	5,621	109.3	225	49.6	28,213	12.1	18,528	7.9	1,189	.5
1915	58,014	23.3	4,520	77.9	291	50.1	26,676	10.7	17,833	7.2	1,721	.7
1920	59,269	22.4	4,566	77.0	338	57.0	29,859	11.3	22,294	8.4	2,425	.9
1925	58,024	20.7	3,861	66.5	294	50.7	29,380	10.5	16,385	5.8	2,467	.9
1930	56,643	19.2	3,149	55.6	298	52.6	30,488	10.4	15,328	5.2	2,553	.9
1935	52,402	17.2	2,413	46.0	193	36.8	30,404	10.0	21,075	6.9	3,543	1.2
1940	56,324	17.9	2,030	36.0	151	26.8	31,457	10.0	23,379	7.5	3,599	1.1
1945	61,577	20.9	1,890	30.7	81	13.2	31,776	10.7	25,269	8.5	6,393	2.2
1950	82,364	23.9	2,098	25.5	35	4.2	33,573	9.7	29,081	8.4	4,845	1.4
1955	92,333	25.2	2,175	23.6	22	2.4	35,250	9.6	25,543	7.0	4,720	1.3
1960	99,493	25.1	2,173	21.8	27	2.7	38,121	9.6	24,573	6.2	3,672	.9
1965	82,919	19.7	1,829	22.1	13	1.6	40,146	9.5	28,410	6.7	5,232	1.2
1970	77,455	17.5	1,308	16.9	6	0.8	40,820	9.2	34,415	7.8	8,930	2.0
1971	71,976	16.1	1,157	16.1	10	1.4	40,381	9.1	34,858	7.8	8,927	2.0
1972	64,719	14.3	984	15.2	9	1.4	42,074	9.3	38,608	8.5	10,492	2.3
1973	62,796	13.8	900	14.3	7	11.1	41,293	9.1	40,098	8.8	11,595	2.6
1974	65,150	14.3	898	13.8	3	4.6	40,811	8.9	38,248	8.4	12,470	2.7
1975	65,145	14.2	881	13.5	3	4.6	39,916	8.7	35,888	7.8	13,187	2.9
1976	65,042	14.1	818	12.6	6	9.1	40,191	8.7	36,024	7.8	14,579	3.2
1977	68,548	14.7	774	11.2	7	10.2	39,325	8.5	37,430	8.0	14,792	3.2
1978	68,573	14.6	769	11.2	8	11.7	40,285	8.6	38,189	8.2	16,129	3.4
1979	73,209	15.6	790	10.8	3	4.1	39,145	8.4	39,556	8.5	17,161	3.7
1980	74,763	15.9	763	10.2	5	6.7[6]	40,801	8.7	41,113	8.7	17,589	3.7
1981	74,309	15.7	768	10.3	3	4.0[6]	40,495	8.5	41,114	8.7	18,459	3.9
1982	74,319	15.7	700	9.4	—	—	40,226	8.5	42,146	8.9	17,327	3.7
1983	72,499	15.3	699	9.6	4	5.5[6]	40,985	8.6	40,758	8.6	16,503	3.5
1984	73,050	15.2	723	9.9	3	4.1[6]	40,962	8.6	41,101	8.6	16,625	3.5
1985	73,647	15.4	674	9.2	4	5.4[6]	41,434	8.7	40,014	8.4	16,596	3.5

[1]Per 1,000 estimated population.
[2]Per 1,000 live births.
[3]Per 10,000 live births.
[4]Excludes fetal deaths (20 weeks gestation and over).
[5]Pre-1960 data include legal separations.
[6]Per 100,000 live births.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, *Public Health Statistics, 1981 and 1982*, Table 7; *Population Estimates and Vital Rates, 1983 and 1984*, Table R2.1; and departmental data, October 1986.

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN WISCONSIN
By County, 1980 to 1985

County	Live Births					Deaths				
	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
Adams	179	175	164	182	170	136	148	153	156	178
Ashland	279	282	295	256	248	219	196	241	208	196
Barron	654	745	679	672	628	411	406	436	423	432
Bayfield	219	209	230	200	193	146	151	137	133	159
Brown	2,802	2,833	2,856	2,821	2,917	1,181	1,244	1,262	1,247	1,310
Buffalo	236	239	229	184	227	129	149	137	149	147
Burnett	167	179	194	162	160	168	146	145	155	128
Calumet	546	556	551	550	514	205	202	212	212	221
Chippewa	903	854	920	851	867	456	484	476	431	495
Clark	641	587	576	533	514	316	366	374	335	345
Columbia	667	682	655	624	650	436	424	455	433	440
Crawford	293	296	276	272	239	167	160	173	166	176
Dane	4,685	4,684	4,657	4,902	4,984	1,928	1,865	2,101	2,071	2,112
Dodge	1,186	1,187	1,108	1,115	1,146	678	724	689	738	711
Door	412	406	379	345	400	262	272	257	276	245
Douglas	702	676	645	580	590	457	476	464	471	422
Dunn	537	551	503	506	501	240	263	252	249	305
Eau Claire	1,117	1,255	1,185	1,203	1,201	646	624	584	606	618
Florence*	55	66	54	50	63	52	58	54	46	39
Fond du Lac	1,512	1,409	1,333	1,382	1,368	824	747	831	753	807
Forest*	140	147	156	144	156	104	102	114	116	118
Grant	867	812	805	785	743	454	418	475	482	476
Green	446	514	507	439	471	311	289	286	318	303
Green Lake	262	287	310	279	266	208	218	200	211	204
Iowa	345	340	366	335	319	204	162	184	192	205
Iron*	84	86	64	63	76	93	95	87	89	75
Jackson	276	291	257	236	240	179	189	179	188	176
Jefferson	973	952	953	987	1,004	605	570	560	565	576
Juneau	347	331	343	327	339	221	224	226	232	227
Kenosha	1,826	1,789	1,839	1,796	1,910	1,093	964	1,054	1,058	1,034
Kewaunee	323	311	303	336	303	166	194	171	175	179
La Crosse	1,350	1,372	1,470	1,443	1,394	768	765	797	797	798
Lafayette	289	300	321	314	271	139	172	165	140	147
Langlade	287	271	334	276	259	207	226	212	206	234
Lincoln	406	383	384	405	363	284	317	277	302	279
Manitowoc	1,338	1,345	1,208	1,263	1,228	779	781	804	799	779
Marathon	1,930	1,804	1,728	1,730	1,812	853	816	799	849	827
Marinette*	662	578	559	551	592	446	406	441	411	424
Marquette*	167	183	148	184	158	134	165	141	134	152
Menominee*	111	108	116	112	132	36	33	42	40	37
Milwaukee	15,842	16,064	15,631	15,887	16,296	9,278	8,915	8,965	9,065	9,143
Monroe	607	638	564	581	600	339	385	347	367	376
Oconto	469	461	415	458	451	300	304	315	319	304
Oneida	423	429	425	455	437	316	339	350	354	348
Outagamie	2,340	2,172	2,197	2,171	2,320	895	884	934	880	923
Ozaukee	992	932	935	943	960	437	417	428	450	436
Pepin	128	112	131	128	94	107	95	88	92	82
Pierce	507	532	484	494	492	234	217	218	220	225
Polk	506	560	520	596	506	319	362	356	332	360
Portage	928	896	851	956	876	360	405	374	423	375
Price	242	243	238	238	225	211	192	163	190	220
Racine	2,980	2,717	2,691	2,794	2,641	1,393	1,327	1,364	1,308	1,328
Richland	275	281	278	284	267	184	177	179	173	189
Rock	2,256	2,196	2,088	2,116	2,189	1,205	1,176	1,199	1,160	1,204
Rusk	222	259	256	258	216	135	146	170	152	170
St. Croix	835	762	788	815	741	303	360	359	363	334
Sauk	654	691	661	697	690	433	420	446	437	459
Sawyer	219	228	215	224	203	155	159	176	167	136
Shawano	528	550	536	530	488	414	391	423	368	399
Sheboygan	1,588	1,588	1,515	1,517	1,507	954	876	962	953	982
Taylor	379	370	345	340	354	159	194	187	172	143
Trempealeau	373	400	387	392	370	314	271	292	323	296
Vernon	408	408	376	409	409	325	255	288	335	289
Vilas	228	226	222	236	240	204	210	200	205	215
Walworth	1,026	1,053	915	896	1,009	626	645	679	632	662
Washburn	226	208	210	227	196	136	154	134	148	175
Washington	1,442	1,387	1,359	1,359	1,383	562	553	517	603	583
Waukesha	3,841	3,808	3,610	3,661	3,727	1,605	1,756	1,746	1,784	1,800
Waupaca	697	677	660	625	656	618	606	571	620	610
Waushara	243	267	294	241	247	214	211	209	191	238
Winnebago	1,901	1,945	1,887	1,961	2,028	1,099	1,062	1,112	1,026	1,095
Wood	1,199	1,192	1,155	1,166	1,211	583	551	587	588	599
TOTAL	74,763	74,327	72,499	73,050	73,647	40,801	40,226	40,985	40,962	41,434

*Vital statistics are by county of occurrence. Since nearly all births and deaths occur in hospitals, the number which occurs in Florence, Forest, Iron, Marquette and Menominee Counties is small because they have no hospitals. Caution must be used in making inferences based on these data.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, *Public Health Statistics, 1985*, and previous issues; *Wisconsin Vital Statistics — 1984*; *Population Estimates and Vital Rates, 1985 and 1984*; and departmental data, October 1986.

MARRIAGES, BY STATE
1960 to 1985

State	Number (in thousands)				Rate (per 1,000 population)			
	1960	1970	1980	1985*	1960	1970	1980	1985*
Alabama	31.9	47.0	49.0	45.8	9.8	13.6	12.6	11.4
Alaska	1.9	3.4	5.3	6.2	8.2	11.2	13.1	11.9
Arizona	10.2	18.5	30.2	35.6	7.8	10.4	11.1	11.2
Arkansas	18.3	23.3	25.2	30.5	10.3	12.1	11.0	12.9
California	105.4	172.4	218.4	226.1	6.7	8.6	9.2	8.6
Colorado	15.9	25.0	34.1	33.9	9.1	11.3	11.7	10.5
Connecticut	17.9	25.0	25.9	27.2	7.1	8.2	8.3	8.6
Delaware	2.4	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.4	7.8	7.4	8.6
Florida	39.3	69.2	110.6	127.9	7.9	10.2	11.2	11.3
Georgia	49.4	63.9	69.4	73.5	12.5	13.9	12.7	12.3
Hawaii	5.2	10.6	11.7	15.3	8.3	13.8	12.0	14.5
Idaho	10.1	10.9	13.1	12.5	15.1	15.3	13.8	12.5
ILLINOIS	87.5	115.5	110.7	97.9	8.7	10.4	9.7	8.5
Indiana	42.1	55.2	57.8	52.7	9.0	10.6	10.5	9.6
IOWA	24.8	24.6	27.5	24.7	9.0	8.7	9.4	8.6
Kansas	15.8	22.4	24.9	23.6	7.3	10.3	10.5	9.6
Kentucky	26.5	36.3	34.3	46.9	8.7	11.3	9.4	12.6
Louisiana	23.5	35.4	41.7	39.6	7.2	9.7	9.9	8.9
Maine	7.9	11.0	14.3	11.3	8.1	11.0	12.7	9.7
Maryland	40.3	52.2	46.0	47.1	13.0	13.3	10.9	10.7
Massachusetts	34.1	47.4	49.0	51.6	6.6	8.3	8.5	8.9
MICHIGAN	61.1	89.7	89.6	80.8	7.8	10.1	9.7	8.9
MINNESOTA	23.6	31.3	37.8	34.5	6.9	8.2	9.3	8.2
Mississippi	21.2	26.3	28.0	24.7	9.7	11.9	11.1	9.5
Missouri	35.7	50.1	55.5	49.0	8.3	10.7	11.3	9.7
Montana	5.9	6.9	8.4	7.2	8.7	10.0	10.6	8.7
Nebraska	10.6	15.7	14.2	12.2	7.5	10.6	9.0	7.6
Nevada	59.4	97.6	115.4	106.9	208.1	199.7	143.0	114.2
New Hampshire	7.3	10.0	9.3	11.2	12.1	13.6	10.1	11.2
New Jersey	39.8	56.6	55.0	61.9	6.6	7.9	7.4	8.2
New Mexico	11.1	12.4	16.3	14.6	11.6	12.2	12.5	10.1
New York	123.6	161.2	141.3	164.9	7.4	8.9	8.0	9.3
North Carolina	31.7	48.3	46.3	50.6	6.9	9.5	7.9	8.1
North Dakota	4.0	5.3	6.1	5.5	6.4	8.6	9.4	8.0
Ohio	68.0	90.1	99.5	94.2	7.0	8.5	9.2	8.8
Oklahoma	28.5	39.0	46.5	35.9	12.2	15.2	15.3	10.9
Oregon	10.6	17.3	23.1	22.4	6.0	8.3	8.8	8.3
Pennsylvania	71.8	94.5	95.4	88.7	6.3	8.0	8.0	7.5
Rhode Island	5.8	7.5	7.1	8.0	6.8	7.9	7.5	8.2
South Carolina	39.0	57.9	53.9	52.8	16.4	22.3	17.2	15.8
South Dakota	5.8	11.0	8.9	7.8	8.5	16.6	12.9	11.1
Tennessee	30.7	45.4	58.8	54.9	8.6	11.6	12.8	11.5
Texas	91.7	139.5	187.1	213.8	9.6	12.5	13.1	13.1
Utah	7.1	11.7	17.1	17.1	8.0	11.0	11.6	10.4
Vermont	3.3	4.5	5.2	5.6	8.4	10.2	10.1	10.5
Virginia	37.5	52.0	60.2	66.7	9.5	11.2	11.2	11.7
Washington	28.2	41.3	46.6	44.5	9.9	12.1	11.2	10.1
West Virginia	13.6	15.9	17.4	14.6	7.3	9.1	8.9	7.6
WISCONSIN	24.6	34.4	40.9	40.1	6.2	7.8	8.7	8.4
Wyoming	3.3	4.5	6.8	5.4	9.9	13.5	14.4	10.5
D.C.	8.6	7.3	5.1	5.0	11.3	9.6	8.1	8.1

*Preliminary. Represents either marriages performed, licenses issued, or intentions filed.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1969 and 1972 editions; U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Annual Summary for the United States, 1985", Table 2, September 1986, and previous issues.

DIVORCES, BY STATE
1960 to 1985

State	Number (in thousands)[1]				Rate (per 1,000 population)			
	1960	1970	1980	1985[2]	1960	1970	1980	1985[2]
Alabama	17.3	15.1	26.9	25.1	5.3	4.4	6.9	6.3
Alaska	0.8	1.7	3.4	4.0	3.5	5.6	8.5	7.7
Arizona	4.8	12.7	19.9	21.4	3.7	7.2	7.3	6.7
Arkansas	5.4	9.3	21.8	16.2	—[3]	4.8	9.5	6.9
California	49.3	112.9	134.3	127.4	3.1	5.7	5.7	4.8
Colorado	4.7	10.4	18.1	19.2	2.7	4.7	6.3	5.9
Connecticut	2.5	5.8	11.9	10.5	1.0	1.9	3.8	3.3
Delaware	0.7	1.7	2.3	3.0	1.6	3.2	3.9	4.8
Florida	19.6	37.2	71.4	77.6	3.9	5.5	7.2	6.8
Georgia	8.9	18.6	33.6	33.0	2.3	4.1	6.1	5.5
Hawaii	1.3	2.6	4.4	4.8	2.0	3.4	4.5	4.6
Idaho	2.6	3.6	6.6	6.2	3.9	5.1	7.0	6.2
ILLINOIS	21.8	36.5	50.5	48.4	2.2	3.3	4.4	4.2
Indiana	12.8	15.2	—	—	2.7	2.9	—	—
IOWA	4.6	7.2	11.8	10.6	1.7	2.5	4.0	3.7
Kansas	4.8	8.8	13.4	12.8	2.2	3.9	5.7	5.2
Kentucky	7.5	10.7	17.0	18.8	—[3]	3.3	4.6	5.0
Louisiana	4.1	5.1	—	—	—[3]	1.4	—	—
Maine	2.2	3.9	6.2	6.2	2.2	3.9	5.5	5.4
Maryland	5.1	9.3	16.3	16.2	1.7	2.4	3.9	3.7
Massachusetts	5.6	11.0	16.5	19.8	1.1	1.9	2.9	3.4
MICHIGAN	16.4	30.0	40.8	37.7	2.1	3.4	4.4	4.2
MINNESOTA	4.1	8.3	15.1	13.7	1.2	2.2	3.7	3.3
Mississippi	5.2	8.2	13.5	12.2	2.4	3.7	5.3	4.7
Missouri	11.5	17.9	27.8	25.4	2.7	3.8	5.6	5.0
Montana	2.0	3.0	5.0	4.3	3.0	4.4	6.3	5.2
Nebraska	2.2	3.7	6.5	6.5	1.5	2.5	4.1	4.0
Nevada	8.5	9.1	13.7	13.5	29.6	18.7	16.9	14.4
New Hampshire	1.1	2.4	5.2	4.9	1.8	3.3	5.7	5.0
New Jersey	4.6	10.8	25.9	29.3	0.8	1.5	3.5	3.9
New Mexico	2.8	4.4	10.4	9.0	3.0	4.3	8.0	6.2
New York	7.2	26.4	54.2	68.3	0.4	1.5	3.1	3.8
North Carolina	6.0	13.7	28.2	30.3	1.3	2.7	4.8	4.8
North Dakota	0.6	1.0	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.6	3.3	3.4
Ohio	23.0	39.3	58.2	53.2	2.4	3.7	5.4	5.0
Oklahoma	10.7	16.8	24.2	26.4	4.6	6.6	8.0	8.0
Oregon	5.7	9.6	17.9	15.8	3.2	4.6	6.8	5.9
Pennsylvania	14.4	22.6	34.8	39.8	1.3	1.9	2.9	3.4
Rhode Island	1.0	1.7	3.6	3.6	1.1	1.8	3.8	3.7
South Carolina	3.0	5.8	13.8	13.6	1.3	2.3	4.4	4.1
South Dakota	0.8	1.4	2.8	2.6	1.2	2.0	4.1	3.6
Tennessee	9.0	16.6	30.1	30.2	2.5	4.2	6.6	6.3
Texas	34.7	51.5	97.2	101.2	3.6	4.6	6.8	6.2
Utah	2.2	3.9	8.0	8.6	2.4	3.7	5.4	5.2
Vermont	0.5	1.0	2.5	2.3	1.2	2.3	4.9	4.3
Virginia	7.4	11.9	23.6	24.2	1.9	2.6	4.4	4.2
Washington	9.3	17.9	28.4	25.6	3.3	5.2	6.9	5.8
West Virginia	3.6	5.6	9.9	10.0	1.9	3.2	5.1	5.2
WISCONSIN	3.7	8.9	17.9	16.9	0.9	2.0	3.8	3.5
Wyoming	1.3	1.8	4.0	3.8	4.0	5.4	8.4	7.5
D.C.	1.1	2.3	3.5	2.8	1.5	3.0	5.5	4.5

[1] Includes reported annulments.

[2] Provisional figures.

[3] Does not meet the publication standards of the U.S. Bureau of the Census because reporting was less than 90% complete.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1969 and 1972 editions; U.S. National Center for Health Statistic, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, "Annual Summary for the United States, 1985", Table 2, September 1986, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES[1]
1987

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Abbotsford, Clark	54405
Abrams, Oconto	54101
Adams, Adams	53910
Adell, Sheboygan	53001
Afton, Rock	53501
Albany, Green	53502
Algoma, Kewaunee	54201
Allenton, Washington	53002
Allouez, Brown	54301
Br. of Green Bay	
Alma, Buffalo	54610
Alma Center, Jackson	54611
Almena, Barron	54805
Almond, Portage	54909
Altoona, Eau Claire	54720
Alvin, Forest	49936
CPO of Iron River, Michigan	
Amberg, Marinette	54102
Amery, Polk	54001
Amherst, Portage	54406
Amherst Junction, Portage	54407
Aniwa, Shawano	54408
Antigo, Langlade	54409
Appleton, Outagamie	54911[2]
Arcadia, Trempealeau	54612
Arena, Iowa	53503
Argonne, Forest	54511
Argyle, Lafayette	53504
Arkansaw, Pepin	54721
Arkdale, Adams	54613
Arlington, Columbia	53911
Armstrong Creek, Forest	54103
Arpin, Wood	54410
Ashippun, Dodge	53003
Ashland, Ashland	54806
Ashwaubenon, Brown	54304
Br. of Green Bay	
Astico, Dodge	53912
CPO of Columbus	
Athelstane, Marinette	54104
Athens, Marathon	54411
Auburndale, Wood	54412
Augusta, Eau Claire	54722
Avalon, Rock	53505
Avoca, Iowa	53506
Babcock, Wood	54413
Bagley, Grant	53801
Baileys Harbor, Door	54202
Baldwin, St. Croix	54002
Balsam Lake, Polk	54810
Bancroft, Portage	54921
Bangor, La Crosse	54614
Baraboo, Sauk	53913
Barnes, Bayfield	54873
Br. of Solon Springs	
Barneveld, Iowa	53507
Barron, Barron	54812
Barronett, Barron	54813
Bassett, Kenosha	53101
Bay City, Pierce	54723
Bayfield, Bayfield	54814
Bear Creek, Outagamie	54922
Beaver, Marinette	54114
Beaver Dam, Dodge	53916
Beetown, Grant	53802
Beldenville, Pierce	54003
Belgium, Ozaukee	53004
Belleville, Dane	53508
Belmont, Lafayette	53510
Beloit, Rock	53511
Benet Lake, Kenosha	53102
CPO of Trevor	
Bennett, Douglas	54873
Benoit, Bayfield	54816
CPO of Mason	
Benton, Lafayette	53803
Berlin, Green Lake	54923
Big Bend, Waukesha	53103
Big Falls, Waupaca	54926
Birchwood, Washburn	54817
Birnamwood, Shawano	54414
Black Creek, Outagamie	54106
Black Earth, Dane	53515
Black River Falls, Jackson	54615
Blair, Trempealeau	54616
Blanchardville, Lafayette	53516
Blenker, Wood	54415
Bloom City, Richland	54617
CPO of Viola	
Bloomer, Chippewa	54724
Bloomington, Grant	53804
Blue Mounds, Dane	53517
Blue River, Grant	53518
Bonduel, Shawano	54107
CPO of Navarino	
Boscobel, Grant	53805
Boulder Junction, Vilas	54512
Bowler, Shawano	54416
Boyceville, Dunn	54725
Boyd, Chippewa	54726
Branch, Manitowoc	54203
Brandon, Fond du Lac	53919
Brantwood, Price	54513
Briggsville, Marquette	53920
Brill, Barron	54818
Brillion, Calumet	54110
Bristol, Kenosha	53104
Brodhead, Green	53520
Brokaw, Marathon	54417
Brookfield, Waukesha	53005
Brooklyn, Green	53521
Brooks, Adams	53921
Brown Deer, Milwaukee	53209
Br. of Milwaukee	
Brownsville, Dodge	53006
Browntown, Green	53522
Bruce, Rusk	54819
Brule, Douglas	54820
Brussels, Door	54204
Bryant, Langlade	54418
Burlington, Racine	53105
Burnett, Dodge	53922
Butler, Waukesha	53007
Butte des Morts, Winnebago	54927
Butternut, Ashland	54514
Byron, Fond du Lac	53009
CPO of Brownsville	
Cable, Bayfield	54821
Cadott, Chippewa	54727
Caledonia, Racine	53108
Cambria, Columbia	53923
Cambridge, Dane	53523
Cameron, Barron	54822
Campbellsport, Fond du Lac	53010
Camp Douglas, Juneau	54618
Camp Lake, Kenosha	53109
Canton, Barron	54868
Caroline, Shawano	54928
Cascade, Sheboygan	53011
Casco, Kewaunee	54205
Cashton, Monroe	54619
Cassville, Grant	53806
Cataract, Monroe	54620
Catawba, Price	54515

[1] Does not include stations. CPO-Community Post Office; Br.-Branch.

[2] Appleton, Eau Claire, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan and Waukesha are multicoded cities. For last two digits of ZIP Code for any specific city street, consult the local post office. The ZIP Code given is for the main post office in the city.

Source: U.S. Post Office, *1987 National Five Digit ZIP Code And Post Office Directory.*

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Cato, Manitowoc	54206
Cavour, Forest	54516
CPO of Rhinelander	
Cazenovia, Richland	53924
Cecil, Shawano	54111
Cedarburg, Ozaukee	53012
Cedar Grove, Sheboygan	53013
Center Valley, Outagamie	54106
CPO of Black Creek	
Center 90, La Crosse	54650
CPO of Onalaska	
Centuria, Polk	54824
Chaseburg, Vernon	54621
Chelsea, Taylor	54419
Chetek, Barron	54728
Chili, Clark	54420
Chilton, Calumet	53014
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	54729
Clam Falls, Polk	54825
CPO of Frederic	
Clam Lake, Ashland	54517
Clayton, Polk	54004
Clear Lake, Polk	54005
Cleveland, Manitowoc	53015
Clinton, Rock	53525
Clintonville, Waupaca	54929
Clyman, Dodge	53016
Cobb, Iowa	53526
Cochrane, Buffalo	54622
Colby, Clark	54421
Coleman, Marinette	54112
Colfax, Dunn	54730
Colgate, Washington	53017
Collins, Manitowoc	54207
Coloma, Waushara	54930
Columbus, Columbia	53925
Combined Locks, Outagamie	54113
Comstock, Barron	54826
Conover, Vilas	54519
Conrath, Rusk	54731
Coon Valley, Vernon	54623
Cornell, Chippewa	54732
Cornucopia, Bayfield	54827
Cottage Grove, Dane	53527
Couderay, Sawyer	54828
Crandon, Forest	54520
Crivitz, Marinette	54114
Cross Plains, Dane	53528
Cuba City, Grant	53807
Cudahy, Milwaukee	53110
Cumberland, Barron	54829
Curtiss, Clark	54422
Cushing, Polk	54006
Custer, Portage	54423
Dale, Outagamie	54931
Dallas, Barron	54733
Dalton, Green Lake	53926
Danbury, Burnett	54830
Dane, Dane	53529
Darien, Walworth	53114
Darlington, Lafayette	53530
Deerbrook, Langlade	54424
Deerfield, Dane	53531
Deer Park, St. Croix	54007
De Forest, Dane	53532
Delafield, Waukesha	53018
Delavan, Walworth	53115
Dellwood, Adams	53927
CPO of Friendship	
Denmark, Brown	54208
De Pere, Brown	54115
Deronda, Polk	54008
CPO of Amery	
De Soto, Vernon	54624
Dickeyville, Grant	53808
Dodge, Trempealeau	54625
Dodgeville, Iowa	53533
Dorchester, Clark	54425
Dousman, Waukesha	53118
Downing, Dunn	54734
Downsville, Dunn	54735
Doylestown, Columbia	53928
Dresser, Polk	54009
Drummond, Bayfield	54832
Dunbar, Marinette	54119
CPO of Pembine	
Durand, Pepin	54736
Eagle, Waukesha	53119
Eagle River, Vilas	54521
Earl, Washburn	54875
East Ellsworth, Pierce	54010
CPO of Ellsworth	
Eastman, Crawford	54626
East Troy, Walworth	53120
Eau Claire, Eau Claire	54701[2]
Eau Galle, Dunn	54737
Eden, Fond du Lac	53019
Edgar, Marathon	54426
Edgerton, Rock	53534
Edgewater, Sawyer	54834
Edmund, Iowa	53535
Egg Harbor, Door	54209
Eland, Shawano	54427
Elcho, Langlade	54428
Elderon, Marathon	54429
Eldorado, Fond du Lac	54932
Eleva, Trempealeau	54738
Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	53020
Elkhorn, Walworth	53121
Elk Mound, Dunn	54739
Ellison Bay, Door	54210
Ellsworth, Pierce	54011
Elm Grove, Waukesha	53122
Elmwood, Pierce	54740
Elroy, Juneau	53929
Elton, Langlade	54430
Embarrass, Waupaca	54933
Emerald, St. Croix	54012
CPO of Glenwood City	
Endeavor, Marquette	53930
Ephraim, Door	54211
Ettrick, Trempealeau	54627
Eureka, Winnebago	54934
Evansville, Rock	53536
Exeland, Sawyer	54835
Fairchild, Eau Claire	54741
Fairview, Milwaukee	53219
Br. of Milwaukee	
Fair Water, Fond du Lac	53926
Fall Creek, Eau Claire	54742
Fall River, Columbia	53932
Fence, Florence	54120
Fennimore, Grant	53809
Fenwood, Marathon	54431
Ferryville, Crawford	54628
Fifield, Price	54524
Fish Creek, Door	54212
Fitchburg, Dane	53713
Br. of Madison	
Florence, Florence	54121
Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	54935
Fontana, Walworth	53125
Footville, Rock	53537
Forest Junction, Calumet	54123
Forestville, Door	54213
Fort Atkinson, Jefferson	53538
Fountain City, Buffalo	54629
Foxboro, Douglas	54836
Fox Lake, Dodge	53933
Francis Creek, Manitowoc	54214
Franklin, Milwaukee	53132
CPO of Hales Corners	
Franksville, Racine	53126
Frederic, Polk	54837
Fredonia, Ozaukee	53021
Freedom, Outagamie	54131
CPO of Kaukauna	
Fremont, Waupaca	54940
French Island, La Crosse	54601
Br. of La Crosse	
Friendship, Adams	53934

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Friesland, Columbia	53935
Galesville, Trempealeau	54630
Galloway, Marathon	54432
CPO of Wittenberg	
Gays Mills, Crawford	54631
Genesee Depot, Waukesha	53127
Genoa, Vernon	54632
Genoa City, Walworth	53128
Germantown, Washington	53022
Gile, Iron	54525
Gillett, Oconto	54124
Gillingham, Richland	53581
Gilman, Taylor	54433
Gilmanton, Buffalo	54743
Gleason, Lincoln	54435
Glenbeulah, Sheboygan	53023
Glen Flora, Rusk	54526
Glen Haven, Grant	53810
Glenwood City, St. Croix	54013
Glidden, Ashland	54527
Goodman, Marinette	54125
Gordon, Douglas	54838
Gotham, Richland	53540
Grafton, Ozaukee	53024
Grand Marsh, Adams	53936
Grand View, Bayfield	54839
Granton, Clark	54436
Grantsburg, Burnett	54840
Gratiot, Lafayette	53541
Green Bay, Brown	54305[2]
Greenbush, Sheboygan	53026
Greendale, Milwaukee	53129
Greenfield, Milwaukee	53220
Br. of Milwaukee	
Green Lake, Green Lake	54941
Greenleaf, Brown	54126
Green Valley, Shawano	54127
Greenville, Outagamie	54942
Greenwood, Clark	54437
Gresham, Shawano	54128
Gurney, Iron	54528
Hager City, Pierce	54014
Hales Corners, Milwaukee	53130
Hamburg, Marathon	54438
CPO of Athens	
Hammond, St. Croix	54015
Hancock, Waushara	54943
Hannibal, Taylor	54439
Hanover, Rock	53542
CPO of Janesville	
Harshaw, Oneida	54529
Hartford, Washington	53027
Hartland, Waukesha	53029
Hatley, Marathon	54440
Haugen, Barron	54841
Haven, Sheboygan	53030
Hawkins, Rusk	54530
Hawthorne, Douglas	54842
Hayward, Sawyer	54843
Hazel Green, Grant	53811
Hazelhurst, Oneida	54531
Heafford Junction, Lincoln	54532
CPO of Wausau	
Helenville, Jefferson	53137
Herbster, Bayfield	54844
Hertel, Burnett	54845
Hewitt, Wood	54441
High Bridge, Ashland	54846
Highland, Iowa	53543
Hilbert, Calumet	54129
Hillpoint, Sauk	53937
Hillsboro, Vernon	54634
Hillsdale, Barron	54744
CPO of Dallas	
Hingham, Sheboygan	53031
Hixton, Jackson	54635
Holcombe, Chippewa	54745
Hollandale, Iowa	53544
Holmen, La Crosse	54636
Honey Creek, Walworth	53138
Horicon, Dodge	53032
Hortonville, Outagamie	54944
Howard, Brown	54303
Br. of Green Bay	
Howards Grove-Millersville	53081
CPO of Sheboygan	
Hubertus, Washington	53033
Hudson, St. Croix	54016
Humbird, Clark	54746
Hurley, Iron	54534
Hustisford, Dodge	53034
Hustler, Juneau	54637
CPO of Camp Douglas	
Independence, Trempealeau	54747
Ingram, Rusk	54526
Iola, Waupaca	54945
Irma, Lincoln	54442
Iron Belt, Iron	54536
Iron Ridge, Dodge	53035
Iron River, Bayfield	54847
Ixonia, Jefferson	53036
Jackson, Washington	53037
Janesville, Rock	53545[2]
Jefferson, Jefferson	53549
Jim Falls, Chippewa	54748
Johnson Creek, Jefferson	53038
Juda, Green	53550
Jump River, Taylor	54434
CPO of Gilman	
Junction City, Portage	54443
Juneau, Dodge	53039
Kansasville, Racine	53139
Kaukauna, Outagamie	54130
Kellnersville, Manitowoc	54215
Kempster, Langlade	54444
Kendall, Monroe	54638
Kennan, Price	54537
Kenosha, Kenosha	53141[2]
Keshena, Menominee	54135
Kewaskum, Washington	53040
Kewaunee, Kewaunee	54216
Kiel, Manitowoc	53042
Kieler, Grant	53812
Kimberly, Outagamie	54136
King, Waupaca	54946
Kingston, Green Lake	53939
Knapp, Dunn	54749
Knowles, Dodge	53048
Kohler, Sheboygan	53044
Krakow, Shawano	54137
Lac du Flambeau, Vilas	54538
La Crosse, La Crosse	54601[2]
Ladysmith, Rusk	54848
La Farge, Vernon	54639
Lafayette, Chippewa	54729
Br. of Chippewa Falls	
Lake Delton, Sauk	53940
Lake Geneva, Walworth	53147
Lake Mills, Jefferson	53551
Lake Nebagamon, Douglas	54849
Lake Tomahawk, Oneida	54539
Lakewood, Oconto	54138
Lancaster, Grant	53813
Land O'Lakes, Vilas	54540
Lannon, Waukesha	53046
Laona, Forest	54541
La Pointe, Ashland	54850
Larsen, Winnebago	54947
La Valle, Sauk	53941
Lebanon, Dodge	53047
Lena, Oconto	54139
Leopolis, Shawano	54948
Lewis, Polk	54851
Lily, Langlade	54445
CPO of Pickerel	
Limeridge, Sauk	53942
Linden, Iowa	53553
Little Chute, Outagamie	54140

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Little Suamico, Oconto	54141
Livingston, Grant	53554
Lodi, Columbia	53555
Loganville, Sauk	53943
Lomira, Dodge	53048
Lone Rock, Richland	53556
Long Lake, Florence	54542
Loretta, Sawyer	54896
Lowell, Dodge	53557
Loyal, Clark	54446
Lublin, Taylor	54447
Luck, Polk	54853
Luxemburg, Kewaunee	54217
Lyndon Station, Juneau	53944
Lynxville, Crawford	54640
CPO of Ferryville	
Lyons, Walworth	53148
McFarland, Dane	53558
McNaughton, Oneida	54543
Madison, Dane	53707[2]
Maiden Rock, Pierce	54750
Malone, Fond du Lac	53049
Manawa, Waupaca	54949
Manchester, Green Lake	53945
Manitowish Waters, Vilas	54545
Manitowoc, Manitowoc	54220
Maple, Douglas	54854
Maplewood, Door	54226
Marathon, Marathon	54448
Marengo, Ashland	54855
Maribel, Manitowoc	54227
Marinette, Marinette	54143
Marion, Waupaca	54950
Markesan, Green Lake	53946
Marquette, Green Lake	53947
Marshall, Dane	53559
Marshfield, Wood	54449
Mason, Bayfield	54856
Mather, Juneau	54641
Mattoon, Shawano	54450
Mauston, Juneau	53948
Mayville, Dodge	53050
Mazomanie, Dane	53560
Medford, Taylor	54451
Medina, Outagamie	54951
CPO of Hortonville	
Mellen, Ashland	54546
Melrose, Jackson	54642
Melvina, Monroe	54619
CPO of Cashton	
Menasha, Winnebago	54952
Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	53051
Menomonie, Dunn	54751
Mequon, Ozaukee	53092
Br. of Thiensville	
Mercer, Iron	54547
Merrill, Lincoln	54452
Merrillan, Jackson	54754
Merrimac, Sauk	53561
Merton, Waukesha	53056
Middle Inlet, Marinette	54114
Middleton, Dane	53562
Br. of Madison	
Midway, Brown	54301
Br. of Green Bay	
Mikana, Barron	54857
Milan, Marathon	54453
Milladore, Wood	54454
Millston, Jackson	54643
Milltown, Polk	54858
Milton, Rock	53563
Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53201[2]
Mindoro, La Crosse	54644
Mineral Point, Iowa	53565
Minocqua, Oneida	54548
Minong, Washburn	54859
Mishicot, Manitowoc	54228
Mondovi, Buffalo	54755
Monico, Oneida	54549
Monona, Dane	53716
Br. of Madison	
Monroe, Green	53566
Montello, Marquette	53949
Montfort, Grant	53569
Monticello, Green	53570
Montreal, Iron	54550
Morrisonville, Dane	53571
Mosinee, Marathon	54455
Mountain, Oconto	54149
Mount Calvary, Fond du Lac	53057
Mount Hope, Grant	53816
Mount Horeb, Dane	53572
Mount Sterling, Crawford	54645
Mukwonago, Waukesha	53149
Muscoda, Grant	53573
Muskego, Waukesha	53150
Nashotah, Waukesha	53058
Navarino, Shawano	54108
CPO of Bonduel	
Necedah, Juneau	54646
Neenah, Winnebago	54956
Neillsville, Clark	54456
Nekoosa, Wood	54457
Nelson, Buffalo	54756
Nelsonville, Portage	54458
Neopit, Menominee	54150
Neosho, Dodge	53059
Neshkoro, Marquette	54960
Newald, Forest	54511
New Auburn, Chippewa	54757
New Berlin, Waukesha	53151
Br. of Waukesha	
Newburg, Washington	53060
New Franken, Brown	54229
New Glarus, Green	53574
New Holstein, Calumet	53061
New Lisbon, Juneau	53950
New London, Waupaca	54961
New Munster, Kenosha	53152
New Richmond, St. Croix	54017
Newton, Manitowoc	53063
Niagara, Marinette	54151
Nichols, Outagamie	54152
North Fond du Lac	54935
Br. of Fond du Lac	
North Freedom, Sauk	53951
North Lake, Waukesha	53064
North Prairie, Waukesha	53153
Norwalk, Monroe	54648
Oak Creek, Milwaukee	53154
Oakdale, Monroe	54649
Oakfield, Fond du Lac	53065
Oconomowoc, Waukesha	53066
Oconto, Oconto	54153
Oconto Falls, Oconto	54154
Odanah, Ashland	54861
Ogdensburg, Waupaca	54962
Ogema, Price	54459
Ojibwa, Sawyer	54862
Okauchee, Waukesha	53069
Omro, Winnebago	54963
Onalaska, La Crosse	54650
Oneida, Outagamie	54155
Ontario, Vernon	54651
Oostburg, Sheboygan	53070
Oregon, Dane	53575
Orfordville, Rock	53576
Osceola, Polk	54020
Oshkosh, Winnebago	54901[2]
Osseo, Trempealeau	54758
Owen, Clark	54460
Oxford, Marquette	53952
Packwaukee, Marquette	53953
Palmyra, Jefferson	53156
Pardeeville, Columbia	53954
Park Falls, Price	54552
Patch Grove, Grant	53817
Pearson, Langlade	54462
Pelican Lake, Oneida	54463
Pell Lake, Walworth	53157

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Pembine, Marinette	54156
Pence, Iron	54550
Pepin, Pepin	54759
Peshtigo, Marinette	54157
Pewaukee, Waukesha	53072
Phelps, Vilas	54554
Phillips, Price	54555
Phlox, Langlade	54464
CPO of Antigo	
Pickerel, Forest	54465
Pickett, Winnebago	54964
Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau	54760
Pine River, Waushara	54965
Pittsville, Wood	54466
Plain, Sauk	53577
Plainfield, Waushara	54966
Platteville, Grant	53818
Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha	53158
Plover, Portage	54467
Plum City, Pierce	54761
Plymouth, Sheboygan	53073
Polar, Langlade	54418
CPO of Bryant	
Poplar, Douglas	54864
Portage, Columbia	53901
Port Edwards, Wood	54469
Porterfield, Marinette	54159
Port Washington, Ozaukee	53074
Port Wing, Bayfield	54865
Poskin, Barron	54866
Potosi, Grant	53820
Potter, Calumet	54160
Pound, Marinette	54161
Powers Lake, Kenosha	53159
Poynette, Columbia	53955
Poy Sippi, Waushara	54967
Prairie du Chien, Crawford	53821
Prairie du Sac, Sauk	53578
Prairie Farm, Barron	54762
Prentice, Price	54556
Prescott, Pierce	54021
Presque Isle, Vilas	54557
Princeton, Green Lake	54968
Pulaski, Brown	54162
Pulcifer, Shawano	54164
CPO of Gillett	
Racine, Racine	53401[2]
Radisson, Sawyer	54867
Randolph, Columbia	53956
Random Lake, Sheboygan	53075
Readfield, Waupaca	54969
Readstown, Vernon	54652
Redgranite, Waushara	54970
Reedsburg, Sauk	53959
Reedsville, Manitowoc	54230
Reeseville, Dodge	53579
Rewey, Iowa	53580
Rhinelander, Oneida	54501
Rib Lake, Taylor	54470
Rice Lake, Barron	54868
Richfield, Washington	53076
Richland Center, Richland	53581
Ridgeland, Dunn	54763
Ridgeway, Iowa	53582
Ringle, Marathon	54471
Rio, Columbia	53960
Rio Creek, Kewaunee	54231
CPO of Algoma	
Ripon, Fond du Lac	54971
River Falls, Pierce	54022
Roberts, St. Croix	54023
Rochester, Racine	53167
Rock Falls, Dunn	54764
CPO of Mondovi	
Rockfield, Washington	53077
Rockland, La Crosse	54653
Rock Springs, Sauk	53961
Root River, Milwaukee	53227
Br. of Milwaukee	
Rosendale, Fond du Lac	54974
Rosholt, Portage	54473
Rothschild, Marathon	54474
Royalton, Waupaca	54975
Rubicon, Dodge	53078
Rudolph, Wood	54475
St. Cloud, Fond du Lac	53079
St. Croix Falls, Polk	54024
St. Francis, Milwaukee	53207
St. Germain, Vilas	54558
St. Nazianz, Manitowoc	54232
Salem, Kenosha	53168
Sand Creek, Dunn	54765
Sarona, Washburn	54870
Sauk City, Sauk	53583
Saukville, Ozaukee	53080
Saxeville, Waushara	54976
Saxon, Iron	54559
Sayner, Vilas	54560
Scandinavia, Waupaca	54977
Schofield, Marathon	54476
Seneca, Crawford	54654
Sextonville, Richland	53584
Seymour, Outagamie	54165
Sharon, Walworth	53585
Shawano, Shawano	54166
Sheboygan, Sheboygan	53081[2]
Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	53085
Sheldon, Rusk	54766
Shell Lake, Washburn	54871
Sherwood, Calumet	54169
Shiocton, Outagamie	54170
Shopiere Tiffany, Rock	53511
Br. of Beloit	
Shorewood, Milwaukee	53211
Br. of Milwaukee	
Shullsburg, Lafayette	53586
Silver Lake, Kenosha	53170
Sinsinawa, Grant	53824
Siren, Burnett	54872
Sister Bay, Door	54234
Slinger, Washington	53086
Sobieski, Oconto	54171
Soldiers Grove, Crawford	54655
Solon Springs, Douglas	54873
Somers, Kenosha	53171
Somerset, St. Croix	54025
South Byron, Fond du Lac	53006
South Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53172
South Range, Douglas	54874
South Wayne, Lafayette	53587
Sparta, Monroe	54656
Spencer, Marathon	54479
Spooner, Washburn	54801
Springbrook, Washburn	54875
Springfield, Walworth	53176
Spring Green, Sauk	53588
Spring Valley, Pierce	54767
Stanley, Chippewa	54768
Starlake, Vilas	54561
Star Prairie, St. Croix	54026
Stetsonville, Taylor	54480
Steuben, Crawford	54657
Stevens Point, Portage	54481
Stiles, Oconto	54172
CPO of Lena	
Stitzer, Grant	53825
Stockbridge, Calumet	53088
Stockholm, Pepin	54769
Stoddard, Vernon	54658
Stone Lake, Sawyer	54876
Stoughton, Dane	53589
Stratford, Marathon	54484
Strum, Trempealeau	54770
Sturgeon Bay, Door	54235
Sturtevant, Racine	53177
Suamico, Brown	54173
Sullivan, Jefferson	53178
Summit Lake, Langlade	54485
Sunnyslope, Waukesha	53151
Br. of Waukesha	
Sun Prairie, Dane	53590
Superior, Douglas	54880

Post Office and County	ZIP Code
Suring, Oconto	54174
Sussex, Waukesha	53089
Taycheedah, Fond du Lac	53090
Taylor, Jackson	54659
Theresa, Dodge	53091
Thiensville, Ozaukee	53092
Thorp, Clark	54771
Three Lakes, Oneida	54562
Tiffany, Rock	53511
Tigerton, Shawano	54486
Tilleda, Shawano	54978
Tisch Mills, Manitowoc	54240
Tomah, Monroe	54660
Tomahawk, Lincoln	54487
Tony, Rusk	54563
Townsend, Oconto	54175
Trego, Washburn	54888
Trempealeau, Trempealeau	54661
Trevor, Kenosha	53179
Tripoli, Oneida	54564
Tuckaway, Milwaukee	53221
Br. of Milwaukee	
Tunnel City, Monroe	54662
Turtle Lake, Barron	54889
Twin Lakes, Kenosha	53181
Two Rivers, Manitowoc	54241
Underhill, Oconto	54176
Union Center, Juneau	53962
Union Grove, Racine	53182
Unity, Marathon	54488
Upson, Iron	54565
CPO of Hurley	
Valders, Manitowoc	54245
Vandyne, Fond du Lac	54979
Verona, Dane	53593
Br. of Madison	
Vesper, Wood	54489
Victory, Vernon	54663
Viola, Richland	54664
Viroqua, Vernon	54635
Wabeno, Forest	54566
Waldo, Sheboygan	53093
Wales, Waukesha	53183
Walworth, Walworth	53184
Warrens, Monroe	54666
Wascott, Douglas	54890
Washburn, Bayfield	54891
Washington Island, Door	54246
Waterford, Racine	53185
Waterloo, Jefferson	53594
Watertown, Jefferson	53094
Waubeka, Ozaukee	53021
CPO of Fredonia	
Waukau, Winnebago	54980
Waukesha, Waukesha	53186[2]
Waumandee, Buffalo	54622
CPO of Cochrane	
Waunakee, Dane	53597
Waupaca, Waupaca	54981
Waupun, Fond du Lac	53963
Wausau, Marathon	54401
Wausaukee, Marinette	54177
Wautoma, Waushara	54982
Wauwatosa, Milwaukee	53226
Br. of Milwaukee	
Wauzeka, Crawford	53826
Wayside, Brown	54126
CPO of Greenleaf	
Webster, Burnett	54893
Wentworth, Douglas	54874
West Allis, Milwaukee	53214
Br. of Milwaukee	
West Bend, Washington	53095
Westboro, Taylor	54490
Westby, Vernon	54667
Westfield, Marquette	53964
West Salem, La Crosse	54669
Weyauwega, Waupaca	54983
Weyerhaeuser, Rusk	54895
Wheeler, Dunn	54772
Whitehall, Trempealeau	54773
White Lake, Langlade	54491
Whitelaw, Manitowoc	54247
Whitewater, Walworth	53190
Wild Rose, Waushara	54984
Willard, Clark	54493
Williams Bay, Walworth	53191
Wilmot, Kenosha	53192
Wilson, St. Croix	54027
Wilton, Monroe	54670
Winchester, Vilas	54567
CPO of Manitowish Waters	
Wind Lake, Racine	53185
Br. of Waterford	
Windsor, Dane	53598
Winnebago, Winnebago	54985
Winneconne, Winnebago	54986
Winter, Sawyer	54896
Wisconsin Dells, Columbia	53965
Wisconsin Rapids, Wood	54494
Withee, Clark	54498
Wittenberg, Shawano	54499
Wonewoc, Juneau	53968
Wood, Milwaukee	53193
Woodford, Lafayette	53599
Woodland, Dodge	53099
Woodman, Grant	53827
Woodruff, Oneida	54568
Woodville, St. Croix	54028
Woodworth, Kenosha	53194
Wrightstown, Brown	54180
Wyeville, Monroe	54671
Wyocena, Columbia	53969
Yuba, Richland	54634
Zachow, Shawano	54182
Zenda, Walworth	53195

HIGHLIGHTS OF REVENUE IN WISCONSIN

Financial Summary — In fiscal year 1985-86, Wisconsin state government received $14.14 billion in receipts from all sources — including federal and nontax revenue — and disbursed $10.53 billion. Of these disbursements, $7.8 billion was for general fund purposes and $2.77 billion was for other fund purposes. There was a net general fund surplus of over $280 million.

Of the total state budget allocations of $18.17 billion for the 1985-87 biennium, 36.9 percent ($6.71 billion) was for state operations, while 37.5 percent ($6.8 billion) was for local assistance. The remaining 25.6 percent ($4.66 billion) was for aids to individuals and organizations.

The largest proportion of Wisconsin's state expenditures in fiscal year 1985-86 went to human relations and resources (29.6% — $3.12 billion) and education (28.1% — $2.96 billion). In declining order, the next largest sums were spent on general function (including shared taxes), general executive, environmental resources, the building program, commerce, judicial and legislative. Total state tax receipts (all funds) were $5.2 billion, of which $4.78 billion was general purpose taxes. Revenue from income taxes totaled $2.65 billion. Sales and excise taxes totaled $1.71 billion. Other major general purpose taxes include public utility taxes and death and gift taxes.

The 2 major segregated funds had the following balances in fiscal year 1985-86: Transportation — $233.82 million and Conservation — $38.31 million.

State-Local Finances — In per capita total state and local government revenue in fiscal year 1984-85, Wisconsin ($2,610) ranked 17th nationally (the U.S. average was $2,593). Alaska ($12,910) and Wyoming ($5,274) ranked first and second, while Arkansas ($1,789) ranked last. Wisconsin ranked 10th among the states in per capita revenue from state taxes ($1,061). Alaska ($3,620) ranked first, while New Hampshire ($435) was last. The U.S. average was $984. In total general state and local government per capita expenditures, Wisconsin ranked 9th with $2,587 (the U.S. average was $2,313). Alaska ranked first ($9,509) and Arkansas last ($1,695). Except for health and hospitals, Wisconsin spent more than the national average in all major functional areas.

Wisconsin ranked 10th nationally in total dollar amount of state payments to local units of government in fiscal year 1984-85, with school districts receiving the largest proportion, followed by municipalities, counties and towns.

On a per capita basis, in fiscal year 1984-85 Wisconsin ranked 6th (with $655) in intergovernmental expenditures, following Alaska ($3,021), Alabama ($2,325), Wyoming ($1,080), California ($841), and Minnesota ($698). The national average was $510.

Wisconsin returned over $1.34 billion to local units of government in property tax relief and shared revenue in fiscal year 1985-86 — $289.64 million in property tax relief and $759.36 million in shared revenue.

Of $659.80 million in state aid to local units of government in calendar year 1985 — excluding school aids — the 3 largest categories were: health and social services ($347.12 million), transportation ($212.30 million) and conservation ($27.99 million).

Property Taxes — Total general property taxes levied in Wisconsin in 1985 amounted to $3.2 billion, with a net amount of $2.74 billion after state property tax relief is applied. Real estate accounted for $3.05 billion and personal property $155.09 million. Milwaukee County had the highest effective (full value equalized) tax rate ($30.70 per $1,000) and Vilas County the lowest ($14.48 per $1,000).

In the last 10 years, Wisconsin's general property assessment has increased more than two-fold (110 percent change), while general property taxes levied have doubled (100 percent change).

State-Federal Finances — Federal tax receipts from Wisconsin in fiscal year 1984-85 totaled $11.85 billion, with the largest amount derived from individual income and employment taxes ($9.83 billion). Total federal funds distributed in Wisconsin in fiscal year 1985-86 — including grants, salaries and wages, direct payments to individuals, procurement and other programs — amounted to $12.19 billion. This distribution, on a per capita basis, ranked Wisconsin (at $2,547) 49th among the states in total federal funds received, with Alaska the highest ($5,091) and North Carolina the lowest ($2,487).

Of these federal funds, the category of federal aids to Wisconsin in fiscal year 1985-86 totaled $2.09 billion, of which $270.43 million was channeled to local units of government. Over 66 percent of this aid was in the functional area of human relations and resources, followed by education and environmental resources.

Indebtedness — Total outstanding state government debt in Wisconsin, as of May 1987, amounted to $2.27 billion, of which $1.27 billion was tax supported, and $1.00 billion was self-amortizing. Total state indebtedness at the end of 1985 constituted 1.96 percent of state assessed valuation and amounted to $504.84 per capita. Local debt in 1985 totaled $2.67 billion. Among state political subdivisions, city debt ($1.32 billion) was largest.

Wisconsin's per capita state and local indebtedness in fiscal year 1984-85 ($1,848) ranked 38th among the states, with the highest being Alaska ($18,965) and Idaho lowest ($1,141). The U.S. average was $2,393.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information.

WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FUND
RECEIPTS AND TRANSFERS
Fiscal Years 1984-85 and 1985-86

Operations and Condition	1984-85 State Funds	1984-85 Federal, Local & Agency Funds	1985-86 State Funds	1985-86 Federal, Local & Agency Funds
Opening Balance	$171,568,386	$ (-) 10,933,726	$221,516,634	$ (-) 20,649,112
Receipts	562,121,134*	261,408,106*	593,225,581*	246,986,811*
Motor fuel taxes[1]	369,117,384	—	388,504,472	—
Vehicle registration[2]	147,408,332	—	154,124,598	—
Driver license fees[3]	12,940,693	—	13,012,466	—
Investment earnings	12,737,722	—	13,888,770	—
Rail property taxes	4,899,941	—	4,880,326	—
Other motor vehicle fees	4,407,493	—	4,844,493	—
Aeronautical taxes and fees	4,153,413	—	4,426,339	—
Motor carrier fees	2,553,355	—	2,567,478	—
Overweight/oversize permits	1,344,701	—	1,392,094	—
Dealers' licenses	616,974	—	638,939	—
Transportation Commission assessments	299,514	—	302,849	—
Highway assistance — federal	—	189,542,828	—	184,963,438
Highway assistance — local	—	18,568,886	—	25,943,234
Airport assistance — federal	—	9,302,263	—	9,707,412
Airport assistance — local	—	20,882,886	—	2,464,521
Highway program operations — federal	—	1,464,413	—	1,601,870
Service center operations	—	6,153,828	—	6,009,386
General administration and planning — federal	—	3,892,335	—	4,970,800
General administration and planning — local	—	132,727	—	199,104
Transit assistance — federal	—	1,843,751	—	2,944,603
Transit assistance — local	—	90,737	—	266,759
Highway safety and enforcement assistance — federal	—	1,426,194	—	1,353,572
Railroad assistance — federal	—	1,049,908	—	384,237
Railroad assistance — local	—	—	—	1,995,997
Miscellaneous	1,641,612	767,107	4,642,767	(-) 19,993
Total Available	$733,689,520	$ 250,474,380	$814,742,215	$ 226,337,699

*Total of detail immediately following.

[1]18¢ per gallon (eff. 4/1/87); previously 17-1/2¢ (eff. 4/1/86); 16-1/2¢ (eff. 4/1/85) and 16¢ (eff. 7/1/84). Beginning 4/1/85 the Department of Revenue annually recomputes an adjusted tax rate according to a statutory formula. Previously the rate was set by legislative enactment.

[2]$25 annual automobile.

[3]Basic fee $9, 4-year expiration. Vehicle registration revenue deposited with a trustee in a fund outside the state treasury for repayment of revenue bond obligations — $8.2 million in fiscal year 1984-85 and $7.0 million in fiscal year 1985-86 — are not considered income to the Transportation Fund.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1986 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1986.

WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FUND DISBURSEMENTS, RESERVES AND CONDITION Fiscal Years 1984-85 and 1985-86

Operations and Condition	1984-85 State Funds	1984-85 Federal, Local & Agency Funds	1985-86 State Funds	1985-86 Federal, Local & Agency Funds
DISBURSEMENTS				
State Operations	$298,126,080*	$ 271,123,492*	$338,673,719*	$ 246,205,929*
Highway improvements[1]	75,920,246	211,542,778	90,841,772	208,125,077
Highway maintenance	86,427,597	358,742	96,236,621	465,845
Vehicle registration and driver licensing	31,408,889	162,279	34,630,610	282,615
General administration and planning	23,528,985	4,314,923	28,323,698	3,690,979
Debt repayment and interest	24,804,996	—	25,198,377	—
Traffic enforcement and inspection	22,735,028	719,705	24,448,498	677,131
Highway traffic operations	11,921,199	94,652	15,127,119	3,139
Highway program operations	8,016,813	1,415,332	10,340,218	1,618,401
Vehicle inspection and maintenance	8,670,028	—	8,649,510	—
Airport improvements	2,584,008	34,591,569	2,583,299	12,057,940
Railroad continuation and facility acquisition	787,171	960,953	1,379,637	2,033,910
Transportation Commission	734,10[illegible]	—	741,355	—
Highway-motorcycle safety	111,905	1,446,637	157,601	1,353,572
Service centers	—	6,982,725	—	7,754,195
Administrative facilities	—	6,290,243	—	4,201,871
Transit assistance	—	1,563,669	—	3,576,722
Miscellaneous	81,729	679,285	408,785	64,532
Local Assistance	211,849,641*	—	219,588,236*	—
Highways	168,4[illegible]79	—	174,279,716	—
Mass transit	37,9[illegible]45	—	40,073,785	—
Driver training	2,525,391	—	2,708,655	—
Recreational facilities	1,066,739	—	1,254,647	—
Railroads	850,187	—	1,012,881	—
Harbors	969,400	—	228,552	—
Air passenger service	—	—	30,000	—
Aids to Individuals and Organizations	2,197,165*	—	2,793,804*	—
Railroad crossings	2,164,126	—	2,332,925	—
Elderly and handicapped	33,039	—	460,879	—
Total Disbursements	$512,172,886	$ 271,123,492	$561,055,759	$ 246,205,929
RESERVES FOR CONTINUING APPROPRIATION BALANCES	$156,702,914*	—	$181,029,750*	—
Highway improvement	100,405,698	—	103,755,372	—
Highway maintenance	27,780,289	—	36,688,320	—
Railroad continuation and facility acquisition	13,275,547	—	14,295,509	—
General operations and miscellaneous	2,881,980	—	6,832,880	—
Airport improvements	4,520,235	—	4,710,036	—
Recreation facilities aids	1,3[illegible]6,582	—	3,268,135	—
Highway traffic operations	3,414,913	—	2,757,941	—
Mass transit aids	53,074	—	2,202,098	—
Harbor assistance aids	957,437	—	1,728,885	—
Lake Michigan ferry assistance	—	—	1,600,000	—
Local highway aids	650,176	—	1,342,967	—
Elderly and handicapped transit aids	1,026,776	—	1,042,430	—
Highway program operations	248,030	—	461,924	—
Wisconsin conservation corps	—	—	150,000	—
Water resource management	103,086	—	130,618	—
Railroad crossing repair aids	79,091	—	32,635	—
Air passenger SVC assistance aids	—	—	30,000	—
UNRESERVED BALANCE	$ 64,813,720	—	$ 72,656,706	—
FUND BALANCE	$221,516,634	$ (-) 20,649,112	$253,686,456	$ (-) 19,868,230

*Total of detail immediately following.

[1]Does not include highway improvements financed with revenue bond proceeds — $28,667,724 in fiscal year 1984-85; $22,267,297 in fiscal year 1985-86.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1986 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1986.

STATE GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS — ALL FUNDS
Fiscal Years 1984-85 and 1985-86

Type of Receipts	1984-85	1985-86
GENERAL PURPOSE TAX REVENUE (GPR)	$ 4,447,227,069	$ 4,775,530,427
Income Taxes	2,422,754,205*	2,646,656,920*
Individual	2,009,109,148	2,239,066,750
Corporation	413,645,057	407,590,170
Sales and Excise Taxes	1,626,773,136*	1,710,305,206*
General sales and use	1,453,525,383	1,543,347,307
Cigarette and tobacco	125,340,207	123,229,184
Liquor and wine	34,061,915	29,989,851
Malt beverage (beer)	9,801,924	9,839,840
Tobacco products	4,043,707	3,899,024
Public Utility Taxes	249,419,917*	262,283,433*
Telephone	141,038,996	157,596,814
Private light, heat and power	90,202,468	88,022,321
Electric cooperative	7,062,544	6,945,318
Pipeline	6,269,812	6,696,771
Freight line	2,358,569	1,892,142
Municipal light, heat and power	988,626	1,049,559
Conservation and regulation	82,129	80,129
Special common carrier	1,277,676	—
Telegraph	138,554	—
Railroads	543	—
Death and Gift Taxes	80,439,624*	75,244,080*
Inheritance and estate	75,681,064	71,659,008
Gift	4,758,560	3,585,072
Miscellaneous Taxes	67,840,187*	81,040,788*
Insurance companies (premiums)	48,761,250	59,604,751
Real estate transfer fee	12,160,741	14,249,819
Lawsuits (courts)	6,154,545	6,500,738
Insurance — fire dept. dues	108,309	—
Other	655,342	685,480
PROGRAM TAX RECEIPTS	4,465,919*	6,123,080*
Fire dues	4,445,599	6,112,098
Boxing clubs (90%)	17,674	5,667
Occupational mink	2,646	5,315
TOTAL GENERAL FUND TAX RECEIPTS (GPR + Program)	4,451,692,988	4,781,653,507
TRANSPORTATION FUND	377,712,052*	397,544,241*
Motor fuel tax	369,117,384	388,504,472
Railroad	4,899,941	4,880,327
Air-carrier	2,796,099	3,120,290
Aviation fuel	898,628	1,018,652
County wheel tax	—	20,500
CONSERVATION FUND	25,234,932*	25,186,019*
2/10 mill forestry property tax	24,395,922	24,519,953
Forest crop taxes	839,010	666,066
INVESTMENT AND LOCAL IMPACT	79,887	111,695
PATIENT COMPENSATION PANELS	4,856	5,007
TOTAL STATE TAX RECEIPTS	4,854,724,715	5,204,500,469
DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS	6,902,699,013*	8,585,487,233*
Investment income	1,654,161,733	3,159,736,445
Federal aid	1,987,953,500	2,069,991,841
Contributions	1,553,775,897	1,925,104,186
Services general	426,859,289	453,001,718
Fees	300,394,153	352,290,976
Licenses and permits	215,906,053	226,929,052
Sale of products	94,836,455	107,891,333
Gifts and grants	63,377,702	73,795,046
General obligation bond/note proceeds	511,642,208	40,992,916
Other receipts	93,792,023	175,753,720
INTERFUND TRANSFERS	311,332,090	388,964,486
TOTAL RECEIPTS — ALL FUNDS	$12,068,755,818	$14,178,972,188

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1986 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1986.

STATE GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
Fiscal Years 1966-67 to 1985-86

Fiscal Year	Total-All Funds		Net Surplus[1] (or deficit)	General Fund		Other Funds[2]	
	Receipts	Disbursements		Receipts	Disbursements	Receipts	Disbursements
1966-67	$ 1,624,999,848	$ 1,536,290,479	$ 58,672,293	$1,089,307,888	$1,097,113,072	$535,691,960	$ 439,177,407
1967-68	1,802,767,636	1,742,885,168	32,832,616	1,239,927,690	1,281,632,123	562,839,946	461,253,044
1968-69	2,004,312,430	1,910,569,596	(-) 6,991,266	1,387,471,904	1,424,159,592	616,840,526	486,410,004
1969-70	2,535,050,554	2,278,578,176	20,489,702	1,665,629,753	1,634,853,285	869,420,801	643,724,891
1970-71	2,720,080,792	2,507,247,425	34,839,575	1,790,956,738	1,780,702,690	929,124,054	726,544,735
1971-72	3,058,053,667	2,729,040,050	116,914,292	2,096,084,107	2,031,896,152	961,969,560	697,143,898
1972-73	3,593,347,464	3,088,336,698	217,404,264	2,480,747,761	2,296,679,255	1,112,599,703	791,657,443
1973-74	3,801,842,378	3,595,577,451	241,359,153	2,687,516,857	2,729,853,879	1,114,325,521	865,723,572
1974-75	4,218,954,213	4,073,423,281	78,120,259	2,966,531,871	3,148,968,325	1,252,422,342	924,454,956
1975-76	5,153,845,687	4,722,528,843	86,473,015	3,476,690,404	3,439,062,080	1,677,155,283	1,283,466,763
1976-77	5,694,897,753	5,089,321,662	166,587,115	3,807,747,984	3,712,595,168	1,887,149,769	1,376,726,494
1977-78	6,116,276,711	5,440,486,383	407,769,819	4,240,298,315	3,994,220,433	1,875,978,396	1,446,285,950
1978-79	6,822,975,820	6,317,162,016	280,561,149	4,622,610,987	4,696,263,244	2,200,364,833	1,620,898,772
1979-80	7,381,599,085	6,836,970,173	72,627,045	4,900,275,048	5,027,130,231	2,481,324,037	1,809,839,942
1980-81	8,073,918,072	7,374,895,466	14,065,031	5,335,426,934	5,452,247,350	2,738,491,138	1,922,648,116
1981-82	8,321,973,874	7,542,077,948	70,810,975	5,564,585,451	5,520,811,461	2,757,388,423	2,021,266,487
1982-83	9,941,960,925	8,591,378,779	(-) 182,126,171	6,036,016,479	6,302,574,548	3,905,944,446	2,288,804,231
1983-84	10,581,177,270	8,888,929,927	383,085,143	6,966,282,448	6,360,657,076	3,614,894,822	2,528,272,851
1984-85	12,068,755,818	9,981,002,251	314,084,335	7,160,173,966	7,237,715,747	4,908,581,852	2,743,286,504
1985-86	14,178,972,188	10,531,746,686	279,743,564	7,798,367,366	7,757,063,347	6,380,604,822	2,774,683,339

[1]General fund unappropriated (unreserved) balance, fiscal year ending June 30.

[2]Special revenue (segregated) funds, including conservation, transportation, debt service, capital projects, pension and retirement, trust and agency funds, and others.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1986 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1986 and prior issues.

STATE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS
By Type of Revenue Source
Fiscal Years 1985-86 and 1986-87

Revenue: Type and Allocation	1985-86	1986-87	Biennial Total 1985-87	Percent of Total (by type)
GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE	$4,903,787,700*	$5,043,060,200*	$ 9,946,847,900*	54.8*
State operations	1,117,645,800	1,096,462,100	2,214,107,900	12.2
Local assistance	2,787,715,100	2,925,569,900	5,713,285,000	31.5
Aids to individuals and org.	998,426,800	1,021,028,200	2,019,455,000	11.1
PROGRAM REVENUE — TOTAL	1,052,903,800*	1,131,972,200*	2,184,876,000*	12.0*
State operations	967,067,100	1,042,532,300	2,009,599,400	11.1
Local assistance	22,723,600	22,853,700	45,577,300	0.2
Aids to individuals and org.	63,113,100	66,586,200	129,699,300	0.7
Program Revenue — Other	907,922,900*	976,018,000*	1,883,940,900*	10.4*
State operations	840,776,600	905,171,900	1,745,948,500	9.6
Local assistance	11,477,300	11,607,400	23,084,700	0.1
Aids to individuals and org.	55,669,000	59,238,700	114,907,700	0.7
Program Revenue — Service	144,980,900*	155,954,200*	300,935,100*	1.6*
State operations	126,290,500	137,360,400	263,650,900	1.5
Local assistance	11,246,300	11,246,300	22,492,600	0.1
Aids to individuals and org.	7,444,100	7,347,500	14,791,600	0.0
FEDERAL REVENUE — TOTAL	2,062,752,000*	2,141,136,200*	4,203,888,200*	23.1*
State operations	603,306,100	610,083,400	1,213,389,500	6.6
Local assistance	268,958,600	266,754,300	535,712,900	3.0
Aids to individuals and org.	1,190,487,300	1,264,298,500	2,454,785,800	13.5
Program Revenue — Federal	1,808,663,300*	1,887,224,500*	3,695,887,800*	20.3*
State operations	353,942,400	360,896,700	714,839,100	3.9
Local assistance	264,633,600	262,429,300	527,062,900	2.9
Aids to individuals and org.	1,190,087,300	1,263,898,500	2,453,985,800	13.5
Segregated Revenue — Federal	254,088,700*	253,911,700*	508,000,400*	2.8*
State operations	249,363,700	249,186,700	498,550,400	2.7
Local assistance	4,325,000	4,325,000	8,650,000	0.1
Aids to individuals and org.	400,000	400,000	800,000	0.0
SEGREGATED REVENUE — TOTAL	900,854,000*	929,830,900*	1,830,684,900*	10.1*
State operations	631,717,000	638,560,600	1,270,277,600	7.0
Local assistance	243,504,000	260,797,600	504,301,600	2.8
Aids to individuals and org.	25,633,000	30,472,700	56,105,700	0.3
Segregated Revenue — Other	872,306,300*	901,278,100*	1,773,584,400*	9.8*
State operations	603,378,600	610,217,100	1,213,595,700	6.7
Local assistance	243,504,000	260,797,600	504,301,600	2.8
Aids to individuals and org.	25,423,700	30,263,400	55,687,100	0.3
Segregated Revenue — Local	19,778,600*	19,980,700*	39,759,300*	0.2*
State operations	19,569,300	19,771,400	39,340,700	0.2
Aids to individuals and org.	209,300	209,300	418,600	0.0
Segregated Revenue — Service	8,769,100*	8,572,100*	17,341,200*	0.1*
State operations	8,769,100	8,572,100	17,341,200	0.1
TOTAL — ALL SOURCES	$8,920,297,500*	$9,245,999,500*	$18,166,297,000*	100.0*
State operations	3,319,736,000	3,387,638,400	6,707,374,400	36.9
Local assistance	3,322,901,300	3,475,975,500	6,798,876,800	37.5
Aids to individuals and org.	2,277,660,200	2,382,385,600	4,660,045,800	25.6

*Total of detail immediately following.

General purpose revenues consist of general taxes, miscellaneous receipts and revenues collected by state agencies which are paid into the general fund, lose their identity, and are available for appropriation by the legislature.

Program revenues consist of revenues which are paid into the general fund and credited by law to an appropriation to finance a specific program or agency.

Segregated fund revenues are revenues which, by law, are deposited into funds other than the general fund, and available only for the purposes for which such funds were created.

Federal revenues are moneys received from the federal government and may be disbursed either through a segregated fund or through the general fund.

Service revenues consist of moneys transferred between or within state agencies for the purpose of reimbursement for services rendered or materials purchased.

State operations indicates amounts budgeted to operate programs carried out by state government.

Local assistance indicates amounts budgeted to assist, through state aids, programs carried out by local governments (counties, localities, school districts) in Wisconsin.

Aids to individuals indicates amounts budgeted to assist individuals in the form of student loans, scholarships, vocational rehabilitation, etc. or to organizations formed to provide assistance to individual citizens.

Source: Department of Administration, May 1987.

STATE EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION, FISCAL YEARS 1969-70 TO 1985-86

Function	Fund	1969-70 Amount	1969-70 %[1]	1974-75 Amount	1974-75 %[1]	1979-80 Amount	1979-80 %[1]	1984-85 Amount	1984-85 %[1]	1985-86 Amount	1985-86 %[1]
COMMERCE	Gen. Fund	$ 12,214,793	0.7	$ 23,894,974	0.8	$ 42,842,535	0.9	$ 87,174,089	1.2	88,562,453	1.1
	Seg. Funds	1,522,045	0.2	3,459,597	0.4	9,207,049	0.5	17,282,021	0.6	18,482,805	0.7
	Total	13,736,838	0.6	27,354,570	0.7	52,049,584	0.8	104,456,110	1.0	107,045,258	1.0
EDUCATION	Gen. Fund	746,431,628	45.6	1,292,289,431	41.0	2,000,976,637	39.8	2,862,963,834	39.6	2,939,068,204	37.9
	Seg. Funds	4,577,246	0.7	6,368,679	0.7	9,199,782	0.5	16,637,482	0.6	18,386,435	0.7
	Total	751,008,874	32.9	1,298,658,110	31.9	2,010,176,419	29.4	2,879,601,316	28.9	2,957,454,638	28.1
ENVIR. RES.	Gen. Fund	12,268,259	0.8	43,100,406	1.4	64,400,897	1.3	105,293,618	1.5	122,181,521	1.6
	Seg. Funds	290,094,457	45.0	362,491,578	39.2	648,113,788	35.9	859,199,021	31.3	889,269,137	32.0
	Total	302,362,716	13.3	405,591,984	10.0	712,514,685	10.4	964,492,639	9.7	1,011,450,657	9.6
HUMAN REL. & RES.	Gen. Fund	385,312,637	23.6	923,730,327	29.3	1,725,650,438	34.3	2,725,165,838	37.7	2,945,238,732	38.0
	Seg. Funds	18,757,307	2.9	41,020,977	4.4	132,511,297	7.3	211,263,997	7.7	171,601,312	6.2
	Total	404,069,944	17.7	964,751,303	23.7	1,858,161,735	27.2	2,936,429,835	29.4	3,116,840,043	29.6
GENERAL EXEC.	Gen. Fund	38,277,354	2.3	93,487,222	3.0	154,314,470	3.1	150,264,165	2.1	158,656,206	2.0
	Seg. Funds	170,496,863	26.5	335,736,794	36.3	595,366,045	32.9	1,058,357,616	38.6	1,173,409,093	42.2
	Total	208,774,217	9.2	429,224,016	10.5	749,680,515	11.0	1,208,621,781	12.1	1,332,065,300	12.6
JUDICIAL	Gen. Fund	6,250,062	0.4	10,045,084	0.3	21,071,167	0.4	31,087,581	0.4	34,201,537	0.4
	Seg. Funds	———	0.0	———	0.0	205,147	0.0	973,657	0.0	995,842	0.0
	Total	6,250,062	0.3	10,045,084	0.2	21,276,314	0.3	32,061,238	0.3	35,197,379	0.3
LEGISLATIVE	Gen. Fund	43,335,177[2]	2.6	39,962,665[2]	1.3	18,793,817	0.4	24,620,588	0.3	27,478,980	0.4
	Seg. Funds	11,150	0.0	18,471	0.0	27,841	0.0	———	0.0	———	0.0
	Total	43,346,427	1.9	39,981,137	1.0	18,821,658	0.3	24,620,588	0.2	27,478,980	0.3
GENERAL (incl shared revenue)	Gen. Fund	391,616,077	23.9	722,458,216	22.9	999,080,268	19.9	1,251,146,035	17.3	1,441,675,715	18.6
	Seg. Funds	784,074	0.1	59,593,526	6.4	181,173,550	10.0	328,147,383	12.0	324,824,044	11.7
	Total	392,400,152	17.2	782,051,742	19.2	1,180,253,818	17.2	1,579,293,418	15.8	1,766,499,760	16.8
BUILDING PROGRAM	Gen. Fund	———	0.0	———	0.0	———	0.0	———	0.0	———	0.0
	Seg. Funds	158,201,156	24.5	115,765,335	12.5	234,035,442	12.9	251,425,329	9.2	181,676,171	6.5
	Total	158,201,156	6.9	115,765,335	2.8	234,035,442	3.4	251,425,329	2.5	181,676,171	1.7
GRAND TOTAL		$2,280,150,386		$4,073,423,281		$6,836,970,170		$9,981,002,251[3]		$ 10,531,746,686[3]	

[1]Percentages reflect the general fund, segregated funds and total categories — not the grand total.

[2]Includes transfers to the Building Trust Fund of $34,464,955 and $22,004,400 in 1969-70 and 1974-75 respectively; and $4,089,752 in 1969-70 and $7,397,717 in 1974-75 to the State Building Commission.

[3]Adjusted totals reflecting (+)$3.00 in 1984-85 and (-)$3,961,498 in 1985-86 accounts reclassified.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1986 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1986, and prior issues.

STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCALITIES FOR PROPERTY TAX RELIEF AND SHARED REVENUES By County, Fiscal Year 1985-86

County	Wis. State Property Tax Relief	Shared Revenue Payment	School Aid Credit	County Total	Per Capita Amount	Per Capita Rank
Adams	$ 1,050,255	$ 963,749	$ 815,853	$ 2,829,857	$193.05	57
Ashland	665,081	3,312,312	416,724	4,394,117	259.03	8
Barron	2,241,583	5,149,919	1,337,573	8,729,075	212.72	38
Bayfield	833,763	1,130,407	379,220	2,343,390	168.49	66
Brown	9,845,906	34,239,641	5,945,288	50,030,835	270.06	4
Buffalo	862,803	1,945,960	507,748	3,316,511	232.59	20
Burnett	865,481	931,530	388,541	2,185,552	168.55	65
Calumet	1,865,120	5,100,311	1,073,658	8,039,089	241.20	16
Chippewa	2,325,747	8,570,288	1,517,705	12,413,740	231.19	21
Clark	1,704,046	4,088,401	1,012,963	6,805,411	206.62	45
Columbia	2,479,126	5,636,128	1,794,710	9,909,964	226.90	24
Crawford	899,440	1,975,272	531,925	3,406,637	204.05	51
Dane	22,730,571	39,103,915	13,809,226	75,643,712	223.01	28
Dodge	4,440,832	10,224,368	2,672,786	17,337,986	226.08	27
Door	1,696,489	2,028,298	692,036	4,416,824	168.86	64
Douglas	2,086,061	8,321,219	1,120,747	11,528,027	270.15	3
Dunn	1,833,618	5,236,340	1,034,992	8,104,950	228.73	22
Eau Claire	3,942,447	15,337,880	2,407,697	21,688,024	258.98	9
Florence	979,221	213,234	185,425	677,879	158.12	69
Fond du Lac	4,677,514	13,631,035	2,804,113	21,112,663	234.24	19
Forest	359,585	776,483	307,947	1,444,015	154.06	71
Grant	2,839,235	6,848,570	1,754,713	11,442,518	218.79	33
Green	2,179,189	3,090,260	1,315,227	6,584,676	216.12	35
Green Lake	1,164,755	2,220,579	588,589	3,973,923	207.55	42
Iowa	1,646,859	2,252,586	945,090	4,844,535	239.92	17
Iron	409,251	781,461	170,296	1,361,009	210.81	39
Jackson	852,332	1,974,951	513,226	3,340,510	197.57	54
Jefferson	3,828,182	8,675,274	2,325,414	14,828,871	222.74	29
Juneau	1,189,214	2,826,137	717,025	4,732,377	215.93	36
Kenosha	6,872,049	22,012,845	3,799,010	32,683,904	269.76	5
Kewaunee	1,018,677	3,383,787	644,159	5,046,624	249.99	13
La Crosse	4,851,517	12,174,632	3,079,998	20,106,147	208.07	40
Lafayette	1,438,453	1,633,757	910,180	3,982,391	228.52	23
Langlade	1,042,516	3,007,876	555,557	4,605,949	226.70	25
Lincoln	1,442,881	4,609,372	783,666	6,835,918	255.11	10
Manitowoc	3,948,792	16,120,992	2,336,563	22,406,346	269.54	6
Marathon	6,345,233	14,755,726	3,644,448	24,745,407	221.05	30
Marinette	2,305,921	5,317,708	1,456,222	9,079,851	226.42	26
Marquette	635,778	937,451	513,858	2,087,087	165.89	67
Menominee	76,104	484,027	47,305	607,436	157.94	70
Milwaukee	67,780,759	239,710,026	25,151,109	332,641,895	354.04	1
Monroe	1,494,255	5,078,421	927,092	7,499,768	207.27	43
Oconto	1,681,458	3,474,784	1,089,467	6,245,709	206.18	46
Oneida	2,051,292	2,573,857	777,732	5,402,881	165.58	68
Outagamie	6,488,934	22,213,607	4,330,761	33,033,301	246.34	15
Ozaukee	5,351,641	5,942,026	2,557,544	13,851,211	205.31	48
Pepin	493,251	1,015,986	250,695	1,759,933	234.38	18
Pierce	1,726,409	3,810,854	1,027,467	6,564,731	204.34	50
Polk	2,099,334	3,573,124	1,310,718	6,983,176	199.80	53
Portage	3,046,403	7,656,391	1,997,417	12,700,211	206.83	44
Price	769,399	1,854,839	457,364	3,081,602	189.17	58
Racine	10,073,076	30,496,248	5,520,896	46,090,220	272.41	2
Richland	1,060,468	2,084,011	603,266	3,474,745	215.76	37
Rock	7,375,076	22,978,691	4,430,034	34,783,802	250.81	12
Rusk	803,477	2,140,736	467,574	3,411,787	218.52	34
St. Croix	2,809,673	4,892,682	1,824,206	9,526,561	218.81	32
Sauk	2,801,874	5,499,376	1,703,717	10,004,967	173.40	63
Sawyer	988,678	768,720	632,583	2,389,981	193.12	56
Shawano	1,917,202	3,957,223	1,229,140	7,103,566	265.21	7
Sheboygan	5,940,926	17,813,885	3,345,480	27,100,292	204.66	49
Taylor	867,308	2,269,773	518,669	3,655,750	187.09	59
Trempealeau	1,353,042	3,732,864	779,964	5,865,870	219.64	31
Vernon	1,502,056	3,041,882	885,339	5,429,276	206.10	47
Vilas	1,255,995	628,330	52,855	1,937,180	111.35	72
Walworth	5,236,171	6,477,131	2,321,891	14,035,193	194.39	55
Washburn	821,991	1,224,369	534,472	2,580,831	182.34	62
Washington	5,489,564	9,159,696	3,487,379	18,136,640	207.87	41
Waukesha	20,163,945	21,999,312	10,605,608	52,768,866	184.57	60
Waupaca	2,199,706	5,459,336	1,442,502	9,101,545	203.42	52
Waushara	1,292,310	1,423,078	873,485	3,588,873	182.82	61
Winnebago	6,990,208	22,762,682	4,737,147	34,490,036	253.36	11
Wood	3,938,511	12,651,154	2,268,985	18,858,650	249.91	14
TOTAL	$289,636,019	$759,360,001[1]	$54,999,984	$ 1,203,996,003[2]		
GRAND TOTAL				$ 1,343,916,754[3]		

[1]Includes amounts for categories not detailed.
[2]Adjusted total. [3]Includes farm property tax credit $34,557,514; homestead tax credit $102,662,679; cigarette tax refunds $2,700,558.
Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1986 Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1986. Per capita amount and rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE AIDS AND SHARED REVENUE, BY COUNTY*
Calendar Year 1985
(In Thousands)

County	State Aids				State Shared Revenue	Total Revenue & Aids
	Health and Social Services	Transportation	Conservation	Other		
Adams	$ 1,121.3	$ 953.6	$ 43.4	$ 147.6	$ 963.7	$ 3,229.6
Ashland	1,400.7	1,127.6	104.5	81.6	3,312.2	6,026.6
Barron	2,942.7	1,918.6	49.6	550.2	5,147.2	10,608.3
Bayfield	1,111.2	1,459.1	183.2	134.2	1,130.2	4,017.9
Brown	11,664.2	7,771.4	226.4	1,893.4	34,239.4	55,794.8
Buffalo	773.9	799.7	7.9	617.2	1,945.8	4,144.5
Burnett	1,124.5	1,170.4	96.0	494.8	931.4	3,817.1
Calumet	1,571.1	919.3	77.4	296.6	3,581.0	6,445.4
Chippewa	3,715.8	2,076.9	1,013.4	2,373.6	8,033.2	17,212.9
Clark	2,920.9	1,633.5	1,276.9	377.9	4,220.5	10,429.7
Columbia	2,708.0	1,522.9	79.6	938.5	5,575.5	10,824.5
Crawford	1,679.2	872.4	29.7	103.3	1,962.0	4,646.6
Dane	25,016.9	14,463.4	203.3	4,815.4	39,075.0	83,574.0
Dodge	4,279.8	2,667.5	1,547.4	178.1	9,820.2	18,493.0
Door	1,564.3	1,229.3	51.4	257.1	2,028.1	5,130.2
Douglas	4,203.2	2,672.1	127.3	1,874.8	8,321.1	17,198.5
Dunn	2,182.9	1,563.0	17.3	1,023.1	5,236.2	10,022.5
Eau Claire	6,172.2	2,871.2	112.9	844.6	15,877.2	25,878.1
Florence	659.4	420.9	79.7	80.0	213.2	1,453.2
Fond du Lac	5,721.8	3,209.7	44.0	654.7	13,182.9	22,813.1
Forest	876.9	680.2	73.6	329.3	776.3	2,736.3
Grant	3,382.6	2,080.8	147.0	557.3	6,906.1	13,073.8
Green	1,829.9	1,416.2	2,888.7	75.0	3,130.0	9,339.8
Green Lake	1,051.8	802.0	31.9	71.0	2,237.4	4,194.1
Iowa	1,171.1	1,303.8	115.0	1,059.6	2,215.2	5,864.7
Iron	610.5	538.9	481.1	560.4	781.3	2,972.2
Jackson	2,137.0	1,058.6	100.0	1,123.9	1,974.7	6,394.2
Jefferson	4,031.8	2,500.2	2,978.0	2,299.2	9,419.1	21,228.3
Juneau	1,494.6	1,239.6	100.1	734.7	2,825.9	6,394.9
Kenosha	12,171.6	5,571.6	2,115.7	884.4	22,012.6	42,755.9
Kewaunee	1,086.7	910.1	13.5	452.0	3,383.6	5,845.9
La Crosse	7,828.0	3,014.9	27.7	655.4	12,174.4	23,700.4
Lafayette	887.1	1,045.8	129.6	177.1	1,612.8	3,852.4
Langlade	1,384.4	1,203.8	113.8	760.2	3,007.7	6,469.9
Lincoln	1,574.8	1,343.9	48.6	410.4	4,609.3	7,987.0
Manitowoc	5,207.3	3,328.7	89.0	2,542.3	16,222.7	27,390.0
Marathon	6,762.5	4,083.8	34.3	2,699.0	14,589.3	28,168.9
Marinette	2,093.5	2,128.5	96.8	914.7	5,317.6	10,551.1
Marquette	842.2	624.9	62.4	380.6	937.2	2,847.3
Menominee	1,484.8	124.5	0.0	0.0	483.9	2,093.2
Milwaukee	77,798.4	55,326.8	1,069.8	11,305.4	239,714.5	385,214.9
Monroe	2,846.0	1,356.1	14.0	352.5	5,078.2	9,646.8
Oconto	1,870.9	1,476.3	173.1	705.9	3,474.7	7,700.9
Oneida	3,208.1	1,539.8	137.8	893.8	2,573.7	8,353.2
Outagamie	9,106.4	5,099.2	191.6	1,185.6	23,288.6	38,871.4
Ozaukee	3,074.8	1,820.5	146.6	1,874.3	5,928.8	12,845.0
Pepin	917.4	381.9	19.6	64.7	1,015.8	2,399.4
Pierce	2,044.3	1,383.0	30.5	681.8	4,100.9	8,240.5
Polk	2,185.9	1,542.1	661.8	195.2	3,574.8	8,159.8
Portage	3,478.9	2,790.1	39.2	792.6	7,655.8	14,756.6
Price	783.7	1,021.6	118.6	518.7	1,854.6	4,297.2
Racine	15,928.7	5,447.7	49.9	3,921.8	30,495.9	55,844.0
Richland	750.0	964.8	4.2	148.0	2,120.2	3,987.2
Rock	12,737.1	4,763.7	99.1	1,481.3	22,978.5	42,059.7
Rusk	1,637.0	999.0	70.8	684.4	2,140.7	5,531.9
St. Croix	2,452.8	1,671.8	1,095.5	571.1	4,602.2	10,393.4
Sauk	3,925.0	1,960.4	179.9	861.1	5,479.6	12,406.0
Sawyer	1,224.1	977.9	152.3	303.1	768.5	3,425.9
Shawano	1,508.2	1,643.4	65.3	227.9	3,957.2	7,402.0
Sheboygan	6,459.4	4,517.7	24.6	2,190.4	17,813.8	31,005.9
Taylor	1,480.9	1,084.8	443.0	616.0	2,269.5	5,894.2
Trempealeau	1,469.3	1,039.4	27.6	897.5	3,732.6	7,166.4
Vernon	2,280.1	1,491.8	469.4	1,058.3	3,019.7	8,319.3
Vilas	514.0	986.9	159.1	191.7	628.2	2,479.9
Walworth	4,724.5	2,408.4	2,997.4	1,716.2	6,652.5	18,499.0
Washburn	1,046.6	904.4	58.0	288.9	1,224.2	3,522.1
Washington	4,668.7	2,426.8	118.1	706.2	9,167.9	17,087.7
Waukesha	14,756.1	8,084.0	1,603.8	1,602.4	21,999.1	48,045.4
Waupaca	2,926.2	1,531.1	268.2	147.0	5,800.9	10,673.4
Waushara	1,601.2	1,037.6	19.9	105.2	1,405.9	4,169.8
Winnebago	9,764.7	4,839.7	2,249.4	763.0	22,762.8	40,379.6
Wood	7,503.1	3,459.7	213.0	910.1	12,685.3	24,771.2
TOTAL	$347,115.6	$212,301.7	$27,989.2	$72,385.3	$759,378.7	$1,419,170.5

*State financial assistance in the form of shared revenue (as per Chapter 79, Subchapter 1, Wisconsin Statutes) and state aids provided to municipalities (cities, villages and towns) and county governments. Data does not include state school aids distributed to school districts or state property tax relief.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Resources Provided and Expended by Wisconsin Counties, Cities, Villages and Towns for the 1985 Calendar Year*, April 1987.

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS, TAXES AND RATES
By County, 1985

County	Full Value Assessment[1]	Total General Property Tax[2]	State Property Tax Relief[3]	Average Full Value Tax Rate[4] Gross	Effective
Adams	$ 593,390,080	$ 12,816,080	$ 1,935,332	$21.59	$18.33
Ashland	297,530,800	8,564,944	1,144,016	28.78	24.94
Barron	1,020,803,900	23,826,104	3,591,230	23.34	19.82
Bayfield	453,707,340	10,534,085	1,348,821	23.21	20.24
Brown	4,419,729,100	110,710,509	16,141,263	25.04	21.39
Buffalo	383,591,140	8,629,890	1,382,518	22.49	18.89
Burnett	498,282,170	10,614,759	1,350,331	21.30	18.59
Calumet	809,108,600	18,701,218	2,942,398	23.11	19.47
Chippewa	1,142,570,970	25,882,777	3,838,445	22.65	19.29
Clark	768,446,970	17,016,117	2,689,874	22.14	18.64
Columbia	1,312,666,600	26,898,579	4,276,828	20.49	17.23
Crawford	406,363,370	9,768,799	1,426,093	24.03	20.53
Dane	9,581,381,400	261,742,182	37,448,099	27.31	23.40
Dodge	1,941,130,800	46,700,594	7,048,574	24.05	20.42
Door	1,365,452,100	23,968,927	2,679,600	17.55	15.59
Douglas	796,117,750	21,198,869	3,272,671	26.62	22.51
Dunn	773,348,400	18,040,065	2,878,336	23.32	19.60
Eau Claire	1,659,535,340	43,330,079	6,490,560	26.10	22.19
Florence	140,914,700	3,329,043	468,287	23.62	20.30
Fond du Lac	2,107,300,600	46,546,119	7,382,922	22.08	18.58
Forest	251,109,400	4,838,490	724,198	19.26	16.38
Grant	1,267,615,600	28,016,364	4,571,755	22.10	18.49
Green	971,071,800	22,436,741	3,496,977	23.10	19.50
Green Lake	630,442,000	13,197,472	1,808,787	20.93	18.06
Iowa	679,359,400	15,586,195	2,537,845	22.94	19.20
Iron	184,105,400	4,683,295	619,323	25.43	22.07
Jackson	403,777,960	9,165,655	1,360,163	22.69	19.33
Jefferson	1,610,210,800	40,205,149	6,191,048	24.96	21.12
Juneau	557,616,000	13,077,017	1,916,526	23.45	20.01
Kenosha	2,814,694,100	70,448,184	10,852,103	25.02	21.17
Kewaunee	482,289,800	11,657,600	1,691,262	24.17	20.66
La Crosse	2,242,125,990	55,214,158	8,156,918	24.62	20.98
Lafayette	688,815,500	14,511,294	2,354,099	21.06	17.64
Langlade	486,527,100	11,827,724	1,662,346	24.31	20.89
Lincoln	573,431,100	14,052,763	2,221,987	24.50	20.63
Manitowoc	1,784,765,800	42,194,855	6,273,830	23.64	20.12
Marathon	2,723,150,300	68,604,069	10,015,745	25.19	21.51
Marinette	1,035,911,500	24,821,247	3,765,613	23.96	20.32
Marquette	393,516,000	7,956,124	1,270,011	20.21	16.99
Menominee	43,939,400	1,109,863	152,021	25.25	21.79
Milwaukee	21,097,835,500	748,761,446	100,918,644	35.48	30.70
Monroe	784,951,130	16,184,376	2,440,489	20.61	17.50
Oconto	809,948,300	17,392,909	2,767,132	21.47	18.05
Oneida	1,230,500,000	24,983,688	3,173,843	20.30	17.72
Outagamie	3,258,537,300	75,751,572	10,936,213	23.24	19.89
Ozaukee	2,235,303,000	57,361,570	7,982,056	25.66	22.09
Pepin	177,485,450	5,133,593	774,957	28.92	24.55
Pierce	801,823,400	18,510,174	2,747,326	23.08	19.65
Polk	970,423,300	21,522,109	3,428,226	22.17	18.64
Portage	1,484,749,600	33,534,818	5,041,484	22.58	19.19
Price	376,533,500	8,717,289	1,246,922	23.15	19.83
Racine	4,043,703,900	107,740,950	15,820,234	26.64	22.73
Richland	435,563,170	11,090,441	1,665,629	25.46	21.63
Rock	3,281,948,700	80,204,804	11,949,164	24.43	20.79
Rusk	328,323,140	8,967,141	1,299,898	27.31	23.35
St. Croix	1,307,523,250	32,180,291	4,661,197	24.61	21.04
Sauk	1,318,593,400	31,160,114	4,608,312	23.63	20.13
Sawyer	494,667,230	10,496,107	1,645,454	21.21	17.89
Shawano	926,297,900	19,685,601	3,093,922	21.25	17.91
Sheboygan	2,504,252,500	65,655,857	9,583,079	26.21	22.39
Taylor	419,289,860	9,421,279	1,409,111	22.46	19.10
Trempealeau	582,572,030	14,413,217	2,141,595	24.74	21.06
Vernon	640,590,300	15,661,189	2,350,073	24.44	20.77
Vilas	1,079,253,000	17,400,275	1,763,696	16.12	14.48
Walworth	2,845,025,900	59,353,671	8,048,200	20.86	18.03
Washburn	406,325,710	9,617,666	1,361,042	23.66	20.32
Washington	2,473,063,700	59,236,762	8,899,654	23.95	20.35
Waukesha	9,580,316,530	235,381,193	31,955,002	24.56	21.23
Waupaca	1,099,398,900	23,495,477	3,611,805	21.37	18.08
Waushara	674,493,600	13,641,826	2,172,532	20.22	17.00
Winnebago	3,390,952,900	83,435,666	11,794,925	24.60	21.12
Wood	1,665,394,100	44,970,504	6,419,379	27.00	23.14
TOTAL	$123,021,487,280	$3,203,487,573	$459,099,950	$26.04	$22.30

[1] Actual market value of all taxable general property as determined by the state Department of Revenue independently of locally assessed values, which vary substantially from full value (from less than 10% to more than 120%).
[2] Includes taxes and special charges levied by school districts (elementary, secondary, vocational), counties, cities, villages, towns, special purpose districts, and the State of Wisconsin.
[3] Amount paid by the state to taxing districts and provided directly to taxpayers in the form of a credit on tax bills.
[4] Average tax per $1,000 of assessed valuation (determined by dividing total taxes by full value and multiplying by 1,000), the preferred figure for comparison purposes because it is as though all districts were assessed at 100%. "Effective" rate is after state property tax relief is applied.

Source: Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village and City Taxes — 1985: Taxes Levied 1985, Collected 1986.*

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN

State Government Indebtedness as of May 31, 1987

Type of Debt[1]	Total	Tax Supported Debt		Revenue Supported Debt[3]	
		General Fund	Segregated Fund[2]	Veterans' Mortgage	Other[4]
General Obligations — State of Wisconsin	$2,178,466,080	$1,076,173,836	$ 137,668,849	$ 888,420,000	$ 76,203,395
Nonstock, nonprofit corporations					
Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corp.	82,550,000	55,813,729	—	—	26,736,271
Wisconsin University Building Corp.	7,316,244	—	—	—	7,316,244
Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corp.	3,625,000	—	—	—	3,625,000
Total Corporation Indebtedness	$ 93,491,244	$ 55,813,729	—	—	$ 37,677,515
TOTAL OUTSTANDING STATE INDEBTEDNESS[5]	$2,271,957,324	$1,131,987,565	$ 137,688,849	$ 888,420,000	$113,880,910

Selected Data on State Indebtedness, 1970 to 1985

Calendar Year	Outstanding State Indebtedness (Dec. 31)			Annual Debt Limitation[6]	Actual Debt Incurred	Debt as % of Limitation
	Total Debt	Debt Per Capita	As % of State Assessed Value			
1970	$ 646,616,391	$146.36	1.66	$260,928,745	$156,810,000	60.1
1971	727,284,073	162.96	1.95	279,469,912	108,305,000	38.8
1972	860,086,000	190.79	2.11	306,249,377	174,500,000	57.0
1973	912,084,000	201.21	2.00	341,347,463	74,005,000	21.7
1974	932,472,000	204.53	1.81	386,422,376	97,600,000	25.3
1975	1,078,215,000	234.96	1.84	439,124,175	217,600,000	49.6
1976	1,315,674,000	285.46	2.00	492,402,362	317,500,000	64.5
1977	1,528,978,272	329.24	2.08	551,479,110	241,000,000	43.7
1978	1,713,841,295	365.97	2.04	631,048,783	289,800,000	45.9
1979	1,916,140,888	407.25	1.98	725,419,578	261,600,000	36.1
1980	1,916,176,740	407.17	1.77	813,603,524	123,500,000	15.2
1981	1,950,028,410	411.83	1.73	846,556,650	175,035,000	20.7
1982	2,027,293,532	427.25	1.72	886,193,406	250,000,000	28.2
1983	2,072,493,851	436.22	1.73	898,135,379	210,300,000	23.4
1984	2,153,152,215	452.15	1.76	915,457,101	235,600,000	25.7
1985	2,410,628,460	504.84	1.96	922,661,155	440,955,000	47.8

State Authority Indebtedness[7]

	Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	Wisconsin Health Facilities Authority
TOTAL OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE AUTHORITIES	$1,213,252,593 (2/28/87)	$520,991,513 (6/30/86)

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN—Cont.

State Revenue Bond Indebtedness as of May 31, 1987[8]

Program Funded	Authorizing Statute	Amount Authorized[9]	Amount Issued
Student loans	Section 39.37	$295,000,000	$ 215,000,000
Veterans mortgage loans	Section 45.79	280,000,000	90,055,000
Transportation facilities and highway projects	Section 84.59	292,900,000	204,000,000[10]
Health education loans	Section 39.374	92,000,000	112,000,000[11]
Property tax deferral loans	Section 77.67	10,000,000	—
TOTAL		$969,200,000	$ 621,055,000

[1]Article VIII, Section 7, Wisconsin Constitution, was amended April 1969 to permit direct state borrowing. Previously, debt was incurred through public building corporations. Further borrowing by these entities is prohibited; however, they continue to exist to retire their outstanding obligations.

[2]Includes Transportation Fund and certain administrative facilities for the Department of Natural Resources.

[3]General obligation debt of the state and indebtedness of its nonstock, nonprofit corporations issued to fund particular programs and facilities with the initial expectation that the revenues and other proceeds derived from the operation of the programs and facilities financed will amortize the allocable debt without recourse to the state's general fund.

[4]Includes university dormitories, food service, intercollegiate athletic facilities, certain facilities on the state fair grounds and capital equipment acquisition.

[5]Exclusive of debt service reserves, which on January 1, 1986 totaled $141,218,399.

[6]Statute Section 18.05 provides a formula by which an aggregate debt limit is derived for each calendar year.

[7]The Legislature has created 2 independent state authorities: Housing and Economic Development (1971 Chapter 187) and Health Facilities (1973 Capter 304). Indebtedness of the Housing and Economic Development Authority constitutes an indirect, "moral obligation" commitment of the state.

[8]Revenue bonding debt is authorized by statute Sections 18.51 to 18.63 (created 1977). Such debt is not a legal obligation of the state, and is not subject to existing debt limitations. Revenue bonds are issued for purposes and amounts specifically authorized by the Legislature.

[9]The authorized amount excludes obligations issued to refund outstanding revenue obligations and notes.

[10]Includes $63.8 million for refunding all of the 1984 Series A issue (see footnote 9).

[11]Includes $31,042,520 for refunding 2 previously issued series of bonds (see footnote 9).

Source: Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Planning, departmental data, May 1987.

Indebtedness of Wisconsin Political Subdivisions, 1955 to 1985[1]

Unit	1955	1965	1975	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Counties	$ 61,737,100	$ 192,505,800	$ 261,026,300	$ 410,066,000	$ 473,516,200	$ 489,610,700	$ 534,352,100	$ 532,472,500
Cities	175,432,800	548,072,400	598,664,900	998,864,700	1,105,239,200	1,167,258,700	1,254,448,200	1,320,405,800
Villages	6,063,700	22,451,300	69,820,700	160,158,600	175,177,700	181,157,600	204,444,600	227,622,000
Towns	3,997,600	9,227,700	26,188,700	55,430,800	56,799,900	58,727,600	59,301,200	75,158,100
School districts	62,143,900	336,587,600	798,709,200	648,434,900	584,508,700	515,286,300	472,903,218	448,656,497
VTAE districts[2]	—	—	97,175,500	87,344,600	80,589,100	77,327,500	69,757,081	64,718,538
TOTAL	$309,375,100	$1,108,844,800	$1,851,585,400	$2,360,299,700	$2,475,830,800	$2,489,368,400	$2,595,206,399	$2,669,033,435

[1]Long-term indebtedness maturing more than one year after date of issue which are obligations of all the taxable property in the issuing district, for fiscal years ending on or before December 31, 1981, and for prior years, rounded to nearest $100.

[2]Vocational, technical and adult education districts were included within municipal bonding statute provisions by 1967 Chapter 47.

Source: Department of Revenue, Bureau of Local Financial Assistance, *Indebtedness 1981*, and prior issues; *Resources Provided and Expended 1985*, and prior issues; departmental data since 1982, (Department of Revenue; Department of Public Instruction; Vocational, Technical and Adult Education Board).

GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS AND TAX LEVIES IN WISCONSIN, 1900 TO 1985

Calendar Year	Total Full Value Assessment of All Property		Total State and Local Property Taxes Levied		Average Full Value Tax Rate	
	Amount	Percent Change[1]	Amount	Percent Change[1]	Amount	Percent Change[1]
1900	$ 630,000,000	—	$ 19,376,442	—	.03075	—
1910	2,743,189,404	335.43	30,675,518	58.13	.01118	(-)63.64
1920	4,570,698,530	66.62	96,268,625	213.83	.02106	88.37
1930	5,896,431,628	29.01	120,855,119	25.54	.02049	(-) 2.71
1940	4,353,503,414	(-) 26.17	109,998,693	(-) 8.98	.02526	23.28
1950	9,200,753,935	111.34	225,610,004	105.10	.02452	(-) 2.93
1960	18,844,251,120	104.81	481,382,273	113.37	.02555	4.20
1970	34,790,499,300	84.62	1,178,975,199	144.91	.03388	32.60
1971	37,262,654,900	7.11	1,301,043,414	10.35	.03491	3.40
1972	40,833,250,300	9.58	1,326,681,029	1.97	.03249	6.93
1973	45,512,995,100	11.46	1,323,785,467	(-) 0.22	.02908	(-)10.50
1974	51,522,983,530	13.20	1,462,290,295	10.46	.02838	(-) 2.41
1975	58,549,890,092	13.64	1,601,263,271	9.50	.02734	(-) 3.66
1976	65,653,648,256	12.13	1,735,487,737	8.38	.02643	(-) 3.33
1977	73,530,548,014	12.00	1,856,188,602	6.95	.02524	(-) 4.50
1978	84,139,837,774	14.43	1,912,923,122	3.06	.02273	(-) 9.94
1979	96,722,610,405	14.95	2,010,364,766	5.09	.02078	(-) 8.58
1980	108,480,469,889	12.16	2,210,004,212	9.93	.02037	(-) 1.97
1981	112,874,220,070	4.05	2,439,618,623	10.39	.02161	6.09
1982	118,159,120,779	4.68	2,560,761,397	4.97	.02167	0.28
1983	119,751,383,830	1.35	2,762,001,103	7.86	.02306	6.41
1984	122,060,946,775	1.93	2,939,981,261	6.44	.02408	4.42
1985	123,021,487,280	0.79	3,203,487,573	8.96	.02604	8.14

[1]Percentage change from previous year entered on table.

Source: Department of Revenue, *Town, Village and City Taxes — 1985*, and prior issues; percentages by Legislative Reference Bureau.

GENERAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES By Type of Property in Municipalities, 1985[1]

Type of Property	Towns	Villages	Cities	Total
Real Estate	$ 997,892,042*	$349,546,627*	$1,700,960,617*	$ 3,048,399,287*
Residential	490,100,472	259,588,262	1,136,325,023	1,886,113,758
Commercial	58,941,341	63,249,208	445,083,787	567,274,336
Agricultural	383,635,200	5,487,448	7,080,212	396,202,861
Manufacturing	15,515,714	21,046,972	112,424,826	148,987,514
Timber land	46,450,450	61,407	12,579	46,524,438
Swamp and waste land	3,248,862	13,328	34,187	3,296,377
Personal Property	$ 17,757,344*	$ 16,959,336*	$ 120,371,589*	$ 155,088,269*
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	6,146,764	8,522,364	68,028,819	82,697,948
Machinery, tools and patterns	6,200,977	6,097,933	34,803,141	47,102,052
Boats and other watercraft	119,135	12,424	170,623	302,182
Logs, lumber and timber	1,822	114	79	2,017
All other personal property	5,288,643	2,326,499	17,368,924	24,984,067
Total general property taxes	$1,015,649,388	$366,505,964	$1,821,332,221	$ 3,203,487,573
Total state property tax relief[2]	156,214,655	50,091,298	252,794,029	459,099,983
TOTAL EFFECTIVE TAXES	$ 859,434,732	$316,414,865	$1,568,538,191	$ 2,744,387,589

[1]Taxes levied 1985, collected 1986.

[2]Credits under Wisconsin State Property Tax Relief program (Sec. 79.10 to 79.20).

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes — 1985*, Table II.

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CONDITION
Fiscal Years 1982-83 to 1985-86

Operations and Condition	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
OPENING BALANCE	$45,336,467	$48,495,588	$45,893,260	$44,530,080
REVENUES	78,248,138*	76,567,337*	85,302,834*	81,929,788*
User fees (licenses, registrations)	32,494,913	33,469,675	39,024,065	39,141,505
Forestry mill tax	23,611,807	23,943,948	24,395,922	24,519,953
Federal aids	12,868,396	9,236,176	11,797,794	9,496,748
Severance tax	754,546	703,908	893,010	666,066
Other receipts (sales, services)	8,518,476	9,213,630	9,246,043	8,105,516
EXPENDITURES	75,089,017*	79,169,665*	86,666,014*	88,147,230*
Resource management — state	40,424,666	43,270,733	48,968,523	49,529,105
Resource management — federal	5,971,258	6,645,247	5,664,200	5,008,571
Administrative services — state	12,567,580	13,663,227	14,201,066	15,180,764
Administrative services — federal	2,001,782	2,122,666	2,910,533	3,030,136
Enforcement — state	7,375,322	7,708,102	8,322,486	8,720,358
Enforcement — federal	273,419	495,703	640,163	475,900
Local support — state	3,799,774	4,039,171	4,231,082	4,786,317
Local support — federal	1,415,235	1,441,935	1,748,286	833,168
Other activities — state	1,259,981	(-) 217,119	(-) 20,325	582,910
FUND BALANCE	$48,495,588	$45,893,260	$44,530,080	$38,312,638
RESERVE FOR ENCUMBRANCES	3,501,950	5,997,849	6,039,848	7,519,375
UNRESERVED BALANCE	$44,993,638	$39,895,411	$38,490,232	$30,793,263

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *1986 Annual Fiscal Report*, October 1986.

FEDERAL AIDS TO WISCONSIN, 1984-85 AND 1985-86

Types of Aid	Federal Aid Received by Wisconsin		Channeled to Local Governments	
	1984-85	1985-86	1984-85	1985-86
Commerce	$ 29,174,324*	$ 26,519,420*	$ 24,677,379*	$ 23,432,577*
Agric., Trade & Consumer Prot., Dept. of	2,110,933	2,223,761	—	—
Development, Dept. of	26,956,535	24,165,724	24,677,379	23,432,577
Insurance, Office of the Commissioner of	3,788	—	—	—
Public Service Commission	103,068	129,935	—	—
Education	393,515,834*	412,227,424*	137,293,877*	129,411,583*
Arts Board	773,900	523,200	—	—
Education Commission	511,717	81,602	—	—
Higher Educational Aids Board	9,869,944	4,576,417	—	—
Historical Society, State	1,182,537	763,778	—	—
Public Instruction, Department of	130,572,403	132,421,183	123,106,434	115,912,460
University of Wisconsin System	232,570,429	257,355,301	—	—
Vocational, Technical & Adult Educ., Bd. of	18,034,904	16,505,943	14,187,444	13,499,122
Environmental Resources	230,201,244*	224,985,670*	7,773,229*	6,784,799*
Natural Resources, Dept. of	21,679,551	19,059,740	4,881,485	2,973,494
Transportation, Dept. of	208,521,693	205,925,930	2,891,744	3,811,305
Human Relations and Resources	1,338,721,619*	1,385,439,356*	93,500,120*	109,602,861*
Aging & Long Term Care, Board on	36,623	10,929	—	—
Criminal Justice, Council on	946,266	967,589	99,439	235,580
Health and Social Services, Dept. of	1,217,327,672	1,251,300,927	93,374,134	94,228,610
Industry, Labor & Human Relations, Dept. of	114,233,976	125,352,122	—	15,108,849
Justice, Dept. of	1,055,199	773,264	26,547	29,821
Military Affairs, Dept. of	5,111,327	7,020,925	—	—
Veterans Affairs, Dept. of	10,556	13,600	—	—
General Executive	4,848,370*	42,895,522*	1,754,496*	1,193,468*
Administration, Dept. of	4,848,370	42,895,522	1,754,496	1,193,468
Judicial	112,446*	82,999*	—	—
Supreme Court	112,446	82,999	—	—
TOTAL	$ 1,996,573,837	$ 2,092,150,391	$ 264,999,102	$ 270,425,287

*Total of detail immediately following.

Source: Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, April 1986.

FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS FROM WISCONSIN[1]
Fiscal Years 1965-66 to 1984-85
(In Thousands)

Type of Tax	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Individual income and employment taxes	$1,406,094*	$2,489,730*	$4,133,990*	$ 8,649,302*	$ 8,610,935*	$ 9,023,210*	$ 9,832,754*
Income tax withheld and F.I.C.A.[2]	1,065,642	2,026,183	3,459,387	7,300,897	7,232,987	7,692,371	8,310,112
Income tax not withheld and S.E.C.A.[2]	329,310	444,839	625,252	1,285,083	1,306,444	1,233,042	1,429,968
Unemployment insurance	10,788	18,092	28,248	61,031	68,922	94,952	88,533
Railroad retirement	354	616	1,103	2,582	2,582	2,846	4,141
Corporation income tax	586,135	586,289	817,050	1,342,203	1,128,403	1,431,427	1,544,596
Excise taxes	198,472*	240,612*	335,260*	329,337*	297,359*	366,996*	400,397*
Alcohol taxes	128,750	147,430	217,199	176,069	151,333	149,454	157,625
Retailers' and special fuels	1,190	77	6,794	11,767	17,117	85,207	105,603
Manufacturers' excise	42,820	57,212	72,467	97,092	65,289	84,606	87,926
Tobacco taxes	36	7	8	6	492	8	13
Stamp taxes	1,649	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	24,027	36,158	37,094	53,279	26,111	38,608	44,886
Estate tax	33,549	54,835	69,916	308,323	72,670	72,979	73,652
Gift tax	5,929	6,090	4,247	4,113	1,539	2,614	2,908
TOTAL INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS FROM WISCONSIN	$2,230,179	$3,377,557	$5,340,463	$10,633,278	$10,110,907	$10,897,227	$11,854,307

*Total of detail immediately following. Because of rounding and adjustments reflecting "unclassified" excise taxes, details may not add to totals.

[1]Receipts do not indicate the true federal tax burden because taxes are often collected in one state from individuals and corporations that reside or have operations in another state.

[2]Federal Insurance Contributions Act (F.I.C.A.); Self-Employment Contributions Act (S.E.C.A.).

Source: U.S. Treasury Department, Commissioner and Chief Counsel of Internal Service, *1985 Annual Report*, Table 1, and for prior years.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL FUNDS
By State, Fiscal Year 1985-86

State	Per Capita Amount	Per Capita Rank	Amount Distributed (in millions) Total	Grants to State and Local Governments	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payments For Individuals	Procurement	Other Programs
Alabama	$3,231.50	25	$ 13,097	$ 1,759	$ 2,423	$ 6,437	$ 2,266	$ 213
Alaska	5,091.13	1	2,719	664	887	388	759	20
Arizona	3,437.64	17	11,403	1,206	1,563	5,166	3,253	214
Arkansas	3,026.42	30	7,179	1,123	766	3,960	1,021	308
California	3,738.17	12	100,860	11,291	15,052	36,960	35,228	2,328
Colorado	3,518.74	14	11,496	1,220	2,296	4,068	3,555	356
Connecticut	4,230.45	7	13,491	1,501	1,000	4,643	5,848	498
Delaware	2,821.21	41	1,786	314	253	927	260	32
Florida	3,386.49	18	39,537	3,244	4,988	23,669	7,223	412
Georgia	3,031.83	29	18,506	2,732	3,728	7,799	3,957	292
Hawaii	4,372.27	5	4,643	473	1,961	1,517	619	73
Idaho	2,995.59	32	3,005	435	413	1,331	642	183
ILLINOIS	2,609.59	47	30,149	5,010	4,000	16,751	3,014	1,374
Indiana	2,668.29	45	14,686	2,000	1,446	7,732	2,997	511
IOWA	2,927.12	37	8,345	1,158	603	4,406	822	1,356
Kansas	3,558.38	13	8,757	884	1,265	3,769	2,166	673
Kentucky	3,357.38	19	12,516	1,784	1,709	5,576	3,300	147
Louisiana	2,748.69	43	12,372	2,039	1,479	5,856	2,562	436
Maine	3,187.11	27	3,742	672	455	1,924	645	45
Maryland	4,859.08	2	21,686	1,959	4,987	7,326	6,776	638
Massachusetts	4,275.83	6	24,937	3,082	2,079	9,521	9,461	793
MICHIGAN	2,559.01	48	23,402	4,353	1,959	13,491	3,101	498
MINNESOTA	2,949.96	35	12,431	2,110	1,019	5,470	2,674	1,158
Mississippi	3,228.59	26	8,475	1,344	1,145	3,928	1,835	222
Missouri	4,124.33	9	20,894	1,982	2,342	8,134	6,633	1,803
Montana	3,444.39	16	2,821	592	413	1,231	158	427
Nebraska	3,260.74	24	5,211	661	773	2,421	507	849
Nevada	3,866.48	10	3,723	418	476	1,378	1,426	25
New Hampshire	2,895.30	39	2,973	404	557	1,447	518	48
New Jersey	2,926.73	38	22,302	3,354	2,737	11,769	4,124	319
New Mexico	4,794.83	4	7,092	857	1,103	2,029	2,984	118
New York	3,345.06	20	59,448	12,380	5,217	28,554	11,679	1,618
North Carolina	2,487.14	50	15,746	2,281	3,163	8,421	1,530	352
North Dakota	4,150.21	8	2,818	433	440	967	314	664
Ohio	2,959.73	33	31,823	4,764	3,175	15,880	7,452	553
Oklahoma	2,950.18	34	9,750	1,400	1,990	4,902	973	485
Oregon	2,746.28	44	7,409	1,340	915	4,356	593	206
Pennsylvania	3,150.21	28	37,453	5,718	4,187	21,217	5,581	750
Rhode Island	3,305.66	22	3,223	570	440	1,698	448	66
South Carolina	2,943.86	36	9,944	1,322	2,170	4,552	1,784	117
South Dakota	3,466.08	15	2,454	457	385	1,066	213	332
Tennessee	3,313.99	21	15,917	2,128	2,036	6,968	4,550	235
Texas	2,837.95	40	47,343	5,225	7,524	20,473	12,692	1,429
Utah	3,303.86	23	5,501	807	1,176	1,757	1,624	137
Vermont	2,651.65	46	1,435	334	155	754	151	41
Virginia	4,845.23	3	28,039	1,995	8,705	9,371	7,260	709
Washington	3,780.92	11	16,874	1,905	2,948	6,736	4,761	524
West Virginia	2,818.78	42	5,409	1,063	486	3,461	321	78
WISCONSIN	2,546.74	49	12,186	2,310	941	6,729	1,604	602
Wyoming	3,003.42	31	1,523	471	266	560	182	44
D.C.	23,061.28		14,436	1,423	7,453	1,499	2,759	1,302
U.S.[1]	$3,330.74		$802,967	$108,951	$119,649	$ 360,945	$186,805	$ 26,613

[1]Adjusted to exclude U.S. territories and undistributed funds.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1986*, Tables 1 and 8, March 1987. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

FEDERAL REVENUE DISTRIBUTED TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
By State, Fiscal Year 1984-85

State	Amount Per Capita	Rank	Amount (in millions) Total*	State Govt.	Local Govt.	% of Total State & Local General Revenue
Alabama	$ 439.78	24	$ 1,768,362	$ 1,514,688	$ 253,674	21.7
Alaska	1,008.50	1	525,428	396,575	128,853	7.8
Arizona	294.77	50	939,440	695,007	244,433	12.8
Arkansas	400.08	33	943,785	813,780	130,005	22.4
California	513.03	12	13,525,913	11,221,196	2,304,717	18.4
Colorado	370.74	41	1,197,857	987,094	210,763	14.6
Connecticut	394.57	36	1,252,363	1,065,625	186,738	14.6
Delaware	470.28	18	292,517	235,512	57,005	15.3
Florida	337.89	47	3,840,421	2,361,618	1,478,803	16.0
Georgia	454.44	21	2,715,730	2,149,470	566,260	20.2
Hawaii	474.09	16	499,687	403,823	95,864	17.7
Idaho	416.42	30	418,501	353,083	65,418	21.8
ILLINOIS	430.84	26	4,969,727	3,770,137	1,199,590	18.1
Indiana	352.92	45	1,940,716	1,616,794	323,922	17.2
IOWA	396.82	35	1,144,434	952,376	192,058	17.3
Kansas	354.80	44	869,269	725,208	144,061	14.8
Kentucky	440.87	23	1,642,667	1,450,784	191,883	22.5
Louisiana	418.91	29	1,877,144	1,572,808	304,336	17.3
Maine	559.31	7	651,034	564,417	86,617	24.6
Maryland	420.70	28	1,847,722	1,499,136	348,586	16.3
Massachusetts	507.83	14	2,956,615	2,185,979	770,636	19.1
MICHIGAN	469.83	19	4,269,799	3,572,808	696,991	17.4
MINNESOTA	498.02	15	2,088,195	1,708,629	379,566	16.0
Mississippi	452.63	22	1,182,721	1,021,867	160,854	24.0
Missouri	369.16	42	1,856,509	1,478,738	377,771	19.4
Montana	634.00	4	523,681	421,623	102,058	22.9
Nebraska	397.09	34	637,728	524,963	112,765	17.1
Nevada	361.90	43	338,743	268,678	70,065	13.9
New Hampshire	385.36	38	384,592	307,475	77,117	20.0
New Jersey	411.59	31	3,112,463	2,670,693	441,770	15.0
New Mexico	473.61	17	686,729	526,584	160,145	16.7
New York	644.28	3	11,457,225	9,160,574	2,296,651	17.7
North Carolina	372.86	40	2,332,247	1,933,027	399,220	19.1
North Dakota	597.78	6	409,480	341,083	68,397	21.0
Ohio	391.22	37	4,203,279	3,275,706	927,573	17.3
Oklahoma	348.81	46	1,151,434	942,074	209,360	15.5
Oregon	523.81	11	1,407,467	1,007,059	400,408	19.6
Pennsylvania	429.91	27	5,095,728	4,050,903	1,044,825	18.8
Rhode Island	547.30	8	529,788	456,029	73,759	20.6
South Carolina	375.67	39	1,257,367	1,057,989	199,378	19.6
South Dakota	529.10	9	374,601	306,313	68,288	24.4
Tennessee	405.81	32	1,932,476	1,611,640	320,836	22.0
Texas	298.67	49	4,889,249	3,846,622	1,042,627	13.7
Utah	525.98	10	865,245	735,943	129,302	20.4
Vermont	621.59	5	332,553	301,741	30,812	24.6
Virginia	334.65	48	1,909,489	1,536,460	373,029	15.8
Washington	509.39	13	2,245,897	1,774,686	471,211	20.0
West Virginia	439.65	25	851,166	744,020	107,146	21.2
WISCONSIN	466.89	20	2,229,376	1,927,132	302,244	17.9
Wyoming	924.15	2	470,391	423,035	47,356	17.5
D.C.	2,154.00	—	1,348,402	—	1,348,402	41.6
U.S.	$ 444.81		$106,193,352	$84,469,204	$21,724,148	17.8

*Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1984-1985*, Tables 19 and 30, December 1986. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT
By State And Type Of Receiving Unit
Fiscal Year 1984-85
(In Thousands)

State	Total	Type of Receiving Government Unit					
		Counties	Municipalities	School Districts	Townships and Towns	Special Districts	Other*
Alabama	$ 1,492,642	$ 268,504	$ 120,363	$ 1,099,757	$ —	$ —	$ 4,018
Alaska	1,571,663	517,283	921,943	—	—	—	132,437
Arizona	1,791,876	290,221	379,807	1,103,177	—	119	18,552
Arkansas	900,804	109,050	68,108	683,560	—	2,399	37,687
California	20,819,856	7,847,342	1,524,725	11,081,040	—	258,081	108,668
Colorado	1,561,537	424,832	189,549	924,247	—	12,960	9,949
Connecticut	1,065,925	—	522,477	11,505	403,379	1,198	128,366
Delaware	238,299	11,504	7,355	212,578	—	—	6,862
Florida	5,211,019	700,968	497,483	3,324,058	—	23,417	665,093
Georgia	2,254,339	405,674	61,416	1,757,368	—	5,244	24,637
Hawaii	21,056	10,454	9,279	—	—	—	1,323
Idaho	389,871	41,168	22,110	301,921	—	6,283	18,389
ILLINOIS	4,320,043	425,460	625,070	2,933,463	65,229	210,534	60,287
Indiana	2,466,653	336,711	164,050	1,503,078	—	3,664	459,150
IOWA	1,396,756	214,737	148,622	975,603	—	530	57,264
Kansas	923,143	86,096	54,377	751,575	1,659	2,684	26,752
Kentucky	1,297,089	176,522	29,111	1,071,411	—	—	20,045
Louisiana	1,589,467	164,197	45,337	1,260,124	—	881	118,928
Maine	369,122	2,439	209	—	6,750	—	359,724
Maryland	1,732,226	1,038,765	539,663	—	—	—	153,798
Massachusetts	2,874,668	—	8,154	62,354	—	281,189	2,522,971
MICHIGAN	4,365,318	1,242,491	606,488	2,117,256	138,016	62,655	198,412
MINNESOTA	2,928,387	857,339	463,360	1,523,230	21,392	14,966	48,100
Mississippi	1,147,130	165,567	185,731	794,005	—	—	1,827
Missouri	1,703,603	75,285	81,369	1,409,049	—	1,203	136,697
Montana	306,711	56,774	20,938	228,849	—	—	150
Nebraska	545,503	66,182	74,374	287,268	—	15,361	102,318
Nevada	500,884	186,882	17,945	290,934	—	—	5,123
New Hampshire	165,050	29,996	33,207	10,729	32,659	393	55,066
New Jersey	4,401,775	958,621	587,263	1,697,806	22,924	1,856	1,133,305
New Mexico	1,088,172	23,923	296,124	767,192	—	168	765
New York	13,181,515	1,903,202	7,624,380	3,475,631	166,421	7,717	4,164
North Carolina	3,024,220	2,824,512	178,774	—	—	16,983	3,951
North Dakota	394,367	70,180	37,449	276,303	8,926	1,347	162
Ohio	5,114,504	1,249,863	173,622	3,098,124	33,953	7,096	551,846
Oklahoma	1,332,122	180,008	23,961	1,060,930	—	2,973	64,250
Oregon	1,099,969	248,146	84,279	678,736	—	11,219	77,589
Pennsylvania	4,924,369	999,744	334,110	3,075,976	121,087	318,462	74,990
Rhode Island	289,294	—	159,399	21,824	104,542	—	3,529
South Carolina	1,373,468	194,868	41,901	1,132,042	—	1,020	3,637
South Dakota	187,658	67,939	4,507	108,699	276	451	5,786
Tennessee	1,276,127	781,809	480,950	4,446	—	—	8,922
Texas	6,111,188	84,926	142,454	5,823,288	—	4,114	56,406
Utah	728,337	80,204	33,071	605,181	—	3,371	6,510
Vermont	140,438	—	2,286	114,213	18,460	223	5,256
Virginia	2,161,501	1,169,929	793,874	—	—	7,783	189,915
Washington	2,420,396	206,283	186,963	1,919,361	149	79,917	27,723
West Virginia	799,474	16,100	39	763,785	—	—	19,550
WISCONSIN	3,057,467	329,943	849,789	1,384,157	199,967	—	293,611
Wyoming	549,682	76,119	160,178	283,165	—	9,854	20,366
TOTAL	$119,607,683	$27,218,762	$19,617,993	$62,011,998	$1,345,789	$1,378,315	$8,034,826

*Combined and unallocable payments.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1985*, Table 13, December 1986.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES[1]
By State and Selected Functions
Fiscal Year 1984-85

State	Total[2] Amount (in 1,000s)	Total[2] Per Capita	Education Amount (in 1,000s)	Education Per Capita	Highways Amount (in 1,000s)	Highways Per Capita	Public Welfare Amount (in 1,000s)	Public Welfare Per Capita
Alabama	$ 1,492,642	$2,325	$ 1,099,757	$1,713	$ 113,182	$ 176	$ 5,024	$ 8
Alaska	1,573,744	3,021	648,033	1,244	188,094	361	—	—
Arizona	1,793,077	563	1,103,177	346	236,094	74	1,201	0[3]
Arkansas	900,887	382	684,760	290	82,982	35	556	0[3]
California	22,176,573	841	11,716,331	444	770,666	29	5,894,482	224
Colorado	1,562,837	484	924,280	286	110,308	34	284,119	88
Connecticut	1,066,940	336	710,124	224	25,266	8	56,458	18
Delaware	238,756	384	212,578	342	5,382	9	457	1
Florida	5,211,019	458	3,325,329	293	181,239	16	1,959	0[3]
Georgia	2,254,410	377	1,757,368	294	90,170	15	118,367	20
Hawaii	24,637	23	—	—	—	—	3,581	3
Idaho	390,299	388	302,794	301	45,525	45	33	0[3]
ILLINOIS	4,320,715	375	2,933,463	254	340,487	30	127,460	11
Indiana	2,475,262	450	1,503,078	273	204,442	37	215,514	39
IOWA	1,411,917	490	975,603	338	184,462	64	38,604	13
Kansas	923,348	377	751,575	307	67,415	28	2,217	1
Kentucky	1,297,088	348	1,071,411	288	44,102	12	—	—
Louisiana	1,589,533	355	1,260,124	281	30,615	7	66	0[3]
Maine	376,750	324	297,800	256	13,705	12	14,253	12
Maryland	1,732,295	394	937,230	213	268,313	61	69	0[3]
Massachusetts	2,977,536	511	1,426,516	245	64,205	11	111,422	19
MICHIGAN	4,429,263	487	2,117,256	233	561,818	62	162,070	18
MINNESOTA	2,928,387	698	1,523,462	363	152,058	36	464,399	111
Mississippi	1,147,165	439	794,680	304	88,089	34	735	0[3]
Missouri	1,703,603	339	1,409,049	280	107,978	21	8,803	2
Montana	307,582	372	228,849	277	14,307	17	7,649	9
Nebraska	546,944	341	287,268	179	80,887	50	4,521	3
Nevada	503,270	538	290,934	311	14,679	16	3,915	4
New Hampshire	165,050	165	65,065	65	12,900	13	27,043	27
New Jersey	4,426,816	585	2,350,168	311	48,872	6	701,554	93
New Mexico	1,088,172	750	767,192	529	13,250	9	—	—
New York	13,396,972	753	6,090,778	343	181,864	10	4,507,722	253
North Carolina	3,024,220	483	2,321,047	371	9,564	2	162,373	26
North Dakota	394,367	576	276,303	403	44,430	65	12,969	19
Ohio	5,114,504	476	3,171,607	295	450,720	42	585,342	54
Oklahoma	1,332,122	404	1,060,930	321	157,638	48	14,581	4
Oregon	1,099,969	409	678,736	253	137,517	51	2,320	1
Pennsylvania	4,971,177	419	3,075,976	260	236,863	20	610,957	52
Rhode Island	298,113	308	226,906	234	360	0	31,276	32
South Carolina	1,373,468	410	1,132,700	338	32,013	10	3,730	1
South Dakota	187,666	265	108,699	154	7,370	10	28	0[3]
Tennessee	1,276,127	268	900,340	189	114,142	24	19,022	4
Texas	6,111,188	373	5,823,586	356	12,980	1	21	0[3]
Utah	728,783	443	605,181	368	31,283	19	3,449	2
Vermont	147,911	276	114,213	213	14,519	27	7,473	14
Virginia	2,161,501	379	1,522,389	267	90,340	16	186,945	33
Washington	2,441,588	554	1,919,361	435	140,428	32	35,895	8
West Virginia	799,474	413	765,542	395	—	—	—	—
WISCONSIN	3,125,629	655	1,384,157	290	173,448	36	188,038	39
Wyoming	549,834	1,080	283,165	556	22,098	43	187	0[3]
U.S.	$121,571,151	$ 510	$74,936,970	$ 314	$ 6,019,069	$ 25	$14,628,859	$ 61

[1] Intergovernmental expenditure-amounts paid to other governments as fiscal aid in the form of shared revenues and grants-in-aid, as reimbursements for services, or in lieu of taxes.

[2] Includes amounts not detailed.

[3] Less than $1 per capita.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1985*, Tables 14 and 36, October 1986. Per capita expenditures calculated by Legislative Reference Bureau using population estimates provided in Table 36.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE TAX REVENUE
By Source, Fiscal Year 1984-85[1]

State	All Taxes[2] Amount	Rank	Sales and Gross Receipts	Individual Income	Corporation Income	Motor Vehicle Licenses	Property	Death and Gift
Alabama	$ 727.19	42	$ 203.66	$ 176.62	$ 52.79	$ 14.81	$ 15.29	$ 2.41
Alaska	3,619.60	1	—	2.43	392.71	29.23	231.38	0.99
Arizona	924.20	19	426.54	190.97	63.48	45.88	35.45	4.63
Arkansas	739.70	38	292.65	199.85	55.21	30.02	1.72	2.22
California	1,098.14	9	367.26	408.20	138.75	20.97	50.46	3.92
Colorado	707.03	43	235.99	280.91	31.46	21.31	2.59	4.34
Connecticut	1,102.07	8	484.73	91.88	154.22	32.31	—	38.79
Delaware	1,312.42	3	—	587.76	123.89	55.73	—	21.90
Florida	732.79	40	411.09	—	39.95	28.27	14.27	8.91
Georgia	757.20	37	256.49	287.54	69.99	10.87	2.33	2.55
Hawaii	1,292.78	4	648.61	407.40	46.22	8.93	—	11.63
Idaho	729.93	41	237.36	256.95	42.47	29.77	0.24	1.89
ILLINOIS	799.98	32	275.72	225.48	61.21	47.55	17.01	5.30
Indiana	788.52	33	384.24	234.05	32.43	20.99	7.10	8.07
IOWA	800.07	31	262.75	285.91	53.54	47.18	—	20.20
Kansas	781.71	35	223.24	246.31	65.17	30.67	10.74	12.18
Kentucky	808.56	28	220.20	208.42	56.71	24.77	62.99	13.68
Louisiana	860.47	23	266.06	117.54	65.52	13.74	0.68	7.62
Maine	863.59	22	304.10	255.35	45.99	36.25	10.87	9.98
Maryland	984.01	16	250.10	402.61	56.04	21.23	24.01	8.30
Massachusetts	1,137.17	7	246.99	542.59	146.22	20.07	0.96	26.38
MICHIGAN	955.56	18	279.72	335.44	153.15	32.76	18.93	6.90
MINNESOTA	1,246.84	5	321.54	532.67	91.41	55.00	0.97	4.29
Mississippi	693.30	45	356.74	99.29	40.75	20.73	0.26	4.09
Missouri	666.63	46	282.01	209.50	31.93	32.84	1.23	4.25
Montana	775.73	36	—	219.20	75.87	32.97	50.78	9.27
Nebraska	647.61	47	212.60	198.54	30.49	31.41	2.55	3.10
Nevada	1,004.94	14	489.65	—	—	39.11	34.42	—
New Hampshire	434.74	50	—	24.53	95.61	35.91	10.28	11.91
New Jersey	1,020.73	12	298.97	256.15	122.08	41.34	4.99	25.71
New Mexico	992.63	15	418.75	58.61	44.18	27.23	4.38	2.70
New York	1,164.15	6	237.81	584.56	104.59	25.73	—	13.56
North Carolina	831.02	26	185.39	323.50	78.38	30.14	12.71	12.25
North Dakota	1,010.53	13	273.66	111.21	123.28	46.83	2.66	3.88
Ohio	805.26	29	268.11	258.90	40.69	29.84	-1.41	3.21
Oklahoma	903.39	20	191.01	220.27	31.66	57.52	—	11.53
Oregon	737.98	39	—	487.80	57.25	51.87	0.07	10.82
Pennsylvania	857.37	24	254.73	218.42	79.56	31.80	11.55	23.42
Rhode Island	890.57	21	283.30	291.06	72.83	24.35	6.81	14.23
South Carolina	816.36	27	302.00	254.20	59.69	14.45	2.12	7.15
South Dakota	502.05	49	260.68	—	23.92	17.76	—	14.26
Tennessee	629.65	48	365.05	12.98	54.43	25.36	—	7.09
Texas	705.00	44	259.31	—	—	32.42	—	9.19
Utah	804.68	30	337.64	261.83	31.73	19.34	0.20	2.91
Vermont	857.30	25	164.39	271.31	65.34	52.33	0.96	3.17
Virginia	783.28	34	162.62	341.43	50.43	32.68	4.13	4.93
Washington	1,040.04	11	607.98	—	—	28.84	164.91	4.57
West Virginia	958.46	17	410.65	259.91	51.02	32.34	0.73	10.41
WISCONSIN	1,061.02	10	304.40	420.76	86.63	25.74	27.18	16.85
Wyoming	1,584.31	2	353.23	—	—	74.24	199.66	18.48
U.S. Average	$ 904.27		$ 292.42	$ 267.28	$ 74.07	$ 29.54	$ 16.73	$ 9.77

[1]Local government tax revenue not included.

[2]Including amounts from sources not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1985*, Table 6, December 1986. Rank supplied by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE, BY SOURCE
Fiscal Year 1984-85

State	General Revenue Amount	Rank	From Federal Government	Total From Own Sources	Taxes Total	Property	Sales	Income	Charges & Misc.
Alabama	$ 2,028.53	41	$ 439.78	$ 1,588.75	$ 989.95	$ 115.66	$517.13	$239.63	$ 598.80
Alaska	12,910.16	1	1,008.50	11,901.66	4,584.94	1,071.55	327.75	395.14	7,316.72
Arizona	2,297.96	28	294.77	2,003.19	1,376.25	367.06	670.59	254.44	626.94
Arkansas	1,788.52	50	400.08	1,388.44	967.49	173.48	469.32	255.06	420.95
California	2,789.37	8	513.03	2,276.34	1,644.80	420.37	594.35	546.95	631.54
Colorado	2,538.05	22	370.74	2,167.31	1,448.41	497.24	551.03	312.37	718.90
Connecticut	2,709.26	11	394.57	2,314.69	1,816.19	703.05	749.57	246.11	498.50
Delaware	3,066.70	5	470.28	2,596.41	1,557.62	203.72	159.54	739.47	1,038.79
Florida	2,109.41	38	337.89	1,771.52	1,181.45	377.90	639.19	39.95	590.08
Georgia	2,251.42	33	454.44	1,796.98	1,181.49	294.72	484.68	357.53	615.50
Hawaii	2,673.34	13	474.09	2,199.25	1,651.81	292.73	846.06	453.62	547.45
Idaho	1,905.84	47	416.42	1,489.42	1,022.09	280.48	364.38	299.42	467.34
ILLINOIS	2,375.28	26	430.84	1,944.44	1,474.37	525.69	573.50	286.68	470.07
Indiana	2,046.87	40	352.92	1,693.95	1,180.84	377.63	481.69	281.39	513.11
IOWA	2,289.54	30	396.82	1,892.72	1,330.99	520.29	375.11	339.45	561.73
Kansas	2,396.70	25	354.80	2,041.90	1,356.68	500.85	425.67	311.48	685.22
Kentucky	1,957.77	42	440.87	1,516.90	1,033.37	182.20	387.82	319.81	483.53
Louisiana	2,428.38	24	418.91	2,009.47	1,298.33	176.45	680.77	183.06	711.14
Maine	2,274.59	31	559.31	1,715.28	1,327.60	471.24	473.00	301.35	387.68
Maryland	2,574.75	20	420.70	2,154.05	1,628.56	406.64	467.08	646.44	525.49
Massachusetts	2,662.61	15	507.83	2,154.77	1,715.39	567.68	383.74	688.81	439.39
MICHIGAN	2,694.86	12	469.83	2,225.03	1,608.63	618.94	393.08	526.49	616.40
MINNESOTA	3,105.94	4	498.02	2,607.92	1,766.57	496.89	528.02	624.07	841.35
Mississippi	1,886.33	48	452.63	1,433.70	917.91	210.39	466.98	140.04	515.79
Missouri	1,907.54	46	369.16	1,538.38	1,090.59	238.71	505.63	271.64	447.79
Montana	2,762.59	9	634.00	2,128.59	1,382.62	631.28	169.11	295.07	745.97
Nebraska	2,316.77	27	397.09	1,919.68	1,251.29	541.28	398.11	229.02	668.40
Nevada	2,602.45	18	361.90	2,240.54	1,443.49	315.51	940.57	—	797.06
New Hampshire	1,924.53	44	385.36	1,539.16	1,126.28	692.78	200.82	120.14	412.88
New Jersey	2,737.38	10	411.39	2,325.78	1,748.59	717.12	537.07	378.23	577.19
New Mexico	2,843.34	7	473.61	2,369.73	1,248.56	149.82	657.54	102.78	1,121.17
New York	3,630.91	3	644.28	2,986.63	2,333.66	688.16	649.47	867.90	652.96
North Carolina	1,951.31	43	372.86	1,578.44	1,144.42	246.62	416.72	401.88	434.02
North Dakota	2,845.71	6	597.78	2,247.93	1,357.08	337.27	432.00	234.49	890.85
Ohio	2,255.12	32	391.22	1,863.90	1,330.58	373.86	459.32	409.77	533.32
Oklahoma	2,244.42	34	348.81	1,895.60	1,289.14	225.65	493.65	251.93	606.46
Oregon	2,666.60	14	523.81	2,142.80	1,420.26	617.40	113.27	545.05	722.53
Pennsylvania	2,291.67	29	429.91	1,861.76	1,384.82	366.98	429.27	417.95	476.94
Rhode Island	2,653.79	16	547.30	2,106.49	1,478.65	588.06	469.41	363.89	627.84
South Carolina	1,919.74	45	375.67	1,544.07	1,075.97	239.37	453.79	313.89	468.10
South Dakota	2,167.87	36	529.10	1,638.77	1,042.74	455.14	477.42	23.93	596.03
Tennessee	1,847.86	49	405.81	1,442.04	995.73	217.89	611.82	67.41	446.31
Texas	2,173.45	35	298.67	1,874.78	1,267.04	465.87	549.16	—	607.74
Utah	2,577.65	19	525.98	2,051.67	1,258.34	345.69	538.42	293.56	793.32
Vermont	2,524.81	23	621.59	1,903.21	1,391.97	531.54	431.88	336.65	511.24
Virginia	2,120.79	37	334.65	1,786.14	1,307.47	365.72	429.07	391.86	478.67
Washington	2,544.65	21	509.39	2,035.26	1,435.30	411.21	901.41	—	599.96
West Virginia	2,069.02	39	439.65	1,629.37	1,202.52	198.85	595.14	310.93	426.85
WISCONSIN	2,610.05	17	466.89	2,143.17	1,610.98	568.55	463.12	507.38	532.19
Wyoming	5,273.99	2	924.15	4,349.85	2,579.68	1,101.39	537.42	—	1,770.17
D.C.	5,172.11	—	2,154.00	3,018.12	2,515.09	726.99	789.44	838.05	503.02
U.S. Average	$ 2,503.64		$ 444.81	$ 2,058.83	$1,465.16	$ 434.60	$528.96	$373.86	$ 593.67

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1984-1985*, Table 30, December 1986. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION
Fiscal Year 1984-85[1]

State	General Expenditures[2] Amount	Rank	Education	Health & Hospitals	Highways	Police Protection	Parks and Natural Resources	Sewerage Sanitation
Alabama	$1,971.96	38	$ 728.33	$ 283.67	$ 202.58	$ 56.07	$ 51.19	$ 47.32
Alaska	9,508.71	1	2,368.47	366.75	1,055.54	246.72	408.87	232.44
Arizona	2,304.67	26	871.49	108.61	242.74	110.91	97.85	85.94
Arkansas	1,694.96	50	722.43	168.76	174.97	49.13	52.79	33.64
California	2,595.44	8	844.71	227.72	124.07	120.35	116.51	69.25
Colorado	2,419.49	19	887.02	207.30	218.38	94.85	111.35	91.89
Connecticut	2,368.03	21	739.19	158.42	194.25	88.25	39.88	71.44
Delaware	2,687.53	6	1,022.43	130.97	251.21	89.90	80.54	88.08
Florida	1,955.63	40	669.29	213.72	147.92	102.43	96.94	66.66
Georgia	1,969.63	39	679.66	343.83	191.20	62.86	58.30	50.71
Hawaii	2,468.11	17	692.85	175.17	127.49	86.65	112.43	65.04
Idaho	1,868.36	41	708.57	177.03	240.44	66.91	97.03	64.64
ILLINOIS	2,173.11	30	725.73	140.54	208.29	98.74	73.54	66.82
Indiana	1,851.15	42	747.99	194.36	154.72	50.44	49.76	56.95
IOWA	2,310.80	24	894.87	228.80	324.47	64.13	65.99	80.12
Kansas	2,220.14	28	875.03	178.10	286.80	66.13	80.00	55.33
Kentucky	1,797.58	44	647.52	122.77	193.32	51.44	64.45	40.24
Louisiana	2,308.43	25	731.98	281.44	228.93	91.10	94.14	72.58
Maine	2,104.19	32	718.81	104.16	229.13	52.76	65.25	65.45
Maryland	2,352.39	22	814.72	95.11	213.75	96.80	86.82	95.34
Massachusetts	2,427.64	18	727.02	229.19	129.16	85.29	45.55	64.24
MICHIGAN	2,498.31	14	900.08	250.36	155.92	93.45	60.57	69.94
MINNESOTA	2,842.44	4	936.29	232.21	291.42	75.78	107.12	67.35
Mississippi	1,784.06	46	629.91	293.34	212.16	49.13	58.35	36.00
Missouri	1,775.19	48	649.92	199.70	183.42	74.38	53.33	48.64
Montana	2,615.43	7	966.52	138.35	368.10	65.53	143.73	70.83
Nebraska	2,254.96	27	887.18	225.33	304.69	62.03	98.61	45.77
Nevada	2,516.39	12	646.99	259.17	277.64	126.51	100.77	84.72
New Hampshire	1,815.54	43	606.51	104.95	226.63	64.90	33.40	57.00
New Jersey	2,482.22	15	839.03	148.86	181.19	106.48	58.02	86.94
New Mexico	2,536.37	11	996.42	200.48	280.49	88.94	109.86	85.83
New York	3,343.35	3	951.81	338.29	183.04	133.83	60.11	117.59
North Carolina	1,784.56	45	764.25	178.28	149.82	63.40	57.80	46.17
North Dakota	2,696.30	5	996.84	141.86	395.21	49.94	111.41	40.40
Ohio	2,120.31	31	790.38	180.75	159.94	75.20	43.40	78.23
Oklahoma	2,033.66	33	799.04	208.54	193.38	63.05	61.68	74.12
Oregon	2,471.30	16	918.76	152.52	206.25	83.93	98.39	64.50
Pennsylvania	2,028.19	34	704.35	130.08	179.85	68.44	40.15	56.38
Rhode Island	2,540.61	10	788.38	186.86	160.62	87.06	40.60	89.12
South Carolina	1,782.47	47	733.01	250.75	126.21	53.39	49.51	55.17
South Dakota	2,213.90	29	740.84	107.35	371.12	54.12	123.59	50.25
Tennessee	1,742.89	49	612.23	220.73	180.87	58.57	47.00	63.36
Texas	2,003.86	35	861.78	188.66	162.00	72.81	63.52	75.20
Utah	2,326.55	23	963.76	148.02	280.76	75.18	109.65	52.07
Vermont	2,395.79	20	901.45	112.72	299.66	59.76	76.51	48.11
Virginia	1,992.54	36	798.08	166.79	201.98	71.70	48.49	81.38
Washington	2,515.88	13	892.29	194.21	262.96	78.52	103.68	103.15
West Virginia	1,983.40	37	802.75	144.22	237.35	41.97	66.43	37.36
WISCONSIN	2,546.63	9	949.34	207.18	223.52	96.76	78.35	122.48
Wyoming	4,166.06	2	1,573.80	399.73	675.64	118.40	198.28	101.70
D.C.	4,342.04	—	755.75	424.74	143.41	290.65	—	190.50
U.S. Average	$2,312.97	—	$ 807.10	$ 208.22	$ 188.58	$ 87.78	$ 73.37	$ 72.87

[1] For public welfare expenditures see table, "Public Welfare Expenditures, by State"; for corrections expenditures see table, "Prison Population and Correctional Expenditures, by State".

[2] Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1984-85*, Table 30, December 1986. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC DEBT, BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1984-85

State	Per Capita Total Debt		Per Capita Interest	Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year (in millions)		
	Amount	Rank	On Debt	Total*	State	Local
Alabama	$ 1,924.85	34	$ 127.66	$ 7,740	$ 3,240	$ 4,500
Alaska	18,964.86	1	1,644.36	9,881	5,692	4,189
Arizona	3,708.61	8	241.36	11,819	684	11,135
Arkansas	1,391.85	46	93.73	3,283	825	2,459
California	1,910.14	35	122.73	50,361	16,057	34,304
Colorado	2,772.79	19	196.35	8,959	1,520	7,438
Connecticut	2,751.92	20	197.36	8,735	6,389	2,345
Delaware	4,150.83	5	291.73	2,582	1,832	750
Florida	2,293.78	26	142.46	26,071	5,014	21,057
Georgia	1,882.68	36	124.11	11,251	2,158	9,093
Hawaii	2,898.44	16	198.32	3,055	2,710	345
Idaho	1,141.10	50	79.33	1,147	629	518
ILLINOIS	1,882.02	37	129.25	21,709	9,787	11,922
Indiana	1,299.58	48	83.77	7,146	1,730	5,416
IOWA	1,372.38	47	89.59	3,958	1,326	2,632
Kansas	2,446.52	25	165.84	5,994	319	5,675
Kentucky	2,781.68	18	166.94	10,365	3,633	6,731
Louisiana	3,417.24	12	206.71	15,313	8,095	7,218
Maine	1,686.64	40	134.59	1,963	1,225	739
Maryland	2,802.04	17	174.65	12,307	5,091	7,216
Massachusetts	2,651.88	22	189.90	15,439	10,101	5,338
MICHIGAN	1,674.10	41	109.60	15,214	5,904	9,310
MINNESOTA	3,329.18	13	215.11	13,959	3,503	10,457
Mississippi	1,243.06	49	69.68	3,248	1,007	2,241
Missouri	1,441.52	45	97.84	7,249	3,319	3,930
Montana	2,280.59	28	180.58	1,884	745	1,139
Nebraska	3,710.13	7	229.08	5,958	1,028	4,930
Nevada	2,993.42	14	213.82	2,802	1,108	1,693
New Hampshire	2,489.59	24	159.96	2,485	1,979	505
New Jersey	2,992.50	15	201.09	22,629	13,365	9,264
New Mexico	2,727.02	21	201.48	3,954	1,277	2,677
New York	3,512.02	11	252.79	62,454	32,355	30,099
North Carolina	1,600.58	42	128.79	10,012	2,157	7,855
North Dakota	6,056.92	2	130.37	4,149	586	3,563
Ohio	1,548.94	43	108.30	16,642	8,204	8,438
Oklahoma	2,244.93	30	158.30	7,411	3,581	3,829
Oregon	3,670.58	9	250.04	9,863	6,605	3,258
Pennsylvania	2,125.75	32	154.70	25,197	7,289	17,907
Rhode Island	3,557.20	10	258.31	3,443	2,814	629
South Carolina	2,016.15	33	135.29	6,748	3,403	3,345
South Dakota	2,237.86	31	155.26	1,584	1,086	498
Tennessee	1,736.06	39	111.34	8,267	1,913	6,354
Texas	2,589.38	23	178.70	42,388	5,193	37,196
Utah	4,816.96	3	419.38	7,924	1,333	6,591
Vermont	2,291.44	27	185.97	1,226	887	339
Virginia	1,535.21	44	104.14	8,760	3,317	5,443
Washington	4,053.67	6	260.48	17,873	3,030	14,843
West Virginia	2,273.66	29	129.51	4,402	1,628	2,773
WISCONSIN	1,847.48	38	121.68	8,822	4,473	4,349
Wyoming	4,501.03	4	329.96	2,291	757	1,534
D.C	5,489.82	—	465.57	3,437	—	3,437
U.S.	$ 2,393.19	—	$162.59	$571,351	$211,904	$359,447

*Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1984-85*, Tables 25 and 30, December 1986. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN WISCONSIN

Public Welfare — U.S. Bureau of the Census data indicated that during fiscal year 1984-85 over $69 billion was spent on public welfare by state and local governments in the United States. This includes all welfare-related expenditures, such as institutions, medical payments and direct aid. Wisconsin spent $1.93 billion or $403.65 per capita, which ranked it 7th among the states. The District of Columbia ranked 1st ($776.70) and New York 2nd ($595.85), while Texas ranked lowest ($136.00).

State and local welfare expenditures represented $32.42 per $1,000 of personal income in Wisconsin, ranking it 6th among the states, while the District of Columbia ($45.62) and New York ($41.73) again ranked highest, and Nevada lowest ($10.82).

General Assistance and Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in Wisconsin counties during 1986 totaled $623.4 million, granted to over 1.1 million persons. The average General Assistance grant was $146.86 and AFDC was $163.61. Milwaukee County had the highest AFDC grant total ($240.8 million) and the highest average grant per recipient ($171.82). The lowest total was in Florence County ($.5 million); lowest average grant was in Taylor County ($139.85).

Medical Assistance — Medical assistance expenditures in Wisconsin in fiscal year 1985 totaled $942.1 million, a 1.1 percent increase over fiscal year 1984. The largest proportion of total benefits was for providing nursing home care (57.9 percent) and inpatient hospital services (13.9 percent). These two categories account for over 70 percent of the total, with the remainder going for the following services (in rank order): drugs, hospital out-patient, physician, clinic and dental.

A county breakdown of medical assistance in the representative month of January 1987 reveals a total expenditure of $99.07 million for 230,393 recipients, yielding an average user reimbursement of $429.99. The greatest share of total benefits went to the counties of Milwaukee (29.1 percent), Dane (5.3 percent) and Racine (4.4 percent); the least went to Florence County (0.1 percent). The highest average user reimbursement per recipient was in Milwaukee County ($687.48); Menominee County was lowest ($189.29).

Institutions — Most state correctional institutions exhibited increases in their average daily population from 1985 to 1986. The number of prisoners on probation and parole continued to increase. A per capita correctional expenditure rate of $47.73 ranked Wisconsin 19th among the states in 1985.

The total average daily number of persons in state mental institutes, Central State Hospital and centers for the developmentally disabled declined from 1985 (2,542) to 1986 (2,472).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information.

PUBLIC WELFARE EXPENDITURES, BY STATE
Fiscal Year 1984-85[1]

State	Amount (in thousands)[2] Total	State	Local	Per Capita[3] Amount	Rank	Per $1,000 Personal Income[3] Amount	Rank
Alabama	$ 669,101	$ 654,829	$ 14,272	$166.40	44	$ 16.78	33
Alaska	210,393	200,154	10,239	403.83	6	24.08	12
Arizona	575,997	465,407	110,590	180.73	40	15.93	37
Arkansas	466,991	460,953	6,038	197.96	29	20.27	22
California	9,937,915	5,106,473	4,831,442	376.94	8	26.77	9
Colorado	699,774	391,838	307,936	216.58	24	15.90	38
Connecticut	1,004,663	896,829	107,834	316.53	12	19.24	26
Delaware	117,496	116,929	567	188.90	34	14.02	46
Florida	1,673,864	1,544,815	129,049	147.27	47	11.95	48
Georgia	1,033,398	1,017,001	16,397	172.92	43	15.33	41
Hawaii	288,936	283,467	5,469	274.13	17	21.33	20
Idaho	147,186	139,531	7,655	146.45	48	14.57	44
ILLINOIS	3,613,769	3,361,641	252,128	313.29	13	22.75	15
Indiana	1,157,079	793,856	363,223	210.42	25	17.96	30
IOWA	778,887	696,389	82,498	270.07	18	22.01	17
Kansas	468,393	455,090	13,303	191.18	31	14.50	45
Kentucky	879,107	862,512	16,595	235.94	23	22.93	14
Louisiana	1,123,847	1,098,207	25,640	250.80	21	23.30	13
Maine	433,045	422,042	11,003	372.03	9	34.63	2
Maryland	1,215,727	1,198,938	16,789	276.80	16	19.33	24
Massachusetts	2,394,790	2,348,146	46,644	411.33	5	27.94	8
MICHIGAN	3,948,383	3,723,029	225,354	434.46	3	34.51	3
MINNESOTA	1,806,674	1,015,102	791,572	430.88	4	32.77	5
Mississippi	494,619	481,425	13,194	189.29	33	21.69	18
Missouri	947,942	928,449	19,493	188.50	35	15.58	39
Montana	196,416	176,230	20,186	237.79	22	22.60	16
Nebraska	336,287	324,241	12,046	209.39	28	16.85	32
Nevada	131,227	113,475	17,752	140.20	49	10.82	50
New Hampshire	209,181	158,003	51,178	209.60	27	16.23	36
New Jersey	2,236,775	1,426,397	810,378	295.79	15	19.28	25
New Mexico	260,103	252,481	7,622	179.38	42	17.80	31
New York	10,596,067	5,113,538	5,482,529	595.85	1	41.73	1
North Carolina	1,003,864	782,848	221,016	160.49	45	15.01	42
North Dakota	183,391	164,160	19,231	267.72	19	21.63	19
Ohio	3,490,972	2,548,886	942,086	324.92	11	26.28	11
Oklahoma	693,125	686,597	6,528	209.97	26	18.03	29
Oregon	519,268	499,500	19,768	193.25	30	16.72	35
Pennsylvania	3,889,594	3,316,124	573,470	328.15	10	26.54	10
Rhode Island	423,011	400,488	22,523	436.99	2	34.30	4
South Carolina	516,586	501,378	15,208	154.34	46	15.47	40
South Dakota	130,946	119,849	11,097	184.95	37	16.76	34
Tennessee	893,259	833,815	59,444	187.58	36	18.18	28
Texas	2,226,306	2,145,582	80,724	136.00	50	11.08	49
Utah	311,580	307,027	4,553	189.41	32	19.38	23
Vermont	164,253	164,057	196	307.01	14	28.70	7
Virginia	1,035,143	766,240	268,903	181.41	39	13.86	47
Washington	1,180,100	1,172,624	7,476	267.66	20	21.21	21
West Virginia	356,075	355,305	770	183.92	38	18.75	27
WISCONSIN	1,927,423	1,606,858	320,565	403.65	7	32.42	6
Wyoming	91,390	89,397	1,993	179.55	41	14.62	43
D.C.	486,212	—	486,212	776.70	—	45.62	—
U.S.	$69,576,530	$52,688,152	$16,888,378	$291.43		$ 23.04	

[1]Public welfare is defined as support of and assistance to needy persons contingent upon their need. Expenditures include: cash assistance paid directly to needy persons under the categorical program (Old Age Assistance, Aid to Families With Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Disabled) and under any other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other commodities and services provided under welfare programs; and provision and operation by the government of welfare institutions.

[2]Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

[3]Total state and local expenditures.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1984-1985*, Tables 29, 30, 31 December 1986. Rank by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN COUNTIES
1986

County	General Assistance[1]			Aid to Families With Dependent Children[2]			
	Recipients	Grants	Average	AFDC Regular Recipients	AFDC Unemployed Recipients	Total Grants	Average
Adams	147	$ 22,192	$150.96	7,832	6,234	$ 2,123,034	$150.93
Ashland	387	48,152	124.42	8,950	4,588	2,030,550	149.99
Barron	495	73,454	148.39	20,148	10,427	4,608,600	150.73
Bayfield	262	40,305	153.83	7,093	4,383	1,662,910	144.90
Brown	3,057	228,544	74.76	65,986	28,237	15,187,382	161.19
Buffalo	30	5,170	172.32	5,422	3,011	1,279,392	151.71
Burnett	143	27,368	191.39	9,471	4,655	2,154,465	152.52
Calumet	257	35,277	137.26	6,619	2,660	1,460,184	157.36
Chippewa	1,969	290,172	147.37	25,165	14,348	6,055,723	153.26
Clark	78	9,102	116.70	12,083	6,461	2,703,338	145.78
Columbia	579	113,189	195.49	15,060	6,378	3,297,865	153.83
Crawford	86	10,852	126.18	7,166	6,473	2,012,972	147.59
Dane	14,153	3,198,052	225.96	94,915	24,789	19,961,483	166.76
Dodge	477	77,144	161.73	17,995	7,420	3,997,733	157.30
Door	208	31,667	152.24	6,282	2,682	1,411,384	157.45
Douglas	562	45,766	81.43	33,295	17,812	8,132,155	159.12
Dunn	330	22,893	69.37	14,236	8,669	3,533,853	154.28
Eau Claire	2,801	316,992	113.17	43,688	26,553	11,218,160	159.71
Florence	62	18,004	290.38	2,190	1,399	516,877	144.02
Fond du Lac	813	93,533	115.05	31,228	14,350	7,274,303	159.60
Forest	31	6,668	215.10	7,670	5,606	2,026,886	152.67
Grant	491	39,260	79.96	16,004	9,081	3,791,698	151.15
Green	696	90,426	129.92	10,767	5,473	2,381,063	146.62
Green Lake	55	8,429	153.26	6,486	3,864	1,575,731	152.24
Iowa	199	25,163	126.45	5,825	4,374	1,467,628	143.90
Iron	0	—	0.00	2,955	1,663	656,835	142.23
Jackson	409	70,405	172.14	11,532	8,366	3,014,879	151.52
Jefferson	583	70,104	120.25	19,884	7,220	4,283,351	158.03
Juneau	170	20,647	121.45	12,569	5,937	2,811,265	151.91
Kenosha	5,053	715,610	141.62	93,915	28,251	20,133,946	164.81
Kewaunee	0	—	0.00	4,275	2,000	934,661	148.95
La Crosse	422	63,517	150.51	44,957	24,644	11,107,325	159.59
Lafayette	134	14,035	104.74	5,374	2,516	1,188,214	150.60
Langlade	565	44,691	79.10	12,497	8,323	3,103,569	149.07
Lincoln	869	89,231	102.68	10,895	6,366	2,600,650	150.67
Manitowoc	2,693	403,959	150.00	25,973	16,825	6,700,172	156.55
Marathon	3,562	463,253	130.05	35,429	24,840	9,426,866	156.41
Marinette	1,230	192,241	156.29	19,093	8,898	4,279,245	152.88
Marquette	0	—	0.00	5,592	3,515	1,380,166	151.55
Menominee	0	—	0.00	14,898	3,654	3,053,076	164.57
Milwaukee	144,125	20,322,559	141.01	1,210,962	190,386	240,773,765	171.82
Monroe	175	22,098	126.27	16,852	8,959	3,888,499	150.65
Oconto	923	131,615	142.60	11,073	8,240	2,884,234	149.34
Oneida	528	94,227	178.46	13,113	6,212	2,969,662	153.67
Outagamie	2,217	253,934	114.54	32,713	21,844	8,518,181	156.13
Ozaukee	204	30,831	151.13	7,912	1,511	1,611,932	171.06
Pepin	19	1,267	66.67	2,520	1,893	675,892	153.16
Pierce	107	9,766	91.27	9,390	3,737	2,042,715	155.61
Polk	240	41,473	172.80	18,715	8,449	4,201,268	154.66
Portage	761	165,095	216.94	20,079	8,729	4,485,826	155.71
Price	478	59,273	124.00	5,793	3,937	1,419,772	145.92
Racine	15,152	2,522,907	166.51	136,604	30,325	27,824,932	166.69
Richland	264	26,261	99.47	8,441	6,999	2,334,804	151.22
Rock	12,129	1,824,885	150.46	96,813	29,565	20,768,352	164.34
Rusk	450	63,754	141.68	8,142	7,563	2,324,650	148.02
St. Croix	83	11,268	135.76	11,681	4,300	2,549,255	159.52
Sauk	586	70,225	119.84	18,264	8,559	4,136,310	154.21
Sawyer	0	—	0.00	12,224	7,322	2,922,149	149.50
Shawano	627	83,206	132.70	13,845	8,428	3,399,522	152.63
Sheboygan	572	81,275	142.09	28,816	17,331	7,504,204	162.62
Taylor	129	12,463	96.61	5,417	2,466	1,102,434	139.85
Trempealeau	549	57,971	105.59	11,534	5,863	2,616,282	150.39
Vernon	60	7,112	118.53	11,731	6,996	2,789,838	148.97
Vilas	193	21,961	113.79	4,979	3,125	1,196,668	147.91
Walworth	412	86,223	209.28	22,746	7,427	4,779,059	158.39
Washburn	88	7,960	90.46	7,960	4,003	1,875,644	156.79
Washington	868	180,110	207.50	21,342	5,816	4,418,416	162.69
Waukesha	2,509	364,199	145.16	44,711	9,110	9,238,404	171.65
Waupaca	796	141,055	177.20	16,605	8,611	3,887,550	154.17
Waushara	242	16,401	67.77	8,103	5,825	2,068,363	148.50
Winnebago	3,127	398,861	127.55	49,598	19,713	11,381,103	164.20
Wood	1,173	207,465	176.87	28,314	11,541	6,164,446	154.67
Tribal Agencies	—	—	—	15,317	8,753	3,746,892	155.67
TOTAL[3]	233,844	$34,343,283	$146.86	2,733,723	866,483	$589,042,610	$163.61

[1]Excluding medical assistance.

[2]Including AFDC regular and unemployed.

[3]Recipients have been counted in each month in which they received benefits so totals may include individuals more than once.

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Community Services, departmental data, April 1987.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN[1]
By Type of Service, 1978-1985
(In Millions)

Federal Fiscal Year[2]	Nursing Home		Hospital				Physician		Drugs		Dental		Clinic		Home Health		Other Costs		Federal Year[2]	
			Inpatient		Outpatient															
	Amt.	%[3]	Amt.	%[3]	Amt.	%[3]	Amt.	%[3]	Amt.	%[3]	Amt.	%[3]	Amt.	%[3]	Amt.	%[3]	Amt.	%[3]	Amt.	%[4]
1978	$285.3	56.9%	$ 82.8	16.5%	$ 15.2	3.0%	$ 47.4	9.5%	$ 28.9	5.8%	$ 16.1	3.2%	$ 3.3	0.7%	$ 2.7	0.5%	$ 19.6	3.9%	$501.4	—
1979	327.7	55.9	100.6	17.2	21.9	3.7	50.9	8.7	31.6	5.4	15.4	2.6	4.4	0.7	3.0	0.5	30.9	5.3	586.5	17.0%
1980	419.2	60.9	106.2	15.4	20.3	2.9	27.9	4.1	36.1	5.3	18.4	2.7	21.3	3.1	3.3	0.5	35.2	5.1	687.9	17.3
1981	506.0	61.3	112.0	13.6	27.7	3.4	30.4	3.7	40.7	4.9	21.5	2.6	27.5	3.3	4.5	0.5	54.7	6.6	824.9	19.9
1982	490.3	59.7	128.2	15.6	28.9	3.5	31.7	3.9	36.6	4.5	14.1	1.7	31.2	3.8	4.9	0.6	55.5	6.8	821.5	(-)0.4
1983	506.7	56.2	141.5	15.7	36.0	4.0	33.5	3.7	41.1	4.6	9.6	1.1	33.4	3.7	6.7	0.7	92.7	10.3	901.1	9.7
1984	520.1	55.8	142.4	15.3	41.9	4.5	41.5	4.5	46.9	5.0	10.1	1.1	36.6	3.9	9.4	1.0	82.6	8.9	931.5	3.4
1985	545.5	57.9	131.3	13.9	40.9	4.3	38.4	4.1	47.7	5.1	9.3	1.0	21.6	2.3	16.9	1.8	90.5	9.6	942.1	1.1

[1]Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965, to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965, extending health services to medically indigent (so-called "Medicaid" plan). Program is funded under biennially adjusted cost-sharing formula (eff. 10/1/86 — Wis.: 42.42%; Fed.: 57.58%).

[2]Federal fiscal year (October 1 to August 31).

[3]Percent of total expenditures.

[4]Percent annual change.

Source: Legislative Fiscal Bureau, "Medical Assistance Program", Attachment V, January 1987.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN[1]
By County, January 1987

County	Expenditures		Recipients	
	County Total	Percent of State Total	January Total	Average User Reimbursement
Adams	$ 312,089	0.32%	1,139	$274.00
Ashland	445,260	0.45	1,444	308.35
Barron	905,175	0.91	2,907	311.38
Bayfield	232,993	0.24	906	257.17
Brown	2,978,765	3.01	7,455	399.57
Buffalo	327,275	0.33	910	359.64
Burnett	474,161	0.48	1,118	424.12
Calumet	386,957	0.39	780	496.10
Chippewa	2,095,778	2.12	3,723	562.93
Clark	973,671	0.98	2,012	483.93
Columbia	760,457	0.77	2,070	367.37
Crawford	542,130	0.55	1,365	397.16
Dane	5,304,416	5.35	15,046	352.55
Dodge	1,360,807	1.37	2,658	511.97
Door	328,509	0.33	875	375.44
Douglas	1,356,665	1.37	3,644	372.30
Dunn	740,116	0.75	2,025	365.49
Eau Claire	1,824,639	1.84	6,784	268.96
Florence	118,246	0.12	356	332.15
Fond du Lac	1,414,399	1.43	4,019	351.93
Forest	253,371	0.26	993	255.16
Grant	829,477	0.84	2,606	318.30
Green	480,494	0.49	1,457	329.78
Green Lake	330,326	0.33	918	359.83
Iowa	333,581	0.34	951	350.77
Iron	169,103	0.17	485	348.67
Jackson	462,817	0.47	1,701	272.09
Jefferson	1,660,030	1.68	3,060	542.49
Juneau	504,074	0.51	1,561	322.92
Kenosha	2,550,888	2.57	7,450	342.40
Kewaunee	196,375	0.20	575	341.52
La Crosse	2,333,831	2.36	5,663	412.12
Lafayette	189,303	0.19	701	270.05
Langlade	381,436	0.39	1,659	229.92
Lincoln	551,366	0.56	1,691	326.06
Manitowoc	1,322,173	1.33	3,430	385.47
Marathon	1,290,284	1.30	4,638	278.20
Marinette	963,118	0.97	2,487	387.26
Marquette	173,004	0.17	698	247.86
Menominee	200,841	0.20	1,061	189.29
Milwaukee	28,841,018	29.11	41,952	687.48
Monroe	692,967	0.70	2,180	317.87
Oconto	565,417	0.57	1,751	322.91
Oneida	1,075,840	1.09	2,149	500.62
Outagamie	1,832,443	1.85	4,303	425.85
Ozaukee	499,723	0.50	928	538.49
Pepin	187,247	0.19	524	357.34
Pierce	532,168	0.54	1,398	380.66
Polk	719,899	0.73	2,295	313.68
Portage	822,336	0.83	2,435	337.71
Price	360,253	0.36	1,071	336.37
Racine	4,371,196	4.41	11,020	396.66
Richland	319,286	0.32	1,380	231.37
Rock	2,596,158	2.62	8,898	291.77
Rusk	348,242	0.35	1,350	257.96
St. Croix	864,639	0.87	1,759	491.55
Sauk	1,089,270	1.10	2,673	407.51
Sawyer	325,989	0.33	1,278	255.08
Shawano	707,175	0.71	2,203	321.01
Sheboygan	1,949,087	1.97	3,807	511.97
Taylor	342,912	0.35	887	386.60
Trempealeau	767,068	0.77	1,848	415.08
Vernon	603,438	0.61	1,866	323.39
Vilas	307,001	0.31	803	382.32
Walworth	1,198,808	1.21	2,763	433.88
Washburn	346,605	0.35	1,040	333.27
Washington	869,179	0.88	2,298	378.23
Waukesha	2,604,601	2.63	5,201	500.79
Waupaca	1,268,428	1.28	2,827	448.68
Waushara	406,767	0.41	1,185	343.26
Winnebago	2,268,878	2.29	5,713	397.14
Wood	1,324,945	1.34	3,587	369.37
TOTAL	$99,067,383	100.00%	230,398	$429.99

[1] Wisconsin's Medical Assistance Program was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965, to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965, extending health services to medically indigent (so-called "Medicaid" plan). Program is funded under biennially adjusted cost-sharing formula (eff. 10/1/86 — Wis.: 42.42%, Fed.: 57.58%).

Source: Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Health, Bureau of Health Care Financing, departmental data, January 1987; Legislative Fiscal Bureau, "Medical Assistance Program", January 1987.

POPULATION OF STATE CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS
Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1960-1986

Institutions Under Department of Health and Social Services[1]	Average Daily Population										October 1986	
	1960	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Avg. Pop.	Rated Bed Capacity[2]
Division of Corrections												
Waupun Correctional Institution	1,587	954	933	1,087	1,170	1,213	900	912	904	935	979	840
Green Bay Correctional Institution	982	755	665	658	723	761	772	782	777	821	834	584
Columbia Correctional Institution[3]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	248	265
Dodge Correctional Institution	—	—	—	88	109	148	385	406	435	492	503	309
Fox Lake Correctional Institution	—	553	523	570	640	652	635	643	644	698	723	576
Oshkosh Correctional Institution[4]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	86
Oakhill Correctional Institution	—	—	—	198	212	274	318	314	317	334	347	321
Adult Correctional Center System[5]	—	390	321	276	300	362	432	426	434	771	771	678
Taycheedah Correctional Institution	112	141	91	123	134	154	192	195	197	209	216	126
Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution[6]	—	293	84	368	413	443	443	443	446	471	487	375
Wisconsin Resource Center[7]	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	78	149	162	163	—
Inmates in Minn. prisons[8]	—	—	—	—	—	186	290	285	283	246	28	—
Ethan Allen School	71	365	332	306	302	304	304	310	332	347	298	313
Lincoln Hills School	—	—	238	245	218	204	185	183	224	235	229	265
Juvenile Correctional Camp System	—	81	27	24	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number on parole and mandatory release	2,592	4,329	2,705	3,045	2,946	3,168	3,341	3,407	3,553	3,566	3,685	—
Number on probation	2,800	4,530	13,070	16,797	16,894	18,700	19,241	19,201	19,598	20,530	20,808	—
Division of Care and Treatment Facilities												
Mendota Mental Health Institute	966	522	154	202	206	194	189	259	255	239	237	394
Winnebago Mental Health Institute	987	574	291	310	297	282	280	264	256	236	260	330
Central State Hospital[9]	336	258	268	154	150	120	95	—	—	—	—	—
No. Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled	1,876	1,421	95	676	677	684	669	658	643	623	604	639
So. Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled	1,521	1,207	892	735	744	740	740	737	725	716	619	724
Central Wis. Center for Develop. Disabled	124	1,070	881	731	717	943	679	677	663	658	646	702

[1] For location of institutions and name of superintendent, see table contained in the Health and Social Services departmental description.

[2] For mental health, bed capacity is by "budgeted capacity". For the 3 centers for Develop. Disabled, capacity can exceed budgeted bed capacity but cannot exceed capacity to comply with Division of Health regulations.

[3] Columbia Correctional Institution opened on May 14, 1986.

[4] Oshkosh Correctional Institution opened on September 10, 1986.

[5] Wis. Correctional Center System was created effective July 1, 1965 from the former Correctional Camp System and units formerly under the Bureau of Community Corrections. Statistics prior to 1986 are for the Correctional Camp System.

[6] Kettle Moraine Correctional institute was closed to juveniles 11/1/74; 1975 figures include 33 juveniles.

[7] Wisconsin Resource Center opened January 5, 1983.

[8] Sec. 46.051, Wis. Stats., allows the Department of Health and Social Services to enter into 1 or more contracts with Minnesota.

[9] Central State Hospital merged with Dodge Correctional Institution April 1983.

Source: Dept. of Health and Social Services, Division of Corrections, *Fiscal Year Summary Report of Population Movement* for 1986 and previous issues (Bulletin C-60A); *Monthly Report of Wisconsin Corrections Population — June 1986* (Bulletin C-59); Div. of Community Services data.

PRISON POPULATION AND CORRECTIONAL EXPENDITURES, BY STATE

State	Total Confined (as of Dec. 31)				Correctional Expenditures - 1985		
					Total	Per Capita	
	1970	1980	1984	1985	(in thousands)	Amount	Rank
Alabama	3,790	6,543	10,482	11,015	$ 157,723	$ 39.22	33
Alaska[1]	NA	822	1,995	2,311	127,346	244.43	1
Arizona	1,461	4,372	7,845	8,518	217,720	68.32	8
Arkansas	NA	2,911	4,454	4,640	62,861	26.65	46
California[2]	25,033	24,569	43,314	50,111	1,896,230	71.92	7
Colorado	2,066	2,629	3,364	3,369	155,797	48.22	18
Connecticut[1]	1,568	4,308	5,718	6,149	129,141	40.69	32
Delaware[1]	596	1,474	2,200	2,550	40,140	64.53	9
Florida	9,187	20,735	27,106	28,600	621,269	54.66	13
Georgia	5,113	12,178	15,731	16,118	298,700	49.98	15
Hawaii[1]	228	985	1,934	2,111	43,559	41.33	28
Idaho	411	817	1,282	1,381	24,734	24.61	48
ILLINOIS	6,381	11,899	17,187	18,634	505,988	43.87	24
Indiana	4,137	6,683	9,328	9,904	190,421	34.63	39
IOWA	1,747	2,481	2,836	2,607	93,185	32.31	41
Kansas	1,902	2,494	4,238	4,748	79,597	32.49	40
Kentucky	2,849	3,588	5,502	5,766	118,930	31.92	42
Louisiana	4,196	8,889	13,919	13,900	217,056	48.44	17
Maine	516	814	1,025	1,226	34,379	29.54	45
Maryland	5,186	7,731	13,124	13,005	335,556	76.40	4
Massachusetts	2,053	3,185	4,890	5,447	270,216	46.41	21
MICHIGAN	9,079	15,124	14,604	17,799	479,906	52.81	14
MINNESOTA	1,585	2,001	2,167	2,343	172,333	41.10	30
Mississippi	1,730	3,902	6,115	6,392	68,903	26.37	47
Missouri	3,413	5,726	8,808	9,898	153,867	30.60	43
Montana	260	739	1,005	1,163	34,154	41.35	27
Nebraska	1,001	1,446	1,654	1,689	59,100	36.80	38
Nevada	690	1,839	3,510	3,910	83,123	88.81	3
New Hampshire	244	326	561	683	37,632	37.71	36
New Jersey[3]	5,704	5,884	10,363	11,335	422,933	55.93	12
New Mexico	742	1,279	2,129	2,313	108,084	74.54	5
New York	12,059	21,815	33,155	34,718	1,773,705	99.74	2
North Carolina	5,969	15,513	16,371	17,344	283,108	45.26	22
North Dakota	147	253	434	407	13,993	20.43	49
Ohio	9,185	13,489	18,694	20,864	443,281	41.26	29
Oklahoma	3,640	4,796	7,872	8,477	144,833	43.88	23
Oregon	1,800	3,177	4,563	4,833	127,042	47.28	20
Pennsylvania	6,289	8,171	13,090	14,227	509,330	42.97	25
Rhode Island[1]	NA	813	1,221	1,307	37,711	38.96	34
South Carolina	2,726	7,862	10,011	10,538	164,433	49.13	16
South Dakota	391	635	917	1,047	21,184	29.92	44
Tennessee	3,268	7,022	7,302	6,943	179,465	37.69	37
Texas	14,331	29,892	36,682	37,532	672,485	41.08	31
Utah	491	932	1,419	1,570	68,048	41.37	26
Vermont[1]	162	480	515	651	20,577	38.46	35
Virginia	4,648	8,920	10,667	12,073	346,448	60.72	10
Washington	2,864	4,399	6,821	6,909	324,912	73.69	6
West Virginia	938	1,257	1,599	1,725	35,903	18.54	50
WISCONSIN	2,973	3,980	5,023	5,416	228,844	47.93	19
Wyoming	231	534	724	758	28,803	56.59	11
TOTAL	174,968	302,313	424,769	503,601	$ 12,838,627	$ 53.78 (state av.)	

[1]State has combined jail and prison system; total includes prisoners from both units.
[2]Excludes prisoners under state jurisdiction but not in state custody.
[3]Excludes state prisoners held in local jails because of overcrowding.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1984-85*, Tables 22 and 30, December 1986; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Bulletin: Prisoners in 1985*, Table 2, June 1986. Ranking by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TRANSPORTATION IN WISCONSIN

Roads — There are 108 thousand miles of roads in Wisconsin. Of this total, almost 12 thousand miles (11 percent) comprise the state trunk highway system, and about 20 thousand miles (18 percent) are county trunk highways. Seventy-five thousand miles of local roads account for the largest proportion of road mileage, and 61 thousand of those miles are town roads.

Seventy-five percent (81,141 miles) of Wisconsin's road system is surfaced by bituminous grade or higher with the remaining 25 percent being gravel or soil-surfaced, graded and drained or unimproved. Fifty-nine percent of the town roads, 94 percent of the city and village streets, 99 percent of the county trunk highways, and 100 percent of the state trunk highways are surfaced by bituminous or higher grade.

Motor Vehicles and Drivers — The total number of motor vehicle registrations has increased from 1,492 in 1905 to 3.5 million in 1985-86.

In 1985, there were 129,615 traffic accidents involving 206,323 vehicles and 198,336 drivers. Of these accidents, 26,211 were attributed to speed too fast for conditions, 24,294 to inattentive driving, and 23,883 to failure to yield right-of-way. Of the 198,336 drivers, 75,409 were age 25 or younger; 45,317 were 26-34 years of age; and 30,561 were in the 35-44 age group. Of 459 drivers killed in 1985, 393 were tested for blood alcohol content — 55.7 tested positive. Vehicle miles traveled totaled 36,680 million miles, the fatal accident rate was 1.83 per 100 million vehicles miles, and the death rate was 2.04 in 1985.

Urban Mass Transit — As of December 1986, 21 publicly owned and 2 privately owned urban bus systems were operating in Wisconsin. The majority of the publicly owned systems were established in the middle to late 1970s; only 3 date back to the 1950s.

Between 1950 and 1986, the overall total urban bus revenue mileage and the number of passengers had decreased by 21,138 revenue miles and 202,307 passengers, respectively. Between 1975 and 1984, however, urban bus mileage increased by 6,536 miles, and the number of passengers increased by 18,585. Passenger revenue has fluctuated throughout this period.

Fifteen municipalities have urban transit taxi service.

Airports — In 1985, there were 601 airports operating in Wisconsin, of which 97 were publicly owned and 392 privately owned. The remainder were heliports, seaplane bases and military fields.

In 1985, certificated air carriers carried 2,502,872 passengers and 12,238 tons of air mail and cargo.

Railroads — Between 1920 and 1977, the number of railroads operating in Wisconsin decreased from 35 to 15. Since then, however, the number has risen to 18. These increases are the result of newly established short-line railroads. Of the 18, 5 are Class I railroads. From 1920 to 1985, the road mileage operated by the railroads declined by 3,067 miles or 40.6 percent.

Until 1977, both the number of passengers and passenger revenues steadily declined. Since 1977, the number of passengers has fluctuated with a high in 1984 of 369 thousand.

The amount of rail freight traffic has fluctuated while total revenue has steadily increased. In 1981, traffic totaled 14.2 million ton-miles and revenue $476.3 million. In 1985, traffic totaled 14.6 million ton-miles.

Waterports — In 1984, Wisconsin's lake waterports handled 45.7 million short tons of commodities and 1.1 million passengers.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on transportation.

HIGHWAY MILEAGE, BY COUNTY AND SYSTEM
January 1, 1986

Location by County	State Trunk System	County Trunk System	Local Roads (city, village town)	Other Roads (parks, forests)	Total (all systems)
Adams	91.46	224.51	1,094.94	2.95	1,413.86
Ashland	120.43	119.52	876.90	9.62	1,126.47
Barron	141.69	292.97	1,506.88	0.18	1,941.72
Bayfield	154.39	181.52	1,806.64	1.51	2,144.06
Brown	188.96	344.63	1,421.94	2.59	1,958.12
Buffalo	148.01	318.13	570.63	4.63	1,041.40
Burnett	106.71	217.14	1,192.35	37.98	1,554.18
Calumet	98.16	126.81	546.68	4.80	776.45
Chippewa	207.80	483.03	1,333.05	26.17	2,050.05
Clark	157.01	296.83	1,662.53	37.81	2,154.18
Columbia	274.83	357.38	1,042.51	13.80	1,688.52
Crawford	179.88	132.86	744.28	0.41	1,057.43
Dane	398.26	537.45	2,566.21	7.83	3,509.75
Dodge	260.38	536.59	1,176.87	8.97	1,982.81
Door	101.74	265.87	873.05	31.23	1,271.89
Douglas	161.64	334.68	1,495.50	65.50	2,057.32
Dunn	204.37	425.20	1,078.77	0.49	1,708.83
Eau Claire	149.14	423.35	901.00	17.56	1,491.05
Florence	66.95	49.79	374.62	21.62	512.98
Fond du Lac	236.70	340.51	1,101.94	12.06	1,691.21
Forest	153.03	108.47	756.62	46.62	1,064.74
Grant	258.05	311.76	1,492.00	24.67	2,086.48
Green	126.43	271.34	812.40	1.84	1,212.01
Green Lake	70.28	230.62	391.83	0.84	693.57
Iowa	166.13	361.11	749.82	16.71	1,293.77
Iron	113.41	66.63	548.49	48.62	777.15
Jackson	186.06	232.26	1,027.72	27.82	1,473.86
Jefferson	191.23	242.24	890.21	4.47	1,328.15
Juneau	183.27	238.24	1,064.63	7.71	1,493.85
Kenosha	123.95	265.52	543.67	12.82	945.96
Kewaunee	80.20	192.98	528.46	3.68	805.32
La Crosse	149.86	285.64	634.82	0.00	1,070.32
Lafayette	138.34	255.60	744.14	4.39	1,142.47
Langlade	145.02	269.31	706.31	51.18	1,171.82
Lincoln	168.50	250.46	826.69	26.78	1,272.43
Manitowoc	157.91	280.54	1,170.66	4.47	1,613.58
Marathon	274.23	615.80	2,271.42	42.81	3,204.26
Marinette	153.26	308.24	1,618.11	220.34	2,299.95
Marquette	86.39	231.08	527.65	6.39	851.51
Menominee	40.77	53.85	117.66	0.00	212.28
Milwaukee	262.28	86.41	2,443.73	61.05	2,853.47
Monroe	238.41	341.82	1,003.66	2.10	1,585.99
Oconto	142.43	295.99	1,469.79	27.17	1,935.38
Oneida	159.65	162.33	1,299.11	58.05	1,679.14
Outagamie	195.64	361.58	1,138.12	1.21	1,696.55
Ozaukee	100.85	137.98	561.02	0.65	800.50
Pepin	56.10	146.67	256.51	0.00	459.28
Pierce	168.40	241.80	826.77	0.00	1,236.97
Polk	158.89	333.12	1,417.04	7.25	1,916.30
Portage	155.75	443.20	1,207.71	4.44	1,810.10
Price	169.70	193.43	1,036.61	32.48	1,432.22
Racine	156.53	152.92	839.57	12.36	1,161.38
Richland	151.62	296.12	671.76	0.00	1,119.50
Rock	250.76	213.21	1,441.29	0.71	1,905.97
Rusk	115.69	246.53	845.22	8.35	1,216.09
St. Croix	199.05	340.53	1,069.53	13.58	1,622.69
Sauk	222.24	302.32	1,218.40	19.66	1,762.62
Sawyer	162.17	232.67	1,076.30	38.18	1,509.32
Shawano	170.59	287.97	1,244.03	0.17	1,702.76
Sheboygan	170.41	446.32	844.48	13.63	1,474.84
Taylor	117.18	233.95	1,068.52	11.99	1,431.64
Trempealeau	177.21	291.40	848.01	9.49	1,326.11
Vernon	217.07	280.40	1,116.14	4.19	1,617.80
Vilas	136.31	206.30	1,120.25	113.33	1,576.19
Walworth	209.65	205.66	993.23	7.30	1,415.84
Washburn	126.51	200.80	959.55	27.10	1,313.96
Washington	191.14	189.83	895.15	4.36	1,280.48
Waukesha	237.90	378.96	1,771.05	11.55	2,399.46
Waupaca	181.62	340.87	1,064.16	4.68	1,591.33
Waushara	132.76	332.51	850.16	3.05	1,318.48
Winnebago	161.75	201.76	984.62	2.53	1,350.66
Wood	179.91	326.14	1,196.42	19.54	1,721.01
STATE TOTAL	11,890.00	19,532.26	75,567.51	1,380.02	108,369.79

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Highways and Transportation Services, Bureau of Environmental and Data Analysis, *1986 Wisconsin Highway Mileage Data*, Table 2.

WISCONSIN ROAD MILEAGE
January 1, 1986

By Surface Type

Surface Type	Miles
Bituminous or higher	81,141
Gravel or soil-surfaced	22,904
Graded and drained	4,025
Unimproved	300
TOTAL	108,370

By System

System	Miles
State trunks	11,890
County trunks	19,532
Town roads	61,274
City streets	10,937
Village streets	3,357
Park and forest roads	1,380
TOTAL	108,370

By Surface Type and System

	State Trunk		County Trunk		Town Roads		City & Vil. Streets	
Surface Type	Miles	Percent	Miles	Percent	Miles	Percent	Miles	Percent
Bituminous or higher	11,890	100%	19,281	98.72%	36,252	59.17%	13,432	93.97%
Gravel or soil-surfaced	0	0	241	1.23	21,415	34.95	800	5.71
Graded and drained	0	0	10	0.05	3,422	5.57	39	0.29
Unimproved	0	0	0	0.00	185	0.31	4	0.03
TOTAL	11,890	100%	19,532	100.0%	61,174	100.0%	14,294	100.0%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Highways and Transportation Services, Bureau of Environmental and Data Analysis, *1986 Wisconsin Highway Mileage Data*, Figures 1 and 2.

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS IN WISCONSIN[1]
Fiscal Years 1930-1986

Fiscal Year	Autos	Trucks	Trailers, Semitrailers	Motor Homes	Busses	Motor-cycles	Mopeds	Municipals[2]	Totals
1929-30	700,251	115,883	—	—	554	3,030	—	—	819,718
1934-35	597,197	116,912	5,634	—	498	2,556	—	6,670	729,467
1939-40	741,583	123,742	5,144	—	675	3,508	—	9,770	884,422
1944-45	676,978	139,591	6,484	—	1,489	3,883	—	9,951	838,376
1949-50	921,194	209,083	14,124	—	2,465	10,355	—	13,904	1,171,125
1954-55	1,108,084	227,367	21,643	—	3,337	9,205	—	16,787	1,386,423
1959-60	1,303,679	246,353	31,502	—	5,184	11,975	—	21,268	1,619,961
1964-65	1,517,397	269,771	44,017	—	7,218	28,820	—	26,644	1,893,867
1969-70	1,762,681	317,096	64,065	—	8,178	53,642	—	4,830	2,210,492
1975-76	2,149,692	459,522	93,990	—	11,482	126,071	—	2,778	2,843,535
1976-77	2,159,456	497,089	95,487	—	3,134	129,403	—	2,085	2,886,654
1977-78	2,222,108	561,307	95,025	—	12,478	135,843	—	820	3,027,581
1978-79	2,253,966	556,757	97,643	18,769	10,468	153,110	—	2,107	3,167,695
1979-80	2,509,904	558,840	102,256	17,071	13,775	205,786	10,116	2,298	3,552,430
1980-81[2]	2,418,254	714,457	100,918	17,952	12,488	204,927	13,588	—	3,451,044
1981-82[2]	2,437,791	730,067	102,211	18,171	13,774	205,001	13,234	—	3,488,844
1982-83	2,312,883	718,287	67,829	15,762	12,886	178,146	17,890	52,992	3,360,811
1983-84	2,317,388	747,592	71,329	16,217	11,622	178,166	19,021	54,588	3,396,870
1984-85	2,310,024	765,852	72,289	17,195	10,325	176,023	20,321	57,166	3,406,196
1985-86	2,349,441	818,102	75,969	18,309	11,712	174,369	22,271	59,374	3,505,630

[1]Registration figures were first kept on a calendar year basis beginning in 1905. The 1905 figure was 1,492 for automobiles; no other figures were kept.

[2]Beginning in 1969, municipals have been registered on a multiyear basis. Therefore, since 1969, only registrations transacted during each fiscal year are given. For 1980-81 and 1981-82, municipals are included in autos.

Source: Secretary of State, *Biennial Report-1928-30*; Highway Commission, *Biennial Reports — 1933-35, 1938-40*; Motor Vehicle Department, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations — Fiscal Years 1944-45* through 1964-65; Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations-Fiscal Year 1979-80* (and previous issues), and *Wisconsin Transportation Facts*, Chapter 4, Table 4-1; and Department of Transportation, departmental data, October 1986.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Ten-Year Statistical Summary, 1976-1985

Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Accidents			Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Miles Traveled[1]	Death Rate[2]	Fatal Accident Rate[2]
		Total	Fatal	Injury					
1976	2,792,905	134,821	819	39,767	947	58,983	30,222	3.13	2.71
1977	2,864,689	149,653	808	42,386	945	62,579	31,570	2.99	2.56
1978	2,927,546	159,227	862	43,760	998	64,590	33,863	2.95	2.55
1979	2,694,404	166,461	876	45,357	997	66,265	32,974	3.02	2.66
1980	3,015,000	128,226	861	41,377	985	60,297	31,165	3.16	2.76
1981	3,059,000	118,873	813	40,075	927	58,689	33,611	2.76	2.42
1982	3,070,956	108,460	674	36,422	775	52,831	32,795	2.36	2.06
1983	3,123,649	113,986	657	38,272	735	55,018	34,107	2.15	1.93
1984	3,192,135	119,836	716	40,239	834	58,573	34,456	2.35	2.02
1985	3,265,322	129,615	672	41,647	750	60,363	36,680	2.04	1.83

[1]In millions — based on U.S. Bureau of Public Roads estimate of motor vehicle miles traveled.
[2]Per 100 million vehicle miles.

Drivers Involved in Accidents, by Age Group, 1985

Age of Drivers	Involved in Accidents	Percent	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
14 and under	167	0.1	1	94	72
15 years	267	0.1	3	103	161
16 years	5,767	2.9	31	1,961	3,775
17 years	7,403	3.7	28	2,569	4,806
18 years	8,689	4.4	41	3,084	5,564
19 years	8,740	4.4	50	3,130	5,560
20 years	8,084	4.1	52	2,886	5,146
21 years	7,938	4.0	45	2,875	5,018
22 years	7,730	3.9	51	2,778	4,901
23 years	7,071	3.6	43	2,533	4,495
24 years	6,967	3.5	40	2,426	4,501
25 years	6,586	3.4	27	2,286	4,273
26-34 years	45,317	22.8	197	15,650	29,470
35-44 years	30,561	15.4	160	10,453	19,948
45-54 years	17,762	9.0	85	5,960	11,717
55-64 years	14,322	7.2	86	4,870	9,366
65-74 years	8,970	4.5	63	2,991	5,916
75-99 years	4,653	2.3	30	1,562	3,061
Not stated	1,342	0.7	0	333	1,009
TOTAL	198,336	100.0	1,033	68,544	128,759

Blood Alcohol of Driver Fatalities, 1984 and 1985

Age Group	Drivers Killed		Drivers' Blood Alcohol Content					
			0.001-0.049		0.05-0.099		0.10 and Over	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
17 and under	29	23	1	2	1	0	3	11
18	19	17	2	1	3	0	8	3
19	34	24	0	0	1	1	16	11
20	26	23	1	0	2	2	13	15
21-25	104	98	5	3	5	7	53	49
26-30	68	51	4	0	2	4	35	26
31-35	40	43	0	0	0	4	24	24
36-40	31	34	2	0	1	0	14	16
41 and over	156	146	2	2	4	6	32	32
STATE TOTAL	507	459	17	8	19	24	198	187
Tested for blood alcohol content	412	393						
Test positive	234	219						
Percent positive	56.8	55.7						

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS — Continued
Possible Contributing Circumstances, 1985

	All Accidents				Urban Accidents[2]				Rural Accidents[2]			
	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
TOTAL VEHICLES INVOLVED	206,323	1,039	69,764	135,520	128,948	240	45,245	83,463	77,375	799	24,519	52,057
Circumstances[1]												
DRIVER												
Speed too fast for conditions	26,211	226	9,521	16,464	12,499	35	4,180	5,816	13,712	191	5,341	8,180
Inattentive driving	24,294	130	8,895	15,269	14,568	17	4,882	9,669	9,726	113	4,013	5,600
Failure to yield right of way	23,883	98	8,911	14,874	18,067	29	6,669	11,369	5,816	69	2,242	3,505
Had been drinking (impaired)	8,191	308	4,233	3,650	4,256	0	2,013	2,167	3,935	232	2,220	1,483
Improper turn	5,307	19	1,215	4,073	3,880	3	802	3,075	1,427	16	413	998
Following too close	5,883	6	2,362	3,515	4,346	1	1,772	2,573	2,416	114	1,126	1,176
Left of center	3,661	123	1,564	1,974	1,245	9	438	798	1,537	5	590	942
Disregard signal	3,502	10	1,559	1,933	3,165	7	1,408	1,750	1,381	21	444	916
Improper overtaking	2,755	31	806	1,918	1,374	10	362	1,002	337	3	151	183
Passed stop sign	2,444	36	1,132	1,276	1,491	5	652	834	953	31	480	442
Other	16,924	112	6,543	10,269	11,569	49	4,115	7,405	5,355	63	2,428	2,864
HIGHWAY												
Unplowed snow	14,981	41	3,854	11,086	7,461	0	1,868	5,593	7,520	41	1,986	5,493
Narrow shoulder	1,188	19	408	761	74	0	29	45	1,114	19	379	716
Low shoulder	720	15	298	407	72	1	26	45	648	14	272	362
Soft shoulder	529	7	199	323	40	1	14	25	489	6	185	298
Rough pavement	410	4	182	224	94	0	51	43	316	4	131	181
Other debris	420	1	163	256	201	0	82	119	219	1	81	137
Debris from prior accident	402	5	157	240	251	3	90	158	151	2	67	82
Signs-obscured or missing	174	1	80	93	68	0	34	34	106	1	46	59
Narrow bridge	164	1	67	96	49	0	27	22	115	1	45	69
Other	22,505	105	6,709	15,691	11,099	14	3,457	7,628	11,406	91	3,252	8,063
VEHICLE												
Brakes	1,705	6	650	1,049	1,057	2	406	649	648	4	244	400
Smooth tires	1,237	18	529	690	466	7	173	286	771	11	356	404
Steering	644	4	266	374	301	2	102	197	343	2	164	177
Turn signals	349	0	90	259	108	0	27	81	95	0	37	58
Other disabled	234	0	92	142	139	0	55	84	241	0	63	178
Head lamp	186	0	79	107	101	0	38	63	116	0	44	72
Stop lamp	214	1	78	135	83	0	29	54	85	0	41	44
Tail lamp	178	0	63	115	62	0	19	43	131	1	49	81
Disabled from prior accident	97	1	42	54	43	0	17	26	54	1	25	28
Other	2,810	23	896	1,891	1,470	5	466	999	1,340	18	430	892

[1]Includes more than one circumstance for some drivers.

[2]Data used in this summary is of necessity an opinion of the investigating officer garnered from the physical evidence, interrogating witnesses, drivers, etc. and is not necessarily conclusive.

Source: Department of Transportation, Division of Motor Vehicles, *Wisconsin Accident Facts 1985*, 1986 edition.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS — Continued

Motorcycle Accidents, 1976-85

Year[1]	Total Registered Cycles	Cycle Accidents[2]				
		Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Cyclist Fatalities
1976	124,824	3,451	76	2,903	472	82
1977	132,801	3,465	73	2,929	463	68
1978	143,322	3,817	110	3,282	425	112
1979	168,625	4,255	122	3,607	526	123
1980	177,409	4,373	105	3,857	411	106
1981	187,922	4,264	114	3,741	409	110
1982	187,601	3,779	115	3,312	352	112
1983	185,685	4,149	97	3,663	389	96
1984	190,612	4,085	94	3,587	404	96
1985	188,331	4,289	92	3,735	462	90

[1]Years prior to 1980 included moped registrations.

[2]In 1985, 60.9% of the fatal motorcycle drivers tested were legally intoxicated and 26.7% of the fatal motorcycle drivers wore helmets. In general, 41.1% of the cyclists involved in accidents wore helmets.

RAILROAD MILEAGE, USAGE AND REVENUE IN WISCONSIN 1920-1985

Year	No. of Railroads	Mileage Operated in Wisconsin[1]		Freight Traffic (in thousands)[2]			Passenger Traffic (in thousands)[3]		
		Road[4]	Track[5]	Tons	Ton-Miles[6]	Revenue	Passengers	Pass-Miles[7]	Revenue
1920	35	7,546.37	11,615.28	100,991	9,052,084	$ 92,826	20,188	960,569	$ 28,646
1930	27	7,230.72	11,582.88	83,672	6,908,656	78,747	4,799	466,154	14,071
1940	22	6,646.00	10,484.18	87,980	6,910,647	69,941	3,952	445,938	8,201
1950	20	6,336.71	10,000.26	121,576	10,850,178	141,762	5,575	646,353	14,933
1960	18	6,194.58	9,625.42	93,475	9,096,855	134,065	3,127	383,457	9,800
1970	15	5,964.64	9,126.54	97,130	13,432,055	191,764	1,463	138,572	4,264
1973[8]	15	5,840.11	8,895.85	109,450	16,583,109	255,588	193	1,407	56
1974	15	5,816.16	8,857.71	105,717	16,581,786	298,204	162	1,261	47
1975	15	5,741.72	8,754.28	90,473	13,436,628	273,200	147	1,059	47
1976	15	5,739.52	8,719.93	94,766	14,773,365	311,691	125	923	40
1977	15	5,675.60	8,620.36	95,194	14,774,908	334,304	125	856	39
1978	16	5,569.90	8,437.17	107,906	16,092,379	378,007	135	895	43
1979	16	5,519.83	8,328.83	103,066	16,619,880	431,180	149	983	47
1980	21	5,191.94	7,990.26	101,008	14,727,522	453,977	174	1,122	54
1981	21	4,757.90	7,508.56	97,288	14,247,186	476,265	122	879	61
1982	21	4,719.00	NA	NA	11,611,885	NA	NA	NA	NA
1983	19	4,595.00	NA	NA	12,506,831	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	19	4,595.80	NA	NA	13,319,235	NA	369	NA	NA
1985	18[9]	4,479.80	NA	NA	14,644,817	NA	NA	NA	NA

[1]Mileage given is exclusive of trackage rights in order to avoid duplication.

[2]Includes figures for 5 Class I railroads only. "Class I railroad" is a railroad which earns $50 million or more per year in gross revenue dollars.

[3]Includes figures for 2 Class I railroads only.

[4]Road mileage — measurement of stone road bed in miles.

[5]Track mileage — measurement of track (2 steel rails) on road beds in miles.

[6]Ton-mile — the movement of 1 ton (2,000 pounds) of cargo 1 mile.

[7]Passenger-mile — the combination of the number of passengers carried on Wisconsin trains and the miles traveled by the passengers while within Wisconsin boundaries.

[8]Intercity passenger service operated by Amtrak after May 1, 1971.

[9]Of these 18 railroads, 5 are Class I as of January 1985.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Transportation Facts*, and departmental data, February 1987; Office of the Commissioner of Transportation, February 1987.

WISCONSIN AIRPORT SYSTEM
1983-1985

Classification	Number of Airports		
	1983	1984	1985
Total Publicly owned airports, including	96	97	97
Scheduled air carrier airports	16	14	14
All other publicly owned or operated airports	80	83	83
Privately owned airports open to the public	52	51	51
Privately used airports	387	392	392
Heliports	25	26	31
Seaplane bases	22	22	22
Military/police fields and helipads	8	8	8
TOTAL	590	596	601

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Transportation Facts Book*, Table III-100; Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Aeronautics, *Wisconsin Aviation Activity 1985*, May 1986.

WISCONSIN AIRPORT SYSTEM USAGE, 1950-85

Year	Certificated Air Carriers[1]			Commuter Air Carriers[2]		
	Enplaned Passengers[3]	Tonnage		Enplaned Passengers[3]	Tonnage	
		Air Mail	Cargo		Air Mail	Cargo
1950	145,049	427	4,483	NA	NA	NA
1955	366,787	731	3,266	NA	NA	NA
1960	561,160	608	5,264	NA	NA	NA
1965	843,215	3,265	10,133	NA	NA	NA
1970	1,483,077	NA	NA	63,513	281	588
1976	2,099,922	7,094	18,509	89,657	76	769
1977	2,284,539	7,601	19,077	108,142	0	678
1978	2,453,496	8,466	15,251	113,834	0	696
1979	2,883,978	8,754	15,566	61,548	0	620
1980	2,681,529	9,784	10,451	NA	NA	NA
1981	2,365,503	8,510	8,454	NA	NA	NA
1982	2,355,233	8,140	7,775	NA	NA	NA
1983	2,155,184	7,164	6,362	NA	NA	NA
1984	2,222,117	7,032	5,326	NA	NA	NA
1985	2,502,872	7,184	5,054	NA	NA	NA

[1]Certificated air carrier is an airline which holds a currently valid Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

[2]Commuter air carrier is an operator of small aircraft that fly at least 5 round trips per week between 2 or more points on a published schedule, exempted from CAB regulation part 298. NA means "Not Available." Beginning in 1980, commuter air carrier figure are no longer available because of air carrier deregulation.

[3]Enplaned passengers are the number of revenue passengers boarding aircraft, including originating, stopover and transfer passengers. Between 1950 and 1960, passenger figures represent those at place of origin only.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Aeronautics, *Wisconsin Aviation Activity 1985*, May 1986, and previous issues; departmental data.

URBAN TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN WISCONSIN
December 1986

Urban Area		
Bus System		Taxi Service[3]
Appleton	Milwaukee County	Baraboo
Ashland[1]	Oshkosh	Beaver Dam
Beloit	Racine	Berlin
Eau Claire	Racine-Commuter[1]	Chippewa Falls
Fond du Lac	Rice Lake	Hartford
Green Bay	Sheboygan	Marshfield
Janesville	Stevens Point	Platteville
Kenosha	Superior[2]	Portage
La Crosse	Watertown	Rhinelander
Madison[2]	Waukesha (city)	Ripon
Manitowoc	Waukesha County[1]	River Falls
Merrill	Wausau	Shawano
		Stoughton
		Whitewater
		Wisconsin Rapids

[1]Privately owned and operated. Racine-Commuter and Waukesha County systems are inter-urban commuter type services.

[2]Publicly owned but privately managed.

[3]Except for Hartford and River Falls, taxi services are privately owned and operated. Hartford is publicly owned and operated while River Falls is publicly owned and managed by proprietors.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Urban Mass Transit Annual Report;* "Wisconsin Transit Trends", March 1986; and departmental data.

WISCONSIN URBAN TRANSIT SYSTEM USAGE AND REVENUE
1950-1986
(In Thousands)

Year	Revenue Miles of Service	Number of Passengers	Passenger Revenue
1950	53,362	288,996	$22,692
1955	42,807	169,129	23,134
1960	34,950	130,299	20,665
1965	32,330	110,979	20,457
1970	28,371	80,172	22,078
1974	25,466	66,704	24,255
1975	26,119	63,587	22,454
1976	28,287	67,216	21,952
1977	29,828	70,832	22,926
1978	29,271	75,023	22,653
1979	32,087	88,074	28,272
1980	33,943	88,756	29,631
1981	35,805	87,329	35,138
1982	34,748	83,979	39,533
1983	34,201	81,190	40,935
1984	32,523	86,216	41,042
1985[1]	31,707	72,420	40,234
1986[2]	32,224	86,689	42,727

[1]Estimated data.

[2]Projected data.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Transit, *Wisconsin Urban Mass Transit Annual Report 1985* and previous editions; *Wisconsin Transportation Facts* (Tables 3-300 and 4-300); departmental data.

WISCONSIN WATERPORT USAGE, 1984[1]

Waterports	Total Commodities Tonnage[2]	Major Commodities Handled[2]											
		Metallic Ores	Farm Products	Coal	Nonmetallic Minerals	Stone, Clay Glass and Concrete	Petroleum and Coal Products	Pulp, Paper and Allied Products	Food and Kindred Products	Chemical and Allied Products	Lumber and Wood Products	Fish and Marine Products	Passengers
LAKE SUPERIOR													
Superior-Duluth	37,255,941	21,232,769	5,842,569	6,957,971	1,228,329	438,583	142,333	202,544	55,446	17,552	4,696	251	212,732
Ashland	96,558	—	—	96,528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—
Bayfield	17,804	—	—	—	12,593	—	528	—	—	—	110	568	233,670
LaPointe	4,272	—	—	—	—	—	418	—	—	—	—	4	200,566
Port Wing	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	—
Cornucopia	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	—
LAKE MICHIGAN													
Milwaukee	2,993,065	—	648,214	609,429	651,709	472,958	52,040	60,025	137,211	45,086	160	266	167,428
Green Bay	2,442,674	—	—	1,574,674	365,268	215,191	102,199	94,407	52,304	14,401	—	251	—
Sheboygan	1,257,661	—	—	1,225,818	17,262	—	—	—	—	14,143	—	438	—
Port Washington	382,645	—	—	382,618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
Kewaunee	320,226	—	—	—	26,814	35,464	—	166,697	25,079	29,908	16,341	11	75,336
Manitowoc	274,549	14,398	—	95,674	—	161,996	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak Creek	255,972	—	—	255,972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marinette-Menominee[3]	175,992	—	—	96,978	78,881	5	—	—	—	—	—	128	—
Sturgeon Bay[4]	102,194	—	—	64,707	—	—	37,459	—	—	—	—	28	3,204
Kenosha	42,011	—	—	—	14,752	—	—	—	24,860	—	—	121	—
Two Rivers	13,225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,149	—	8,076	—
Algoma	10,125	9,915	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210	—
Detroit Harbor[5]	6,438	—	—	—	—	—	1,302	—	93	—	620	237	178,214
Pensaukee	3,741	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,741	—
Oconto	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	233	—
Racine	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	—
TOTAL	45,655,587	21,247,082	6,490,683	11,360,369	2,395,608	1,324,197	336,279	523,673	294,993	126,239	21,927	15,024	1,071,150

[1]Wisconsin waterports on the Mississippi River used for nonrecreational purposes are Alma, Cassville, Genoa, La Crosse, Prairie du Chien and source.
[2]Movement of commodities at ports and harbors in short tons (one ton — 2,000 lbs.).
[3]Includes tonnage handled at Menominee, Michigan.
[4]Includes tonnage traversing Lake Michigan Ship Canal, not just handled at Sturgeon Bay.
[5]Washington Island.
Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, *Waterborne Commerce of the United States*, Calendar Year 1984, Part 3: "Waterways and Harbors, Great Lakes"; Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Transportation Facts*, Table 3-400.

9

Politics

Wisconsin political parties: state organizations and 1986 party platforms

POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATION IN WISCONSIN

What Is a Political Party?

A political party is a private, voluntary organization of people with similar political beliefs which competes with other political parties to gain or keep control of government. In the United States, such parties are entirely separate from the government itself. We are a republic and govern ourselves indirectly through the election of representatives who do the governing for us and at our direction. Political parties help us select these representatives and develop a consensus on basic principles which can give direction to the conduct and processes of government.

The Wisconsin Statutes defines a political party as a state committee registered according to law with the state Elections Board "organized exclusively for political purposes under whose name candidates appear on the ballot at any election, and all county, congressional, legislative, local and other affiliated committees authorized to operate under the same name" (Sec. 5.02 (13)).

Political parties in the United States are a marked contrast to the rigid party apparatus in countries with less freedom and democracy. In many parts of the world, political parties start out with established, narrowly defined ideologies and programs. Members are recruited on the basis of these fixed ideas. There is little room for disagreement within the ranks.

In the United States, political parties are loosely organized groups reflecting a broad spectrum of interests. They are truly popular parties in the sense that they accommodate diversity and are instruments of the will of the party activists at the grass roots level. Their ideologies, as stated in the party platforms, are formulated first at the local level, and are then refined at a series of meetings for successively larger geographic areas, through debate and compromise, to become the party's expressed national aims.

In Wisconsin this is done through local party units in each county that reach down to the ward level. By the competition of ideas, freely and fully discussed, a consensus is achieved. The views of members of local units on political issues are represented at regional levels when the delegates they select to attend congressional district, state and national meetings take stands on these issues.

Every year in Wisconsin the delegates from each political party's local units meet in state convention. Matters addressed at state party conventions generally include (depending on the year) drawing up their state platform or amendments to it, selecting national committee members, considering resolutions and conducting other party business. Every 4 years delegates from throughout the United States meet in national convention to adopt a national platform expressing the party's principles and goals for the succeeding 4 years and to nominate their candidates for president and vice president. In Wisconsin, the slates of national convention delegates are chosen in the April presidential preference primary vote.

Depending on the time, place and circumstances, political party labels in the United States may have widely different meanings. Within a single party there is room for members who are scattered along the political spectrum. Individual Republicans and Democrats, for instance, are often further identified with the prefix "liberal" or "conservative", "right-wing" or "left-wing", and "moderate".

In spite of the diversity within a party, however, specific philosophical attitudes are generally associated with major political parties. In the public's perception, the name "Democratic" or "Republican" conjures up a surprisingly distinct set of economic, social and political principles.

Political parties in the United States have traditionally provided an organized framework for the orderly performance of several basic political tasks necessary to our form of government — a representative democracy. These functions include:

(1) Providing a stable, continuing institution to build coalitions. The most visible product of integrating diverse interests is the party platform, a statement of shared principles and a priority agenda for action. If the party is successful in getting its candidates elected, it becomes the prospective policy of the government.

(2) Selecting, recruiting and nominating persons as candidates for elective and appointive offices in government. If successful, these people become the government.

(3) Helping the party's slate of candidates get elected. To be elected requires organization, money, and the time, effort and expertise of many people. A party can assist its candidates in all campaign activities.

(4) Working to keep election procedures and the canvassing of votes honest through participating in the selection of election officials and observers.

(5) Educating people regarding public affairs and government by defining issues, taking policy positions and formulating programs to implement policy. If out of power, by criticizing and offering alternative solutions. Working for a party and its candidates is also a practical training ground in leadership, politics and government.

Throughout its history the United States has had a 2-party political system, rather than single-party or multi-party systems found elsewhere. While minor parties have always been with us, few third parties have gained the prominence necessary to challenge the 2 dominant political parties at the national level. The same cannot be said of politics on the state level. In Wisconsin, for example, the Socialist party regularly sent one or more Milwaukee representatives to the legislature between 1911 and 1937; and the Progressive party was strong between 1933 and 1947, capturing in 1937 a plurality of both houses of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Should You Join A Political Party?

The right of any citizen to join a political party of his or her choice is one of the freedoms we should cherish. Unfortunately, most people leave the exercise of this right to others. For a variety of reasons, party membership is declining in the United States.

You participate in the political process whenever you vote, express an opinion on a public issue, join a special interest group, contact a legislator, sign a petition or nomination paper, or make a financial contribution to a candidate or pressure group. By active membership in a political party, however, you can have a more direct role in selecting our leaders, particularly through the primary election process, and in determining the future policies of government. In a republic such as ours, it is a major way citizens can become part of the political process and exercise control over their government.

Through various youth groups associated with political parties it is possible to participate in party activity even before you become old enough to vote. At any age, party membership can be a rewarding experience, interesting as well as educational.

Political parties need your support to be effective. If you think one party or another most closely reflects the broad set of principles by which you believe the nation or state should be governed, your active participation in the organization and in electing its candidates will enable it to obtain the majority needed to carry out these policies.

If you think of yourself as an "independent", that is all the more reason to become active in a political party. Any party can benefit from independent thinking because only on that basis can old ideas be reexamined and fresh ideas born. Parties need periodic revitalization and new direction.

If you think party politics are "dirty", then that again is a good reason to become actively involved. Only if you are active can you help to "clean it up".

Finally, if you are sincerely interested in good government but think that you do not have enough time to become active in party politics, just consider how many other Americans could say the same thing and yet manage to do their share to have their opinions heard. Do not allow politics to become another spectator sport. Your participation will help to insure that, at all levels, ours will remain a government "of the people, by the people, for the people".

Wisconsin's Political History

In Wisconsin (as elsewhere) fluctuations in voting behavior that deviate from general political trends frequently occur. Such episodes are usually a reaction to specific personalities and events. More lasting changes in party allegiance, however, evolve slowly, the result of fundamental social and economic changes. Wisconsin has been fortunate that its large immigrant population, such as the Germans and Scandinavians, provided the state with a relatively politically sophisticated population early in its history. A party's stand on issues became a more important determinant of party loyalty than ethnic and religious factors.

In *How Wisconsin Voted*, James R. Donoghue divided Wisconsin's political history into 4 eras. During the first era — from achieving statehood in 1848 to 1855, when the newly created Republican party first captured a major statewide office — the dominant political party in Wisconsin was the Democratic party. The Whig party provide major opposition. This alignment was an extension of that which generally prevailed during the state's territorial period. In 1854, the Republican party was formed in Ripon, Wisconsin out of the same conditions and events that led with such inevitability to the Civil War. These circumstances contributed to the rapid growth of the Republicans and the demise of the Whigs.

Simply put, the second era, from 1856 to 1900, was one of Republican domination. When it terminated at the turn of the century with the election of Robert M. La Follette, Sr. as Governor, Wisconsin politics entered upon a period of complexity and confusion.

The third era, from 1900 to 1945, was a time of great stress and change, encompassing the Great Depression and World Wars I and II. Until the official 1934 formation of the Progressive party with separate ballot position, political contests usually occurred within two factions of the Republican party — the conservative "stalwart" Republicans and the "progressive" (La Follette) Republicans — rather than between major parties. In effect, Wisconsin was a 3-party state during this period, with the 2 main contenders both labeled Republican and a Democratic party in eclipse as a major factor. Political contests tended to be decided in Republican primary elections.

After some early success within the Republican party, the progressive faction formally split from the Republicans to form its own party in 1934. The new Progressive party won gubernatorial elections in 1936 and 1942, but declining party vote toward the end of the era led to its dissolution in 1946. Progressive party leadership urged a return of its members and the voters to the Republican party. 1900 to 1945 was also the period of greatest strength of the Socialists. This era saw the high point of third party strength in Wisconsin.

The fourth era, from 1945 to the present, has been marked by a realignment and polarization of the major parties. A resurgence of the Democratic party ended the long Republican domination, returning the state to a more balanced 2-party, competitive system. In the late 1940s some former Progressives, Socialists and others began moving into what has been described as a moribund Democratic party. This influx revitalized the party, as well as making it more liberal. In the following decade the Democrats worked at uniting the party and building their strength at the polls. Meanwhile, the conservative faction's control of the Republican party was solidified by the departure of the more liberal-minded Progressives and the addition of conservative Democrats fleeing their former party as it became more liberal.

In the years following World War II, the strengthening Democratic party began offering the majority Republicans serious election challenges. Steady Democratic growth culminated in the 1957 election of the first "new" Democrat to major statewide office (U.S. Senate). This turning point marked the emergence on Wisconsin's political scene of a Democratic party fully capable of competing successfully with the long dominant Republicans for public office. Third party and independent candidates have mostly failed to garner any significant support among the electorate.

The hallmark of contemporary Wisconsin politics is a highly competitive, 2-party, issue-oriented system. Of major elected partisan offices in Wisconsin, in January 1987 the Republican party held the positions of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, one of the 2 U.S. Senate seats and 4 of the 9 congressional seats. The Democratic party held the remaining 2 executive constitutional positions — Secretary of State and State Treasurer —, a majority in both houses of the state Legislature, one U.S. Senate seat and 5 congressional seats.

Statutory and Voluntary Organizations

Wisconsin law provides for various local offices and committees for each major political party. In effect, this "statutory" organization has been merged with the voluntary party organizations where the *actual* power is to be found, and which are governed by their own constitutions and bylaws.

Control of the voluntary parties is vested in central committees selected from the top echelon of the active, dues-paying membership of the Wisconsin chapters of the national political party organizations. For the Democratic party of Wisconsin this is the State Administrative Committee; for the Republican party it is the State Executive Committee. They constitute *the* Demo-

cratic and Republican parties in Wisconsin, attending to their party's interests, collecting money to finance campaigns, maintaining cooperation between the various county and congressional district organizations, and executing, within the state, the directives of the national party organizations.

Statutory Political Committees

State law provides for a political party committee organization (Sec. 8.17).

Party Committeemen and Committeewomen. The lowest level elective political party functionary recognized by state law is the committeeman or committeewoman, who is the party's statutory representative within each election district and is elected to a 2-year term at the September primary in even-numbered years. A committeeman or committeewoman is elected for each party from each election district. Candidates must be at least 18 years of age, and there is a residency requirement. Their names are placed on the ballot by the submission of nominating petitions signed by 20 to 40 electors in their district. No write-ins are permitted. If no candidate files nomination papers, the office does not appear on the ballot, and the vacancy is filled by the party county committee.

From the standpoint of party coherence, the political parties find it desirable that the elected committeemen and committeewomen should also be activists of the party's voluntary organizations, and the parties attempt to convince their voluntary workers to seek the election district positions. However, this connection is not required by law, and occasionally the persons elected are not members of the voluntary organizations.

One important statutory responsibility of an election district committeeman or committeewoman is the submission to the appropriate municipal unit of a list of nominees to be appointed as election officials. Committeemen and committeewomen who are members in good standing of their county parties are, by virtue of their office, granted party credentials for participation in any caucus or convention called by their congressional or state committee. They represent their neighborhoods by acting as liaison between their party and residents of the district they serve. Other functions include information gathering and dissemination, voter identification and registration, increasing party membership, and appointing ward captains. Collectively, the election district committeemen and committeewomen possess the responsibility to serve on higher committees in the party's organizational structure.

County Committees. In general, the county committees of each party's statutory organization consist of the elected or appointed election district committeemen and committeewomen in the county. Membership on party congressional district and state committees derives from membership on the county committees.

A combined meeting of the county committee and all party members in the county, each of whom is entitled to vote, is held no sooner than 15 days after the September primary and no later than April 1 of the following year. At least 7 days' written notice is required. At this meeting the county committee offices of chairman, vice chairman, secretary, treasurer and such additional officers and subcommittees as the committee feels necessary are filled by election. In addition, the county committees also elect members (and alternates) of the congressional district committees. Their terms begin immediately. Individuals elected may be, but are not required to be, party committeemen or committeewomen. They are required to be party members in good standing.

Congressional District Committees. Congressional district committees consist of members elected by the county committees. Two persons are elected from each Assembly district wholly within one county or, for multi-county Assembly districts, one person from each Assembly district partially within the county. Additional persons may be elected so that a county has a minimum of 2 committee members for each congressional district in which it is located. At least once per year, with 30 days written notice to the chairmen of the county committees in the district, the chairman of the congressional district committee shall call for a caucus of party members in the district. Committee offices of chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer are filled by the caucus in a time and manner prescribed by the committee constitution. Individuals elected to these offices need not be members of the congressional district committee. Each committee elects at least 2 persons to become members of the state committee, who may be, but are not required to be, members of the congressional committee.

State Committee. The state committee may be composed solely of persons elected by the congressional district committees — at least 2 from each district — or may also include as many other members as called for and chosen in the manner prescribed in the constitution of the state committee.

Miscellaneous Committees. A committeeman or committeewoman residing in any political subdivision or Assembly district may organize a committee for their area by presenting a petition, signed by at least 25% of the committeemen and committeewomen who reside in the same area, to the congressional district committee, the chairman of which shall call the first meeting within 10 days of delivery of the petition (with 5 days' advance notice). Committee offices are filled by election in the same manner as county committees, and may be filled by persons who are not committeemen or committeewomen. Members retain their status on county committees. Assembly district committees formed in this manner shall also include those individuals elected by county committees as members of congressional district committees.

Presidential Electors. On the first Tuesday in October in each presidential election year, the 5 partisan constitutional state officers, the Senate and Assembly candidates nominated by each political party at the primary, and the hold-over state senators of each political party meet — each party separately — in the State Capitol for the purpose of selecting a slate of 11 presidential electors. One elector from each of Wisconsin's 9 congressional districts and 2 at-large electors — one for each U.S. Senator — are chosen. Each party certifies its list of presidential electors to the state Elections Board. Should the party poll a majority of the votes in the November presidential election, the persons so nominated meet in December in the State Capitol to perform their duties as Wisconsin's electors for president and vice president (Secs. 7.75 and 8.18).

Democratic Party of Wisconsin

State Officers and Administrative Committee. The Democratic party of Wisconsin is headed by a 42-member State Administrative Committee. All committee members are elected party officials. Nine members of the committee — the party officers — are elected by delegates to the state convention. Twenty-seven additional members are elected by the congressional district organizations at district level conventions. The remaining voting committee members include the County Chairs' Association chairperson, the Milwaukee County chairperson, the Young Democrats representative, 2 state legislative representatives, and the immediate past state chairperson.

Of the 9 party officers, the state chairperson and first vice chairperson — who must be of opposite sex — second vice chairperson, treasurer, and secretary are elected for 2-year terms each odd-numbered year at the state convention. The 4 national committee members are elected by the state convention each presidential election year and thus serve 4-year terms. The state chairperson and the first vice chairperson are also *ex officio* members of the Democratic National Committee.

In each of the party's 9 congressional district organizations, the district chairperson and 2 additional representatives (one of each sex) are elected for 2-year terms by their respective district conventions in the spring of each even-numbered year. The legislative representatives (one from each house) are elected by their caucuses preceding the beginning of each new term.

Whenever an Administrative Committee vacancy occurs, the chairperson appoints a successor, with concurrence by the entire committee, to serve until the next annual convention (which fills the vacancy by election for the balance of the unexpired term).

State Convention. The state convention meets annually in June. Delegates are elected by each county unit and sent as representatives from their counties. All party members are eligible for the delegate selection process. The number of delegates to represent each county is set by the Administrative Committee, arrived at by a formula based on the number of county members and a percentage of the vote for governor in the last election. In addition to the regular quota, certain Democratic office-holders are automatically delegates. Each year the convention adopts the state party platform or amendments to it, considers resolutions and conducts other party business, and in odd years, elects state party officers. National committee members are selected every 4 years. The convention *may not* endorse candidates for any primary election.

Congressional District Organization. The congressional district organizations of the Democratic party of Wisconsin are each directed by an executive committee. Unless the district constitution provides otherwise, these committees consist of the district representatives to the State Administrative Committee, the chairpersons of the county organizations or authorized subdivi-

sions within the district, and the officers of the district organization. The district officers (chairperson, vice chairpersons, secretary and treasurer) are elected in odd-numbered years at the annual district conventions held prior to the state conventions. The main function of the district organization is to provide a base of support for Democratic congressional candidates from the district.

County Organization. Each county has a party organization. These organizations comprise the basic units of the state party. The county officers include a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary and treasurer (the latter 2 offices may be held by the same person). Terms of office are generally for one year, but individual county organizations may provide for 2-year terms. The officers of the county committee are elected directly by the county membership.

Ward Unit. In general the smallest geographical units of the Democratic party in Wisconsin are the county organizations. However, the State Administrative Committee may authorize the creation of subunits. In Milwaukee County, the county is further subdivided into ward units.

Republican Party of Wisconsin

State Officers and Executive Committee. Leadership of the Republican party of Wisconsin is vested in a 33-member State Executive Committee, consisting of the 11 party officers and certain *ex officio* members (the immediate past state party chairman, the district chairmen and first vice chairmen from each of the state's 9 congressional district organizations, the chairman of the Wisconsin College Republicans, and the chairmen of the Black Republican Council and the Heritage Groups Council). In addition, one of the state's Republican congressional delegation and 2 state legislative representatives are attached to the committee as nonvoting members.

Five of the 11 party officers — chairman, first and second vice chairmen, secretary and treasurer — are selected in odd-numbered years from the entire membership of the party at the Executive Committee organizational meeting held for that purpose within 30 days following the state convention. Their 2-year terms begin upon adjournment of the organizational meeting. The 5 persons holding those offices and the immediate past state party chairman may not vote in the selection of the new officers. The state chairman is also an *ex officio* member of the Republican National Committee.

Of the remaining officers, the chairman of the county chairmen's organization serves as third vice chairman of the Executive Committee, the president of the Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women is fourth vice chairman, and the chairman of the Wisconsin Federation of Young Republicans is fifth vice chairman. They serve as long as they hold the title granted by the auxiliary body.

The national committeeman and committeewoman are elected for 4-year terms by delegates at the state convention in presidential election years, serving from the adjournment of one national party convention to the end of the next. They must be approved by the party's national committee. The 18 congressional representatives are elected for 2-year terms at their congressional district caucuses held in the odd years prior to the state convention. They constitute a majority on the Executive Committee. The 2 ad hoc state legislative representatives — one from each house — are selected by their party caucuses preceeding the beginning of each new term, just as the other committee members representing various party organizations are selected by their respective groups. The representative from the Republican congressional delegation is also chosen by his or her peers.

The last officer is the only nonelected position among the 33 Executive Committee members. Serving at the pleasure of the newly elected state chairman, the party finance chairman is appointed (with the consent of the committee) to a term that continues until a successor is named.

Any vacancies on the Executive Committee are filled by the committee.

State Convention. The state party convention meets in May, June or July of each year. Delegates are selected by the county units. Representation accorded to each county is based on one absolute delegate, plus one additional delegate for each 250 Republican votes cast at the last general election. In statewide election years — that is, the even-numbered years — the convention adopts a state party platform and *may* endorse candidates for the primary election. A national committeeman and committeewoman are selected in the same years in which a national party convention is held. At every state convention, resolutions are adopted and other party business is conducted.

Congressional District Organization. A Republican organization is provided in each congressional district, directed by a committee consisting of members of the State Executive Committee from such district and at least the following elected officers: chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer. Committee officers are elected in odd-numbered years prior to the state convention at a district caucus of delegates from that district to the convention. The district organization coordinates the activities of the county organizations in the district, with special emphasis on the election of Republican congressional candidates from the district.

County Organization. The county committees are elected in county caucus prior to April 1 of the odd-numbered years. The county committee has at least the following officers: chairman, first vice chairman, secretary and treasurer. County units are the basic building blocks of the Republican party organization in the state.

Wisconsin in the National Party Organizations

At the top of the Democratic and Republican party organizations are the 2 national committees, which act as the governing bodies for their parties throughout the United States.

Members of the national committees on the state level are selected for each party at the party's state convention. Their term of office is 4 years, from one national convention to the next. Each committee serves until its successor has been elected. The national committees are charged with the organization of the national conventions of their parties, the direction of the presidential campaign immediately following their election, and the formulation of a national campaign program to be carried out on the state level by the state organizations.

The selection of the Wisconsin members for the Republican National Committee is in the form of an instruction to the party's delegates to the national convention. At the Republican National Convention, the Wisconsin delegates place the names selected by the state convention in nomination as Wisconsin's national committeeman and committeewoman. The entire slate of nominations, combining the nominations received from all other state delegations, is then inserted into a resolution creating the party's national committee for the next 4 years, and voted on by the convention as a whole. Within the Republican national organization, the state party chairmen (in Wisconsin the chairman of the Executive Committee) are *ex officio* members of the national committee.

The Democratic National Committee is composed of: a) the chairperson and the highest ranking officer of the opposite sex in each recognized state Democratic party (in Wisconsin the chairperson and the first vice chairperson of the Administrative Committee), b) 200 members apportioned to the states on the same basis as delegates to the national convention, and c) other specified members. Wisconsin's Democratic National Committee members are selected every 4 years at the annual state conventions held in presidential election years.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN

March 1987

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 126 South Franklin Street, Madison 53703.
Telephone: (608) 255-5172.
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Fundraising Director: JOLENE PLAUTZ.
Executive Secretary: LAURA KELLY.
Comptroller: LOUISE UPHOFF.
Data Entry Operator: KAY LUND.
Printer: MICHAEL ALBRECHT.
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Telephone: (414) 257-4085.
Administrative Secretary: DAWN MARTIN.

State Administrative Committee

Chairperson: SUELLEN ALBRECHT, Madison.
First Vice Chairperson: BRENT SMITH, Onalaska.
Second Vice Chairperson: ROBERT BARTLETT, Madison.
Secretary: JOLENE PLAUTZ, Merrill.
Treasurer: THOMAS LONSWAY, Appleton.
National Committee Members: GARY AAMODT, Madison; SUELLEN ALBRECHT, Madison; BARBARA EBENREITER, Sheboygan; ELIZABETH KING, Green Bay; JEFFREY NEUBAUER, Racine; TERRENCE PITTS, Milwaukee; BRENT SMITH, Onalaska.
Milwaukee County Chairperson: MARK SOSTARICH, South Milwaukee.
County Chairs Association Chairperson: EDWARD RAPPE, Manitowoc.
Young Democrats Representative: KENNETH STRASMA, Madison.
State Legislative Representatives: SENATOR CHARLES CHVALA, Madison; REPRESENTATIVE ANNETTE WILLIAMS, Milwaukee.
Immediate Past State Chairperson: MATTHEW FLYNN, Milwaukee.
Congressional District Representatives (chairpersons listed first):

1st District
John Beam, Janesville
Ted Kinnaman, Janesville
Paula Olszewski, Salem

2nd District
Louise Uphoff, Oregon
Nan Cheney, Madison
Darold Lowe, Madison

3rd District
Mort Sipress, Eau Claire
Mary Hanrahan, Muscoda
Paul Hazen, Wauzeka

4th District
Kitty Brennan, South Milwaukee
Dawn Martin, Milwaukee
Roger Rustad, Milwaukee

5th District
Martha Love, Milwaukee
Judith Mount, Milwaukee
Robert Storm, Milwaukee

6th District
Ray Huber, Clintonville
Tim Nixon, Two Rivers
Mary Brickle, Fond du Lac

7th District
Mary Thurmaier, Stevens Point
Phyllis Pope, Medford
Bill Drengler, Wausau

8th District
Joseph Ranney, Green Bay
Carolyn Armagost, Appleton
Douglas Oitzinger, Marinette

9th District
John Krause, Sr., Germantown
Joyce Williams, Cedarburg
Edward Filemyr, Adell

Source: Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

LABOR-FARM/LABORISTA-AGRARIO PARTY OF WISCONSIN
December 1986

Headquarters

State Headquarters: P.O. Box 1222, Madison 53701.
Telephone: (608) 244-5526 or (608) 244-0621.

State Executive Committee

Chairperson: KATHY CHRISTENSEN, Madison.
Executive Secretary: JO WOOD, Merrill.
Treasurer: CONRAD AMENHAUSER, Madison.
Chief Organizer: ALAN PEURA, Madison.
Farm Coordinator: JOHN BERGUM, Shiocton.
Green Politics Coordinator: WALT BRESETTE, Red Cliff.
Minorities Coordinator: MARIA ESTEVEZ, Kenosha.
Rainbow Politics Coordinator: BILL PHILLIPS, Milwaukee.
Rural Coordinator: PAUL GILK, Merrill.
Treaty Rights Coordinator: MIKE YOUNGBEAR, Green Bay.
Newspaper Editor (Wisconsin Commonwealth): WILL HAYES, Dodgeville.

Source: Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party of Wisconsin.

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

June 1987

Headquarters and Staff

State Headquarters: 303 East Wilson Street, Post Office Box 31, Madison 53701.
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Executive Director: BRANDON SCHOLZ.
Finance Director: SUSAN ZNIDORKA.
Communications Director: JONATHAN HENKES.
Political Director: ROBERT HURTGEN.
Controller: BONNIE KENDELL.
Accounting Assistant: MARTHA TRUOG.
Executive Assistant: RICH GUILD.
Receptionist: SHARI BOOTH.

State Executive Committee

Chairman: STEPHEN KING, Whitewater.
Vice Chairmen: 1st — JUNE SUHLING, Fond du Lac; *2nd* — RANDALL KNOX, Jefferson; *3rd* — JOHN PINTO, Madison; *4th* — MARY BUESTRIN, Mequon; *5th* — NICK FUHRMAN, Madison.
Secretary: MURIEL LIDTKE, Beaver Dam.
Treasurer: ROBERT BARROW, Milwaukee.
State Finance Chairman: GEORGE WATTS, Cedarburg.
National Committeewoman: HELEN BIE, Green Bay.
National Committeeman: MICHAEL GREBE, Mequon.
College Republicans Chairman: RAYMOND CAREY, Madison.
Black Republican Council Chairman: JOE GOLD, Milwaukee.
Republican Heritage Groups Council Chairman: vacancy.
State Legislative Representatives: SENATOR SUSAN ENGELEITER, Brookfield; REPRESENTATIVE BETTY JO NELSEN, Shorewood.
Immediate Past State Chairman: J. MICHAEL BORDEN, Janesville.

Congressional District Chairmen and Vice Chairmen:

1st District
Joan Waite, Clinton
Don Rawlings, Twin Lakes

2nd District
Mary Mohs, Madison
Steve McArthur, Baraboo

3rd District
Janet Schipper, Viroqua
James Harsdorf, Beldenville

4th District
Tim Russell, Milwaukee
Dorothy MacDonald, Waukesha

5th District
Jean Novshek, Milwaukee
Edward Pinzer, Wauwatosa

6th District
Barbara Pollei, Malone
Mary Lou Schmidt, Westfield

7th District
Kevin Hermening, Wausau
Paul Buckley, Superior

8th District
Frank Schnabl, Kewaunee
Diane Herner, Appleton

9th District
Don Moecker, Waukesha
Sherry Schultz, Theresa

Source: Republican Party of Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 14, 1986, Racine

Our state and nation are best served by vigorous and open political parties. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin stands open to all citizens, responds sensitively to the needs of every part of our society, and works actively for an honest and open government that is responsible to the will of the people.

We expect Democratic candidates and officials to support and work to implement the platform so it may become the law of the land.

The Economy

The economic health and growth of our state and national economies reflect the economic health and growth of our citizens.

The Democratic Party believes that a right to a job for every citizen is the foundation of our nation's spirit, and that all citizens ought to contribute to the public good as they can. State and national economic policies ought to provide each citizen with the opportunity for a secure economic life and reverse the drift toward the steady reduction in the earning power of the average American. The Democratic Party supports the right of all workers and farmers to organize and bargain collectively and the right of organized labor to strike.

All persons, including farmers, factory workers, professionals and laborers deserve an improving standard of living born of the fruits of their work. We should take all necessary measures to prevent our children from having to live in poverty. They and their families must be ensured a future that includes opportunities to work in a world at peace and in a clean environment, on the farm or in the factory, in a rural town or in a metropolis.

Investment in the community for education, housing, health, small business, and transportation should be a priority for our state and national tax dollars. We are proud of our state's tradition of cooperatives and we continue to support worker and community-owned and controlled businesses.

The state and nation should pursue an industrial policy which fosters new business opportunities and job creation, nurtures the growth and health of small businesses, improves the competitiveness of existing industries, and discourages non-productive mergers of businesses. A sound economic policy will ensure fair treatment of our products in world markets and encourage capital investments and the production of goods in our state and nation.

We cannot afford an economic policy which allocates ever larger resources to the instruments of war and foreign military intervention at the expense of food, housing, education and health care for all. We cannot afford to shift the costs of massive federal budget deficits onto the backs of future generation nor onto the backs of state and local governments. Neither can we afford high unemployment rates that overwhelm social services, or agricultural policies that devastate family farming in order to support agribusiness monoliths.

As the family is the heart of our social fabric, so is the family farm the heart of our rural community, tourism the heart of the recreational areas of our state, and commerce the heart of our urban centers. As we will work to see our families made stronger, so shall we work to see our family farms flourish, our tourism expand, and our urban centers be revitalized.

A fair and progressive allocation of the state and national tax burden would sustain the essential services that government should provide, discourage the export of capital and jobs overseas, promote the growth and vitality of businesses in communities large and small, and provide for the nation's defense.

The Environment

Our economic environment must complement and support our physical and social environments. The health of our generation and of future generations depends on an ecological conscience that emphasizes preservation of our land, water, air, and wilderness resources, and fosters the development and use of safe and renewable energy resources.

The nation recognizes Wisconsin as a leader in environmental protection. Our efforts to protect our land, air and water, as well as our animal and human population, from the disastrous

effects of pollution and resource mismanagement have served as a role model for other states. The Democratic Party pledges to continue these efforts.

Communities and workers are entitled to know what hazardous substances are being manufactured and stored at local facilities or transported through their communities. We oppose the location of a high level radioactive waste repository in Wisconsin.

Research and public education on toxic waste substances must be expanded and proper disposal of hazardous waste must be enforced. The health of our agricultural economy depends upon stronger soil conservation programs and recycling must be relied upon to preserve limited landfill space and raw materials. National legislation providing a comprehensive approach to acid rain management is also needed.

Adequate funding and cooperation at local, state and national levels to allow our local communities and the Departments of Natural Resources, Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, and Health and Social Services to enforce current legislation is an absolute necessity. Adequate environmental protection services must be available to all citizens of our state.

Foreign Affairs, War and Peace

In the words of John F. Kennedy, "Mankind must put an end to war or war will put an end to mankind." As steps toward that goal, we must improve, strengthen, and fully use international institutions such as the United Nations and the World Court; we need to develop new programs such as permanent multi-national peacekeeping forces and a court to try international terrorists and hijackers; and we should negotiate and support treaties creating world order in specific areas such as Human Rights Conventions and the Law of the Sea.

We recognize citizenship responsibilities to our planet, our nation, and our state. We seek friendly relations with all countries, especially those that allow their citizens self-determination. We recognize the right of the people of all countries to choose freely their own governments and economic systems without outside interference. We seek international cooperation for global solutions to such world problems as hunger, pollution, resource depletion, and Third World underdevelopment.

The United States must lead the world in halting the spiraling arms race, which impoverishes the world's people and threatens their annihilation. We urge negotiation on nuclear weapons toward the eventual total nuclear disarmament of all nations, and we recognize that as a vital step in this process a signed, verifiable, comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty should be a priority of this nation. We must ban chemical, biological and space weapons, and create an international disarmament inspection agency. We should negotiate a reduction of forces in Europe and declare a policy of no first use of nuclear weapons.

We must reduce overkill military capacity, yet retain the strength to deter aggression while hostility exists among nations. We need to curb excessive and wasteful military spending, forego costly and destabilizing new weapon systems, and develop plans for conversion of war industries to civilian production. We should foster an attitude of peace by reducing our arms exports and our troop strength abroad, and by implementing a genuine national academy of peace. We support vigorous enforcement of the War Powers Act and an end to military adventurism.

Our foreign policy should promote multilateral trade, produce serious mutual arms reduction with the Soviet Union, restore the "good neighbor policy" of non-intervention in Latin America, and seek a just Mideast settlement. We actively oppose racism, including apartheid, and overt or covert military aid to regimes that violate human rights. We should offer refuge to victims of oppressive regimes, regardless of political persuasion.

Human Concerns

We reaffirm the Democratic Party's commitment to the equality of rights, privileges, opportunities and immunities for all individuals, without regard to race, color, sex, marital status, age, class, occupation, national origin, ancestry, disability, physical appearance, living arrangements, or political, sexual or religious preference. We support effective enforcement of civil rights legislation as well as state and federal laws which prohibit discrimination. We are opposed to sexual stereotyping, particularly in education, jobs, wages, and the written and spoken word. We support the concept of comparable worth.

We assert that all citizens should have the opportunity to lead dignified healthy, useful and secure lives, with the assurance of adequate health care, access to family planning, and an acceptable standard of living. We support the right of individuals to make their own independent moral, religious, philosophical and medical decisions.

We urge the provision of adequate rehabilitation, health care, housing, education and employment opportunities for all veterans who need assistance. Maintenance of a sound and adequate system of Social Security, unemployment compensation and medical assistance is essential.

We call upon the federal government to abide by the spirit of all treaties with Native American Nations.

Because citizen education is critical to our democracy and underlies a strong economy, a strong defense, a strong system of justice, and freedom from poverty, we urge the federal government to assume its responsibility for improving the funding of public education, both directly and by means of student financial aid.

Our state education policy should promote increased cooperation between local school boards and state government in educating children to develop their full intellectual, physical and social potential. State government should help provide affordable, quality post-secondary education.

Children have the right to educational opportunities in public schools and in self-supporting certified private schools. We should continue to encourage the implementation of students' rights to participate in the governance of post-secondary institutions.

Citizens of all ages have the right to supplement their formal education through the use of public libraries supported by all levels of government.

Responsive Government, Citizen and Consumer Protection

Public participation in financing is essential to the political process and must be enlarged whenever possible. To secure political liberty, we must ensure freedom of information for all, protection from invasion of privacy, and use of all possible safeguards for constitutional rights, especially the right of dissent.

We need stronger efforts to deal effectively with crime, including proper levels of funding for law enforcement. White collar crime and fraud by government contractors and individuals should be vigorously prosecuted. Individual persons must be secure against injury to person and property. Victims of crimes deserve restitution, and victims and witnesses need protection and legal aid. The constitutional rights of persons suspected of crimes cannot be sacrificed. Funding for legal representation of needy persons is essential to protecting their rights. We oppose the death penalty.

Every Wisconsin citizen should be fully informed and protected when seeking goods and services. Consumer and worker protection laws should be strengthened and rigorously enforced.

WISCONSIN LABOR-FARM/LABORISTRA-AGRARIO PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, June 8, 1986, Madison

EXPANDING THE CONCEPTS OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

We believe that it is important for our anti-monopoly party to put forth a transitional program which consists of short-term demands that are consciously tied to a visionary goal. We believe that each short-term demand should meet an immediate need while also serving as a basis for our long-range goals.

We believe that these long-range goals require that we advocate political and economic structures which encourage and enable people to transcend the structural limits imposed by monopoly capitalism. We submit that such a transformation must be accompanied by a broadening of the concepts of individual and societal rights and responsibilities.

Toward that end we adopt the following bills of rights:

1. Economic and Social Bill of Rights

In this time of crisis, we need to reaffirm our nation's constitution and the rights it secures for us as Americans. In the 200 years since it was written, however, we have come to realize that true individual freedom depends upon more rights than were self-evident at the time of the framing of the Constitution. We need a Bill of Rights which goes beyond just civil liberties to also include economic and social rights. We find that the following rights now need to be affirmed:

(a.) The right of every person to work that is socially useful and remunerative and in which workers have input or control.

(b.) The right of every person to earn enough to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter and recreation for themselves and their dependents.

(c.) The right of every farm family to raise and sell products at a return which will provide a decent living.

(d.) The right of every person to quality health care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health.

(e.) The right of every person to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident, and unemployment.

(f.) The right of every person to life-long access to an education that allows each individual to develop to her/his fullest potential.

(g.) The right of every person to a world free from nuclear weapons and other means of indiscriminate warfare.

(h.) The right of every person to an enduring, stable, and healthful environment.

(i.) The right of all peoples to self-determination and freedom from military, economic, or other forms of intervention.

(j.) The right of every person to live in a society free of racism, sexism, and other forms of social stereotyping and intimidations which hinder our creative and cooperative potential to relate to each other humanely.

2. Workers' Technology Bill of Rights

(a.) New technology shall be used in a way that creates jobs and promotes community-wide and national full employment.

(b.) Unit labor cost savings and labor productivity gains resulting from the use of new technology shall be shared with workers at the local enterprise level and shall not be permitted to accrue excessively or exclusively for the gain of capital, management, and shareholders. Reduced work hours and increased leisure time made possible by new technology shall result in no loss of real income or decline in living standards for workers affected at the local enterprise level.

(c.) Local communities, the states, and the nation have a right to require employers to pay a replacement tax on all machinery, equipment, robots and production systems that displace workers, cause unemployment, and thereby decrease local, state, and federal revenues.

(d.) New technology shall improve the conditions of work and shall enhance and expand the opportunities for knowledge, skills and compensation of workers. Displaced workers shall be entitled to training, retraining and subsequent job placement or reemployment.

(e.) New technology shall be evaluated in terms of worker safety and health and shall not be destructive of the workplace environment, nor shall it be used at the expense of the community's natural environment.

(f.) Workers, through their trade unions and bargaining units, shall have an absolute right to participate in all phases of management deliberations and decisions that lead or could lead to the introduction of new technology or the changing of the workplace system design, work processes, and procedures for doing work, including the shutdown or transfer of work, capital, plant, and equipment.

(g.) Workers shall have the right to monitor control room centers and control stations and the new technology shall not be used to monitor, measure, or otherwise control the work practices and work standards of individual workers, at the point of work.

(h.) Storage of an individual worker's personal data and information file by the employer shall be tightly controlled and the collection and/or release and dissemination of information with respect to race, religious or political activities and beliefs, records of physical and mental health disorders and treatments, records of arrests and felony charges or convictions, information con-

cerning sexual preferences and conduct, information concerning internal and private family matters, and information regarding an individual's financial condition or credit-worthiness shall not be permitted, except in rare circumstances related to health, and then only after consulting with a family or union-appointed physician, psychiatrist or member of the clergy. The right of an individual worker to inspect his or her personal data file shall at all times be absolute and open.

(i.) When new technology is employed in the production of military goods and services, workers, through their trade unions and bargaining agents, shall have a right to bargain with management over the establishment of Alternative Production Committees, which shall design ways to adapt that technology to socially-useful production and products in the civilian sector of the economy.

FOUNDATIONS FOR THE WISCONSIN COMMONWEALTH

Beyond the "new rights" we believe that there are a number of programmatic points which can offer hope and inspire those who have been denied access to the fruits of social progress.

We find that problems and solutions in one area do not exist in isolation from problems and solutions in other areas. We find the problems to be directly linked to monopoly capitalism. We find the solutions to appear in the form of cooperative concepts which offer Wisconsin residents control over the social and economic structures which dominate their lives.

We find that we must address diverse situations with proposals which offer alternatives to the use of the industrial model in areas where such a model does not and cannot work. We find that primary among the corporate attacks on the lives of working people are the corporate efforts to "industrialize" health care and farming.

We therefore offer the following proposals — not as a list of independent reforms — but as a comprehensive program aimed at establishing the Wisconsin Commonwealth.

1. Health Care

Every person has the right to quality preventive, therapeutic, and supportive health care services which include mental health services. Many persons are unable to meet some or all of their health care needs because of widespread deficiencies and failures in the present health care system. Unnecessary expenditures, profits and administrative costs have inflated the costs of health care. Most fee-for-service professionals have not controlled the cost of their services. Many urban and rural areas have a dearth of qualified health care workers and facilities.

Such conditions cannot continue. It is time for far-reaching and quantitative changes in such services. Such changes should include:

— Creation of a single, state-wide group insurance program available to all citizens which provides basic preventive and therapeutic health care services.

— Set up stringent quality control standards which are uniformly enforced for the development of new institutional beds and technological services. Based on regional needs, develop rate reimbursement standards which earmark funds for specific institutional purposes to prevent use of such funds for other purposes; provide for frequent and unannounced inspection of institutions to monitor quality and adequacy of the environment, staffing and services; and, develop standards which avoid duplication of services.

— Eliminate current fiscal practices and/or regulations which encourage gross profiteering related to the sale, operation and construction of health care facilities.

— Set up a single Health Care Agency controlled by a consumer-provider board to coordinate, regulate, license and monitor health care facilities and providers and assure that every person has access to primary, secondary and tertiary services.

— Set up uniform standards for the education, certification, licensure for all levels of health care providers and maximum utilization of non-physician providers whenever appropriate.

— Provide for a consumer controlled Health Advocacy Board, independent of the Health Care Agency to provide ombudsmen, investigative and legal services to insure patient/client rights; monitor the actions of the Health Agency and the adequacy of facilities.

— Provide scholarships for areas of practice that are understaffed with a requirement that scholarship recipients be required to serve in areas of need and require public service of all those receiving publicly subsidized health care education.

— Set up a system of home-health services which permits those with chronic conditions to live in dignity at home and which permits group residential facilities on a decentralized basis in rural areas.

— Design all these mechanisms of control in ways which promote the public control and ownership of health care facilities.

2. Farm Policy

A severe crisis now confronts the great majority of farmers. The LFP rejects all arguments that attempt to lay the blame for this crisis on farmers themselves; it has not been caused by "poor farm-management practices", or "reluctance to change". Rather, the current crisis has been caused by inappropriate governmental policies and programs as well as the corresponding penetration and growing power of monopolistic agribusiness corporations.

Working together, government and large corporations have increasingly integrated farming into an economic system which is dominated by its need to generate immediate, short-term profits for speculative, investment capital, and which leads to the long-term concentration of control and ownership of all facets of agriculture into fewer and fewer hands. The effects of these economic pressures have increasingly resulted in the forced industrialization of farming.

The increasingly complex and capital-intensive nature of modern farming has prompted many producers to consider alternative farming methods. This desire for change has been fueled by the rapidly escalating costs of energy and petrochemically based fertilizers and pesticides. In addition, many are concerned about the dramatic soil erosion and nutrient depletion often associated with conventional practices. Organic farming methods have demonstrated beneficial effects in regard to input costs of production, soil and water quality, crop yields, and natural resources. Such an approach is a prerequisite to assuring clean drinking water, safe food, sustained agricultural productivity, energy conservation, and improved environmental quality.

The LFP finds the application of the extremely capital-intensive, factory-styled model to farming to be particularly inappropriate. Not only does it create a continual crisis for farmers, it is also untenable for society as a whole.

For years the economic pressures building toward the present crisis have resulted in the disruption — and all too often, the destruction — of rural communities. Thousands of rural residents have been displaced, often to urban areas that can offer few, if any, employment opportunities. Once-thriving small communities have become all but ghost towns, often dependent on only the caprices of tourists for their economic survival. In short, an entire way of life — an entire rural culture is threatened with extinction.

For the sake of urban residents as well as rural residents, this cannot be allowed to happen. The LFP firmly believes that an economically prosperous and stable farm sector is an absolutely essential prerequisite for the establishment of a true Wisconsin Commonwealth.

Toward that end the LFP endorses the following short-term emergency proposals designed to halt the growth of the widening farm crisis:

(a.) *The Wisconsin Farm Price Act*

We support the efforts of progressive farm organizations to pass enabling legislation in the states which lead in farm production that would permit multistate pricing arrangements on specified farm commodities. The LFP therefore urges the passage of a Wisconsin Minimum Farm Price Act.

(b.) *Moratorium on Farm Foreclosures*

The current economic emergency demands that state legislation prohibiting farm mortgage foreclosure be enacted.

(c.) *Land Reform: Ban on Corporate Acquisitions of Agricultural Land*

The dominance of large agribusiness corporations can be halted by a state constitutional amendment that prohibits further acquisition of family farms by large corporations.

Similarly, the Labor and Farm Party endorses the following longer-term measures:

(a.) Actively encourage the renewal of an agriculture based primarily on small and medium-size farms both family and cooperatively owned.

(b.) Beginning Farmer Programs: state support for a program which loans money to beginning farmers can help stop farm abandonment and further concentration of land holding.

(c.) Land Trusts: We believe that the concept of farm ownership must change. Toward that end we support the formation of voluntary cooperative land trusts which would grant lifetime stewardship to qualified farmers who agree to abide by collectively established farming practices.

(d.) Actively encourage cooperation rather than competition among farmers through such devices as community land trusts, collective bargaining, purchasing and marketing cooperatives, and equipment and labor-sharing arrangements.

(e.) Actively promote the creation of local and regional markets, including the expansion of fruit and vegetable markets, and the diversification of production at the farm level with an emphasis on organic produce.

(f.) Actively encourage the growth of rural homestead communities which integrate production-for-use, production-for-sale, alternative energy generation, small industry, and recreational opportunities for non-rural residents.

(g.) Create a "Certified Organic Produce Law" and an enforcement mechanism for its provisions.

3. Labor

The rights of working people and their organizations have long been under attack. We believe that the two-party system has reinforced the corporate attacks on unions. We believe that the following steps are necessary:

(a.) Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act — including the "Right-To-Work" (for less) provisions, the restrictions on sympathy strikes, the bans on secondary boycotts, and the prohibitions on mass picketing.

(b.) Unemployment Compensation.

(1) The immediate and full restoration of benefits including:

— Restore the cost-of-living allowance.

— Decrease to 15 weeks the time one must work in order to qualify.

— Reduce the "quit provision" to allow a worker to collect benefits if he/she quit one job and worked 4 weeks at a second job prior to lay off.

(2) Introduce legislation to extend unemployment compensation to all of the unemployed.

(3) The cost of unemployment compensation improvements should be financed by increasing the corporate share of contributions.

(c.) Prohibit forced overtime, require at least double time pay for voluntary overtime, and shorten the workweek without a cut in pay.

(d.) Oppose further tax breaks for business and other government giveaways to corporations unless such benefits are linked directly to the creation of jobs at union wage levels.

(e.) The state must place restrictions on plant closings and runaway shops. Such restrictions might include security bonding as a protection against possible future closings or moves, special aids to abandoned communities, and a runaway shop tax. The latter would be levied on the company owning the runaway shop (or its parent company, if necessary) with its in-state assets serving as collateral. The amount of the tax would equal the cost of retraining (if necessary) and re-employing workers who had lost their jobs as a result of a runaway shop.

The state must also develop mechanisms which encourage worker and community takeovers of abandoned industrial facilities. For example, monies raised by the runaway shop tax could be used to help fund such takeovers.

In order to protect and promote public well-being, governmental units should be encouraged to exercise their power of eminent domain to take over plants that owners refuse to operate or to sell. The governmental units should thereafter democratically manage the operation of such plants.

(f.) Enforce an absolute right of workers to refuse to work with toxic substances, including nuclear materials.

(g.) Develop state purchasing, contracting, and investment policies which encourage the unionization of all workers.

(h.) Not only resist current efforts to lower the minimum wage, which is fast becoming the wage of the majority of workers, but also push for its immediate increase to at least five dollars per hour.

4. Economic Policy

We believe that a progressive economic policy can break the cycle of boom and bust. Democracy can and must be applied as a principle within our economy. The concept of "Jobs with Peace" must be a cornerstone of future economic development as well as the recognition that we live in a world that has limited natural resources.

Economic policies must be based upon human needs, not corporate greed. Toward that end we support the following points:

(a.) Job creation must be the immediate goal of economic development plans.

(b.) Economic plans must be devised in ways to make jobs fulfilling and should be geared toward reduction of the workweek and elimination of all dehumanizing work.

(c.) Adequate levels of state-administered health and life insurance must be available to all people.

(d.) Workers must be given control over their pension funds.

(e.) A state bank must be created. It must be designed to further the goals of worker and community control of economic development.

(f.) State investments must be restricted to those which do not further racism and oppression abroad nor union busting and discrimination in the United States. A significant portion of state investments should be allocated to promote the other economic goals of this platform.

(g.) So-called "high technology" development plans should be scrutinized closely and should not be adopted unless study reveals substantial community and workforce benefit.

(h.) All economic development plans must be environmentally sound.

5. American Indians

(a.) Treaties are sacred covenants which honor and respect the sovereignty of tribes.

(b.) Treaties signed by the United States government with Indian nations are U.S. law, and where these treaties have been abrogated the law has been broken, and the claims of the tribes should be given prime consideration.

(c.) The form of government of tribes on their respective reservations should not be determined by the states or the federal government but by the tribes themselves.

(d.) Treaties signed by the tribes are with the federal government and not with the states; however, a friendly spirit between tribes and states should be encouraged.

(e.) Every effort should be made to assist Indian tribes in their goal of economic self-sufficiency.

(f.) American Indians have a right to educational opportunities and assistance.

(g.) American Indians have the right to maintain cultural and religious integrity and to keep their native languages alive. Indian pride should be encouraged.

(h.) There is great cultural diversity among the various tribes and these differences should be respected.

(i.) Indians have a right not to be discriminated against because of race, culture, or nationality.

(j.) Tribal rights to treaty lands, to treaty resource access, to tax, to regulate gambling, to enforce fishing, hunting, and conservation rules should be acknowledged by state agencies.

(k.) Indian court decisions should receive full faith and credit in state courts. (For example: when a tribal attorney successfully prosecutes nonresident offenders who dump refuse on Indian lands.)

(l.) State courts must fulfill their duty by federal law to notify the appropriate tribe of impending Indian child placement decisions and this duty should be carefully exercised.

(m.) State and local government must act decisively to halt racist threats and attacks made upon tribal peoples.

6. Equality and the Struggle Against Racism

We find that substantial numbers of people are economically disenfranchised and otherwise underrepresented in the rewarding areas of our society because of their race or national origin. It is clear that such discrimination is based on past patterns, stereotypes, and insensitivities. Despite significant improvements in the public consciousness about these problems, structural features continue to keep discrimination alive and in many cases actually widen the economic gaps.

In the absence of equality and a principled rejection of all forms of discrimination, it is all too easy for labor and peoples' movements to be divided, and their leverage undercut. Therefore, while discrimination most directly injures the targeted sections of the population, the struggle for equality benefits all working people.

The Labor and Farm Party also recognizes that it must have active Black, Hispanic, and other minority membership *and* leadership, and that special efforts must be undertaken to assure that this becomes a reality.

Discrimination must cease and all people must be given the opportunity to participate in our society. We feel that such opportunity has the following components:

(a.) The right to a job should be enforced by extensive jobs programs on a state and local level as well as federally, with affirmative action guarantees directed to the areas of the population most affected by unemployment, including Black, Hispanic, youth, and women workers.

(b.) Affirmative action in government service on a state and local level should be implemented so that the work force fully represents the population's percentage of minority and women workers. While this is a necessity on all levels, it is particularly important for the sensitive areas of public service, such as police. This should be required of all private employers contracting with state and local governments.

(c.) The right to quality education for all youth must be guaranteed. This should include a positive portrayal of the contributions of all working people and minority cultures. Quality education should be integrated education, based on equal allocation of the burden for that among different segments of the population and respect for the needs and desires of the Black and Hispanic communities. The right to bilingual education must also be guaranteed.

(d.) Effective civilian control over police policy and administration is necessary. The use of deadly force by police should be restricted to clearly life-threatening situations and governed by published regulations and appropriate state laws with provisions made for elected civilian review.

(e.) Voting rights for all minority groups must be strictly enforced, including all provisions of the Voting Rights Act. Apportionment of election districts should never be done to minimize minority representation, but to enhance it wherever possible.

(f.) The State of Wisconsin should not cooperate with any federal efforts which lead to the harassment of migrant workers or with policies aimed at the implementation of repressive immigration policies.

(g.) No benefits, rights, or privileges shall be denied on the basis of race, sex, or lifestyle considerations, including sexual preference and marital status. The State of Wisconsin and all of its political subdivisions should not cooperate with or recognize any public or private group which discriminates on the basis of any of the above considerations, including, but not limited to, corporations doing business in South Africa.

7. Women

(a.) Comparable worth as a cornerstone of all compensation mechanisms and as a legal requirement in all sectors of the economy.

(b.) A study should be undertaken to determine comparable worth for all public employee job classifications with subsequent adjustment of all inequities.

(c.) Legislation should be enacted to provide start-up monies to cooperative groups to set-up, administer, and maintain non-profit, 24-hour child care centers for infants and children on a sliding fee scale based on family income. (Examples of such cooperatives include: community organizations, unions, labor-management committees, local government-citizen child care boards, etc.)

Legislation should be proposed to require employers to provide child care services for workers.

(d.) Child support provided by the state should include options which allow the parent to be employed and/or attain defined educational goals.

(e.) Flex-time and/or job sharing should be implemented for public employees to allow flexibility in meeting personal and familial responsibilities.

(f.) The state shall enact statutes to assure equal reproductive rights for women regardless of income or source of medical care. The state shall give funding for birth control research a high priority so that a safe and effective method of preventing pregnancy can be developed and subsequently made readily available to all interested women and/or men. However, strict protections must be enacted which prohibit practices and research which impinge upon women and men's reproductive rights, regardless of race, national origin, class, religion, family status, or marital status.

The state shall require schools to have relevant sex education programs which promote sexual responsibilities for both sexes.

(g.) State monies shall be set aside to allow the staff of the Women's Study Program, U.W.-Madison, to develop model curricula for elementary and secondary schools tracing the historical contributions of women to the state and nation.

(h.) State and industry sponsored retraining programs should be made available to women who are displaced homemakers to allow their entry into the work force in meaningful and well-paid jobs suitable to their years of unpaid experience as housewives and community volunteers.

(i.) High school curricula should include training programs to make young women aware of the necessity of learning work skills so that they will not be economically dependent solely on their family status.

(j.) As a party we do not condone or excuse violence against women and urge that the laws prohibiting such violence be fully enforced to protect all women. We demand that the public schools be required to educate students regarding the inappropriateness of intra-family violence and sexual abuse. Furthermore, the state must provide greater funding for more facilities such as shelters and counseling centers which aid the victims of domestic violence.

(k.) We are also mindful that while *real* violence against *real* women is condoned or ignored in our society, *imaginary* violence against white women has been used as a justification for terrible violence against men of color. We demand that our schools be required to study the myth of men of color as prepetrators of violence and how this myth has made men of color and all women victims of our society.

8. Energy

The future productivity of our society and the future integrity of our environment are intimately related to how we deal with energy questions. We believe that it is possible to have an energy policy which promotes full employment consistent with "Jobs with Peace" principles, develops alternatives to corporate-dominated technologies, lessens international tensions, preserves the environment and promotes the goals of worker and community control.

Such goals are advanced by the following proposals:

(a.) State funding for alternative energy technologies. Priority to be given to the most labor intensive proposals. Ownership to be vested in municipalities or cooperatives. Development plans should take into account the following elements:

— Consideration of wind, solar, hydro, geo-thermal, bio-fuel and cogeneration technologies.
— Encourage research and development.
— Tax incentives for alternative energy conversions.
— State arrangement of large scale purchases or units.
— Planning and regulation to be based on methodologies which are efficient in given localities.

(b.) Nuclear power must be eliminated from our energy system. Steps must be taken toward this goal:

— Indefinite ban on future construction.
— Phaseout or shutdown of facilities still operating.
— Indefinite ban on high level waste disposal, non-entry into interstate compact on low level disposal, and no in-state low level disposal until an adequate plan dealing with the cessation of nuclear activity has met current environmental objections.

— Retraining and placement for displaced nuclear plant workers.

(c.) Creation of incentives for municipalities to assume ownership of existing utilities.

(d.) Implementation of a plan to weatherize and retrofit all Wisconsin structures. Priority to be given to projects in areas of high unemployment.

(e.) State adoption of a rigorous conservation plan.

9. The Environment

Environmental quality is a key element of work safety, urban rebirth, and farm prosperity. It is our policy that:

(a.) Work on Project E.L.F. should cease.

(b.) No nuclear waste should be permitted to enter Wisconsin's groundwater.

(c.) Phosphates must be banned.

(d.) Wilderness area preservation should be increased in its scope and coverage.

(e.) Conservation programs must receive the funding necessary to carry out the goals set here.

(f.) The recycling of glass, metals, chemicals, paper and plastics should be promoted and, where unprofitable, should be subsidized.

(g.) The very serious problem of acid rain should be dealt with by the United States and Canadian governments working together. But until our federal government stops dragging its feet, state legislation will be necessary.

(h.) Roadside herbicide spraying must be banned and other methods of cutting, which create jobs, must be encouraged.

(i.) We support local mandatory source separation legislation for all recyclable "waste".

(j.) We oppose the introduction into the environment of genetically engineered laboratory initiated bacteria and other organisms.

10. Mining Policy

Unrestricted mining and indiscriminate mining exploration threaten to contaminate previously uncontaminated water. Exxon mining plans serve as a clear example of multinational corporate exploitation of the Earth. We adopt the following action proposals on mining:

(a.) The State of Wisconsin has already voted overwhelmingly in favor of a nuclear weapons freeze. This freeze, if it is more than rhetoric, must begin with the first step in the nuclear weapons chain: The mining and milling of uranium in northern Wisconsin. The State of Wisconsin should enact an immediate ban on uranium exploration and mining, similar to bans in New Jersey, Vermont and the province of British Columbia.

(b.) There must be full public disclosure of drill core samples from mining companies immediately upon completion of drilling. Under existing state law, drafted by Exxon's lawyers, the companies can withhold results of drilling from the public for up to 13 years.

(c.) There must be an immediate suspension of the existing mining groundwater rules, also drafted by Exxon's lawyers, which allow mining companies to contaminate Wisconsin groundwater with radioactivity and toxic chemicals up to maximum contaminant levels set by the federal government.

(d.) The DNR should be prohibited from wasting taxpayer money reviewing Exxon's mine application until Sokaogon Chippewa Treaty claims to the lands encompassing the Exxon mine site are settled. If these claims are upheld, Exxon will not be able to mine.

(e.) The DNR should be required, under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act, to conduct a comprehensive regional environmental impact statement on the long-term and cumulative impact of multiple mines operating in northern Wisconsin.

(f.) Future mining should be subjected to public control and ownership.

(g.) Recycling programs must be geared to reduce the need for additional metal mining.

11. International Policy

We condemn the bipartisan U.S. Government's foreign policy. We oppose a foreign policy that uses overt and covert military force to defend the economic interests of a few wealthy corporations and individuals at the expense of third world peoples. We oppose U.S. aid and the export of military goods to the current repressive regimes such as those in South Africa, Chile, Paraguay, Philippines, Israel, South Korea, and El Salvador. We condemn the hypocrisy of both

Democrats and Republicans who talk about human rights and democracy while supporting dozens of U.S. client states that routinely kill and torture political dissidents.

We offer an alternative to the foreign policies of the multinational corporations:

(a.) Peace Conversion — Wisconsin should pass legislation requiring divestment of stocks and bonds (held by the State Investment Board and the University of Wisconsin) which are issued by corporations whose primary purpose is the production of weapons systems components.

(b.) Nuclear Free Zone — The Wisconsin Legislature should pass a resolution which requests all nuclear powers to remove Wisconsin from target lists and which requests that the United States Government refrain from placing or transporting nuclear weapons or materials within the boundaries of Wisconsin.

(c.) Runaway Shops — Restrict the ability of capital to move to countries where low wages are maintained by political repression.

(d.) Immigration Policy — Oppose the Immigration and Naturalization Service raids in Wisconsin; support legislative advocacy for Extended Voluntary Departure Status for Guatemalans and Salvadorans seeking temporary asylum in the United States.

(e.) Sanctuary — Extend Wisconsin resources and protection to refugees from Guatemala and El Salvador.

(f.) Nicaragua — Oppose U.S. covert and overt economic and military aid to counterrevolutionary forces seeking to overthrow the Sandinista government; promote trade and cultural exchange.

(g.) Europe — Support the Green Parties and anti-nuclear forces in their effort to keep out offensive weapons systems.

(h.) Trade Practices — We reject all nationalistic and racist methods of conducting and regulating international trade. We oppose embargoes and discriminatory restrictions on trade between the U.S. and the socialist and progressive developing nations. Such mutually advantageous trade would create many jobs here and would also promote mutual sentiments favoring cooperation instead of hostility between countries of different social systems.

(i.) Reevaluate the necessity of U.S. military bases on foreign soil. Study methods to retrain and create jobs for displaced civilian and military personnel.

(j.) Abolish the C.I.A. and reevaluate intelligence needs.

(k.) Redefine "national security" and open up foreign policy discussions to the greatest degree possible so that the citizens may understand and set the goals of their government.

12. Transportation Policy

Wisconsin is a large, rural state which must link its commodity producing areas with its urban markets. The health of the Wisconsin economy depends on reliable and efficient transportation. In addition, important social and economic goals can be fostered by changes in our transportation system. Community development, environmental protection, and energy conservation must be cornerstones of transportation policy.

Wisconsin should concentrate on the following areas:

(a.) Rail Systems — The State should take over and directly operate abandoned rail lines and do everything possible to prevent any further abandonment of rail service.

(b.) Mass Transit — All forms of mass transit should receive funding priority, including inter-urban commuter trains.

(c.) Urban Planning — Suburban sprawl and other cultural features which strain transportation systems should be restricted.

(d.) Highway Systems — The current system of highways, streets, and bridges should be kept in good repair. New construction should be banned unless there are clear economic imperatives.

13. Educational Policy

The LFP recognizes the right to life-long access to education that allows each individual to develop to his/her fullest potential. We believe strong public schools are necessary to assure equal education opportunity and oppose any government efforts to support private education. Public education should be financed by progressive taxes. Funding should be sufficient to assure equality of educational opportunity and free access to lifetime education. We believe that funding priority for education is consistent with the "Jobs with Peace" concept.

The LFP supports efforts of school employees to improve their economic status and working conditions. We urge existing unions to organize those school workers who are not yet organized. The LFP opposes all efforts to promote merit pay or any other divisive or unequal compensation schemes. It is further recognized that the schools will be improved only when teachers and other workers have meaningful input into the decision-making process within the schools.

The LFP deplores the reactionary methods used by school officials to control students and faculty. Education for a democratic society can only take place within democratic schools. The business model upon which schools now operate should be scrapped. Schools must serve the causes of intellectual freedom, world peace and economic and social justice.

Therefore we support the following:

(a.) Equality of opportunity, affirmative action and employee rights within the school environment.

(b.) Education in "peoples' history" aimed at revealing the history of human struggles and for collective control of our society.

(c.) The learning process should foster emotional literacy, self-actualization, and interpersonal communication skills.

(d.) Ban the use of drugs to render students obedient.

(e.) Make school boards broadly representative of the community and end the dominance of business and professional people over the education process.

(f.) Expansion of alternative school programs — both inside the school system and outside of it — which create real options for students and families.

(g.) Creation of opportunities to experience nature and earth processes; to know the plants, animals, waters and soils, and to support this goal by the establishment of school forests, prairies, and wetlands.

14. Social Services

The welfare of individuals is the responsibility of all society. Where natural support systems fail, it is the responsibility of the state to provide a nurturing and secure environment for dependent people. Funding priorities here further the goals of "Jobs with Peace".

Income Maintenance

Adults without direct child care resonsibilities should be provided with an opportunity to work. We place a high priority on creating jobs for all and extending unemployment compensation benefits. Where suitable employment at a living wage is available, able-bodied adult recipients should be required to work as a condition for aid. However, where suitable employment and unemployment compensation are not available, able-bodied adults and their dependents should receive an adequate income, at 100% of poverty level, from either Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Aid to Families with Dependent Children — Unemployed Parent (AFDC-UP), or General Relief Program.

Work disincentives in the existing income maintenance programs, such as the "100 hour rule" and the "four month limit on 30 and 1/3" should be eliminated, either through federal legislation, waivers or through state funding as a last resort.

A uniform, statewide system of General Relief should be developed by the state and administered by county agencies responsible for administering federal income maintenance programs.

Child support payment standards should be made progressive (as opposed to the current flat tax rate) to allow low income absent parents to retain a larger share of their earnings.

Social Support Programs

We support adequate state funding for social services, including foster care, group home and institutional care for children, counseling, day care, supportive home care, legal services, transportation, protective services, domestic abuse, adoption services and family planning programs.

Over the last decade, much more responsibility for administering social services programs has been given to local county governments. Unfortunately, conservative local governments are often a roadblock to providing some types of social services which they disagree with in principle, such as family planning and day care services. In such cases, the state should take responsibility for providing direct services to eligible recipients, by circumventing county governments.

In recent years, the state has stopped providing some types of services, such as healthy infant adoptions, leaving the field to private agencies, and even subsidizing private agencies with state resources. In the case of adoption services, for example, all but one of the private agencies in the state requires applicants to be members of one or another religious sect. The only nonsectarian agency does not cover most areas of the state. Furthermore, the state Division of Community Services is actively subsidizing these private agencies. While the state should allow private agencies to compete with state-provided services, the state should provide direct services where it is clear that leaving the task to the private sector would limit service access or subsidize private agencies with public resources.

Developmentally Disabled Services

We support continued programs for deinstitutionalization of developmentally disabled persons, and expanded access for the physically handicapped.

Deinstitutionalization

We recognize the benefits of deinstitutionalization and a "normalized" and least restrictive environment. We support measures to provide safe and adequate community-based alternatives to institutionalization for the frail elderly, mentally ill and the developmentally disabled.

Unfortunately, in too many cases deinstitutionalization has come to mean "dumping" people with severe care needs to cheaper "community placements," often lower cost nursing homes, where they receive inadequate care and treatment. Deinstitutionalization has also become synonymous with attempts to lay off and drive down the wages and working conditions of care givers.

While supporting the concept of deinstitutionalization, the LFP also recognizes that, in the near future, there is a proper role for institutional care in the continuum of care, and that there is a need for adequate resources to make institutions as effective and humane as possible.

We support expansion of programs such as the Community Integration Program and Community Options Program. However, these programs must ensure adequate state oversight, to require local agencies to provide and document that client service needs are being met. Furthermore, we demand that wages and working conditions of care givers be protected, and that the livelihood of institution employees laid off as a result of deinstitutionalization be guaranteed.

15. Taxation

The biggest chunk of property tax now goes to support education and welfare, which distorts the original intent of the tax — supporting basic services which give value to property. Statewide uniformity in education and welfare is desirable. But it isn't possible when property values vary so widely. Uniformity can be achieved through statewide collection (and distribution) of an ability to pay tax — the income tax. Shifting education and welfare to the state would ease local property taxes, which can become confiscatory because of the school and welfare load.

We therefore call for the following policies:

(a.) State income tax — Create higher tax percentages for incomes over $50,000.

(b.) Corporate tax — At minimum, adoption of the unitary method of taxation for multinational energy corporations, with possible extension to all multinational corporations.

(c.) Sales tax — Oppose further increases in the percentage but extend taxation to professional fees, consulting fees, and advertising fees.

(d.) Inheritance tax — Oppose any attempts to give breaks to the wealthy. Support increases in the rate of taxation of large estates.

(e.) Wisconsin tax forms should prominently feature information which graphically depicts the amount of federal tax monies from Wisconsin which are consumed by military spending.

(f.) Until such time as the spending priorities of the federal government shift away from militarism, the State of Wisconsin should provide all possible assistance to every resident taxpayer in order to assure that they pay as little federal tax as possible.

(g.) Workers and their representing organizations must be given access to the completed state and federal tax forms of their employing corporations.

16. Families and Alternative Households

We believe that all individuals are entitled to a nurturing, supportive environment. This requires that the human services we advocate be extended in ways that promote and assist the nurturing relationships formed between people.

We believe that support and assistance should go beyond the confines of traditionally sanctioned relationships. We recognize the creative capacity of individuals to mold new forms of families and new types of relationships. We also recognize that social and economic pressures have caused the formation of alternative household structures.

Governmental and financial institutions have sought to deny benefits to nontraditional families and/or to alternative households. In many cases business and government have taken a punitive stance toward such relationships. Such discrimination must cease. The State of Wisconsin must take, at minimum, the following steps:

(a.) Create mechanisms by which nontraditional families and alternative households could apply for "family" benefits at "family" rates.

(b.) Apply the standard of "family equivalency" to applications for housing, credit, health care benefits, social service entitlements, retirement benefits, and to the tax and inheritance laws of the State of Wisconsin, and to other areas relating to services and benefits.

(c.) Develop a certification process which legitimizes alternative households by the filing of a noncomplicated and inexpensive "declaration of commitment".

(d.) Develop fair standards by which to evaluate noncertified households in case-by-case applications for benefits (standards might include, but not be limited to, factors such as financial interdependence, duration of relationship, joint ownership of property, etc.).

17. Housing and Tenant Rights

We believe that decent, affordable shelter is a basic human right that must not be sacrificed to private profit and greed. We believe that all individuals have the right to shelter which enhances their health and their relationships with others and that state housing policies could promote such vibrant community development. We believe that state housing policies could be made consistent with individual dignity, sound urban planning, preservation of environmental quality, and promotion of public health and safety.

Toward those ends we propose the following:

(a.) Wisconsin's housing policy must recognize the need for, and support the availability of, housing in the various forms most suited to diverse individual needs. Such forms include individual, family, alternative family, cooperative, and collective household arrangements.

(b.) Wisconsin housing policy should include encouragement of noncommercial, nonprofit ownership of dwellings and should provide incentives for individual tenant and cooperative buy-out of rental properties.

(c.) Existing public housing resources should be utilized in ways consistent with sound energy and environmental practices. Programs for weatherization of low-income housing should be upgraded. Development planning should be subjected to strict standards which discourage suburban sprawl and encourage rational transportation development.

(d.) Wisconsin policy should emphasize rehabilitation of inner city and rural housing, and adequate support of infrastructure services (including recreation, health, and education) in those areas, rather than the construction of new housing.

(e.) Rental relations between tenants and landlords in Wisconsin continue to reveal some of the most abusive and exploitative social conditions. Wisconsin must therefore enact a statewide rental relations law which:

— Provides for collective bargaining by tenants.

— Creates a statewide adjudication body, at least half of the members of which are tenants and/or their representatives, to handle rental disputes.

— Sets standards for discriminatory practices.

— Establishes a limit for security deposits.

— Not only prohibits but also provides stiff penalties for discrimination against tenants with children, or elderly or handicapped tenants.

— Sets standards for the safety and security of rental properties.

— Provides for the confiscation of rental property where landlords have repeatedly violated housing standards.

— Provides for a method of petitioning for a rent freeze in housing shown to be subjected to gross speculation and profiteering.

— Provides for the licensing and regulation of landlords and for the revocation of licenses for violation of standards.

(f.) Priority must be given for the purchase or use by homeless and/or neighborhood residents of boarded up structures offered for sale by municipalities. Toward that end, funding mechanisms must be established to aid the homeless in their efforts to rehabilitate housing structures and community-wide advertisement of such sales or vacancies must be assured.

(g.) Barriers such as cash deposits, "up-front financing", and rehabilitation bonding must be eliminated on the sale of publicly owned housing properties.

(h.) Rather than to continue to allow cash broker sales and/or demolition of valuable housing property, publicly owned housing must be expanded to include buildings in receivership.

(i.) A moratorium must be established on foreclosures and evictions and persons must be supported in any civil disobedience they undertake to save someone's home.

(j.) Fair, decent, and low-cost housing is a basic right. Funding mechanisms must be established to provide shelter for low-income and/or homeless individuals.

18. Forestry and Logging

Wisconsin's culture and economy possess many important connections to forests and forest products. Stewardship of these resources is an important feature of protecting rural communities and improving the lives of those who work in the forests.

We feel that timber as a commodity is undervalued and that this central fact leads to exploitation of rural people, the land, rural communities and loggers. We believe that ecologically sound forestry practices will further the transportation, energy, agricultural and economic goals of this platform. We believe that forestry policies which further those goals are key elements in rural reconstruction for Wisconsin.

We also believe that all our principles regarding community and worker control apply to forest management, logging and forest products manufacturing. Long term goals must include mechanisms for bringing all these facets of forest work under decentralized public control.

Toward that end we will work for the following short-term demands:

(a.) Support organizing efforts of loggers, log truckers and forest product workers. This includes support of legislation which facilitates such organization.

(b.) Create a State-run insurance pool to provide workers compensation, income continuation, personal liability and property insurance coverage for all accidents and damage resulting from logging or transport of logs. This coverage shall be provided at reasonable rates.

(c.) Create the administrative enforcement mechanism to require frequent checking of scales used to value logs and pulp.

(d.) Stop abandonment of railways, provide incentives for the use of rail transport, and discourage trucking of logs.

(e.) Create programs and facilities which utilize poorer quality woods (alcohol distillation and anaerobic pyrolysis).

(f.) Develop a reforestation program that is planned by loggers, rural communities and conservation planners.

(g.) Develop technical exchange programs with American Indians of Wisconsin as well as with Northern European nations which have experience with socially and ecologically sound forestry practices.

(h.) Commence a thorough forest use audit of public and private lands.

(i.) Utilize state economic development funds to provide low-interest loans to start logging enterprises, to start cooperative or worker-controlled logging and forest products enterprises, to assist communities in acquiring and managing publicly owned forest lands, and to promote the formation of forest land trusts.

(j.) The importation of pulp and forest products from Third World countries which results in massive deforestation must be halted.

19. The Struggle Against Homophobia

We must resist any weakening of the laws protecting lesbians and gay men from discrimination. We must condemn violence and hatred directed at lesbians and gay men.

We support the following:

(a.) Full protection against violence, threats and discrimination by sensitive use of law enforcement resources.

(b.) Prohibitions on discrimination in volunteer work with a cut off of funding for agencies which discriminate.

(c.) Search for the most effective methods, based on humane considerations and backed up by medical evidence, to address AIDS and to devote resources to treatment, research and education.

(d.) Support for health care initiatives for lesbians and gay men.

(e.) Provision of equal access by lesbians to alternative means of fertilization.

(f.) Custody in divorce actions shall not be based on sexual orientation.

20. Grassroots Democracy and Electoral Reform

Throughout the U.S. state and federal laws are used to thwart empowerment of people. The two party system is rigged to discourage the development of organic political organizations. Laws and electoral regulations were not always designed this way. The two party system moved to consolidate itself after it became apparent that peoples' movements could win elections (socialists, populists, and progressives).

Today the two party system continues to block development of independent politics by the maintenance of conflicting layers of regulation which make it extremely difficult to build a national electoral movement and by creating barriers to public campaign financing of 3rd parties and independents. The current electoral system is inbred and anti-democratic. There is immediate need for the following reforms:

(a.) Enact federal law that would overrule onerous state requirements on ballot access and petitioning.

(b.) Enact federal law that would create a new category of civil rights violation to be applied to any official action which prevents the organization and official recognition of political parties led by minorities.

(c.) Amend Wisconsin law to provide public campaign financing to all candidates of ballot status parties and independents.

(d.) Amend Wisconsin law to permit party self-rule: direct nomination without petition, withdrawal of candidates, replacement of candidates and multiple party candidacies.

We also find that long term structural revisions are needed:

(a.) Abolition of winner-take-all systems.

(b.) Creation of systems of proportional representation which recognize significant minorities.

(c.) Creation of parliamentary models which encourage political realignment.

(d.) Creation of meaningful electoral structures that reflect current economic and environmental conditions. This means new levels of self-government in the workplace and in regional and bioregional forums.

21. Worker Control and Ownership

The ongoing process of deindustrialization will likely cost tens of thousands of Wisconsin workers their jobs and will devastate whole communities. It is also clear that some mechanism must be set up to facilitate community-based response to this crisis. We do not believe there is any one method to deal with this crisis. We find that state ownership, municipal ownership, cooperative ownership, small business, and worker collectives all have a place in dealing with the reorganization of the economy. However, we are concerned that business manipulated transfer of ailing industry to workers or government may be sought simply as a way to bail out corporations.

We believe that reorganization of the economy should occur within the following parameters:

(a.) Industry requiring substantial capital for acquisition and operation should be owned by the state.

(b.) Enterprise which meets a local need can be owned and operated by municipal governments, tribal governments, regional cooperatives, worker collectives or any partnership or combination of such bodies.

(c.) The State of Wisconsin must create an agency capable of assessing capital needs, project feasibility, and community impacts. This agency must be independent of the business community. It must possess its own bonding authority.

(d.) Municipalities, tribal governments, regional cooperatives and worker collectives must be given eminent domain authority to facilitate purchase and operation of industry.

(e.) Social costs will not be deferred or displaced on other people. No worker-controlled or public-controlled enterprise will engage in war materials production, nuclear technology, or ecologically hazardous activity.

(f.) All methods of ownership and operation shall provide for workplace democracy.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, May 31, 1986, Milwaukee

PREAMBLE

The Republican Party of Wisconsin is a broad-based political party with an intense commitment to Wisconsin and our Nation. We are a party with open arms, welcoming new members who share our dedication to individual freedom, limited government, and the free enterprise system. Republicans are a diverse group, protective of individual rights, tolerant of individual differences, and bound together by great objectives beyond ourselves: the public interest and the general welfare.

Republicans try to be fair, open to new ideas, and concerned with the long view. Today, tomorrow, and forever, Republican means responsibility in the conduct of government. Republicans love Wisconsin and are proud of its historic achievements. We recognize that Wisconsin has many strengths on which to build. But in this year of 1986, Wisconsin is suffering from a lack of direction and established priorities. The state is spending beyond its means. We need to move forward in a steady, responsible fashion.

The times demand change.

The Republican Party is prepared to lead Wisconsin out of its social and economic malaise into a new era of purpose and progress. We will reform state government, revitalize our economic base, and restore Wisconsin's tradition of greatness. This 1986 platform enunciates Republican principles and lays out a blueprint of Republican objectives.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Individual Freedom

Republicans believe in the dignity of the individual, place a premium on individual responsibility, and admire private achievement. Republicans believe that human happiness and fulfillment are intimately related to individuals' opportunity to affect their own destinies.

We believe the primary role of government is to secure the public safety, ensure equal opportunity, and guard the rights of individuals. It is consistent with Republican philosophy to oppose prejudicial limitations on individuals' rights to achieve. Republicans believe that no person should be limited because of race, sex, religion or national origin. We believe in the importance of ensuring opportunity for all. Hence, we value quality education and support effective policies to bring the underprivileged and disadvantaged into full participation in our society.

Limited Government

Republicans believe that constitutional government is created to foster the general good by protecting and enhancing life, liberty, and property. Republicans stand for limited government. We share Lincoln's belief that government should "do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot do so well for themselves, in their separate or individual capacities. In all that the people can do as well for themselves, government ought not to interfere." The proliferation of government discourages individual and private initiatives.

Republicans believe that government is most effective when administered at the level closest to the people. Republicans have faith in our communities and seek to retain and enhance local decision making.

Free Enterprise System

Republicans believe the free enterprise system is the most effective provider of goods and services and the source of most permanent job opportunities. Republicans do not fear the force of fair competition in economic life. On the contrary, we welcome competition as a promoter of quality service to the consumer, product innovation to improve our quality of life, and lower prices to maximize each person's purchasing power. Republicans seek to reduce anti-competitive regulations and forces in the economy. We seek to increase incentives to work, save, invest, and engage in entrepreneurial enterprise.

BUILDING A VITAL WISCONSIN

Wisconsin needs an economic renaissance. Despite occasional gains, in 1986 the state shows unmistakable signs of sluggishness and economic decline.

Wisconsin has not recovered from the loss of 134,000 manufacturing jobs during the period from 1980 to 1982. The replacement of those jobs has been slow. Nearly 10 percent of the manufacturing executives participating in a 1985 survey said they will provide little or no employment in the state by 1990. According to the same study, half the companies with more than 2,000 workers expect to cut future employment in Wisconsin.

Another study ranks Wisconsin 46th among the 50 states in new business incorporations per 1,000 residents. Wisconsin ranks below the national average in the amount of money invested in new businesses.

There is a decided out-migration of college graduates. Wisconsin has a lower percentage of college graduates among its work force than the national average, even as it maintains one of the most extensive, heavily utilized higher education systems in the country.

Wisconsin's personal income per capita is below the national average and our citizens' capacity to pay taxes is falling, while our citizens' total tax effort is one of the highest in the Nation and it is rising.

The economy of Wisconsin is not sound.

We need jobs. We need real growth. We need economic development. We need to encourage investment.

Republican leadership can restore people's faith in the future of Wisconsin.

Republican leadership can stimulate an improved business climate — a climate in which government is cooperative and eager to assist business in responsible growth, a climate in which business is willing to take risks.

Fiscal responsibility is essential in creating a new atmosphere of opportunity. Wisconsin state government spends too much and taxes too much. Real tax relief cannot proceed or be achieved without a zealous commitment to spending restraint. Fundamental reform in the budget process will help to make spending restraint a reality.

Wisconsin must continue to reduce its personal income tax and ought to restore some deductions and credits, especially the property tax credit that will be eliminated in 1987. The tax on capital gains needs reform. The Republican Party believes the inheritance tax should be repealed.

The state should eschew new regulations and social experiments, such as comparable worth, which are inconsistent with the free market and competition.

Wisconsin should realistically evaluate the unemployment compensation program.

Wisconsin must encourage new business formations and jobs in order to stem the "brain drain" of young people from which our state suffers. Our young people must be provided the opportunity not only to be educated here but also to live here and work here.

Through tax reform and regulatory reform, Republicans will stimulate the generation of venture capital for new business. We will also seek to eliminate unnecessary state regulation of major publicly traded securities.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF OUR ECONOMY

Agriculture

The Republican Party stands firm in its commitment to Wisconsin agriculture. The family farm is the economic foundation of most rural areas and is, in truth, a keystone of the state's economy. Success in agriculture not only provides food and fiber but also creates many jobs in the manufacturing sector. The Republican Party recognizes the immeasurable impact of the family farm on the character and spirit of rural life.

Agriculture is going through a difficult period of transition, and Wisconsin farmers deserve our understanding and support. We recognize that government assistance may be necessary as we evolve to less regulation and a free market.

Replacing the state inheritance tax with a gap tax will encourage the transferring of farms to the next generation.

Wisconsin agriculture needs property tax relief. We believe in more vigorous implementation of the constitutional amendment that permits non-uniform taxation of agricultural land and in other meaningful property tax relief for rural Wisconsin.

The Republican Party supports vigorous efforts to promote Wisconsin agricultural products abroad, and opposes unfairly subsidized imports that are inconsistent with free trade. We support the search for new uses of agricultural products and the cautious use of biotechnology in modern agriculture.

We pledge our continued support for soil and water conservation programs, as well as programs to preserve farmland and protect our groundwater.

Manufacturing

The Republican Party is dedicated to the preservation of manufacturing in Wisconsin. Manufacturing remains the state's largest economic sector and major source of employment, comprising one out of every four jobs. Wisconsin has long been admired for its commitment to innovation, productivity, and quality in manufacturing, exemplified by its success in such diverse areas as machinery, paper, automobiles, chemicals, electronic equipment, plastics, and publications.

We recognize the intensity of international competition as well as the growth of the service and information sectors of our economy. Nonetheless, we continue to believe that manufacturing has an important place in Wisconsin. We are committed to making Wisconsin competitive for the purpose of retaining and creating manufacturing jobs.

The business climate in Wisconsin should be such as to keep the businesses we have and encourage others to move into our state. Our best salesmen should be the companies now located here.

The Republican Party supports the development and expansion of high-tech industry in the state in order to enhance the growth of Wisconsin's diverse economy and allow our citizens to reap future benefits offered by this industry in all areas of life.

Small Business

The Republican Party will improve opportunities for small business in Wisconsin. The fact that small businesses generate the overwhelming majority of new jobs for the state's economy demands that government regulation and taxation of small business be limited.

The Republican Party supports intensifying university and state cooperation with the private sector in order to provide technology, marketing, and managerial assistance in the midst of a constantly changing marketplace and to encourage entrepreneurship.

The Republican Party recognizes the inability of many businesses to obtain liability insurance and will work promptly to resolve this problem.

Tourism

The Republican Party acknowledges the key role played by the Hospitality-Recreation-Tourism industry in Wisconsin's economy. This segment of the state's economy provides 240,000 jobs every year, or 13 percent of the state's employment, and remains a multi-billion dollar industry.

The Republican Party urges increased promotion of the state's recreational resources as a unique and indispensable aspect of Wisconsin's quality of life. We encourage their use and enjoyment by the Wisconsin citizenry and visitors from outside the state. The preservation of the environment and the sensible conservation of our natural resources, including fish and wildlife, are part of our heritage and essential to the future of this industry.

Education

The Republican Party reaffirms its commitment to provide Wisconsin's citizens with educational opportunities that are among the best in the nation. We believe our children deserve no less than the highest quality education.

We believe in the concept of shared responsibility between parents and teachers, with education beginning in the home. The goal of education is to develop the highest potential of each individual. It is vitally important that school not only inform but also inspire. Education should give direction to the next generation and instill students with the values of citizenship and personal responsibility. Only when students are motivated to work to their full potential without inhibiting stereotypes will they be prepared to be productive, self-supporting citizens with the tools and flexibility they need for future jobs.

The Republican Party recognizes that both public and private schools can contribute this kind of education. They promote a vibrant society by providing our children with a diversity of experiences. We appreciate the special contributions of dedicated teachers.

The Republican Party is committed to finding ways of funding elementary and secondary education that will not burden communities beyond their reasonable ability to provide support. At the same time, the Republican Party advocates restoration of more local control over decisions about educational spending and curricula.

The Republican Party takes pride in maintaining a public university system that consistently ranks among the best in the world. We commend the excellence of the University's faculty and academic staff. The Republican Party will endeavor to provide an adequate level of funding to higher education while insisting upon the elimination of waste and inefficiencies.

The Republican Party is pleased to welcome Kenneth "Buzz" Shaw as president of the University of Wisconsin System and plans to work with him on the problem of maintaining the high standards of the University without unfairly limiting access because of income, geographic location, or minority status.

The Republican Party also values Wisconsin's private colleges and universities and will work with them to preserve this valuable option for our youth. We are committed to the continuance of the Tuition Grant Program.

The Republican Party additionally believes in maintaining the very best vocational, technical, and adult education institutions. Business depends upon quality vocational education to provide the most highly skilled work force in the nation. In this area as in others, Republicans are committed to cost-effective service delivery, so as to not increase the property tax burden.

Energy

The Republican Party encourages the promotion and development of new energy resources to provide stability in Wisconsin's economy. Wisconsin uses less energy per capita than the national average; however, as a state we still spend over $8 billion annually for energy, 96 percent of which is imported from outside our borders. We support long-term planning, deregulation, and innovation for greater energy self-sufficiency. We support alternative energy sources, continued conservation, and weatherization programs.

The Republican Party is committed to preserving responsible utility rates for residential consumers and business, and calls on state government to work in cooperation with the private sector to attain these and other energy goals. We are against public takeover of private utilities.

The Republican Party recognizes the role of nuclear power in Wisconsin's economy. We applaud the impressive safety record of Wisconsin's energy industry.

Transportation

The Republican Party has traditionally supported a strong highway network in Wisconsin. A healthy infrastructure of major highways, connecting highways, local roads, and bridges, together with air and railway systems, is key to economic growth. Good highways, airports, and harbors bring the state together, make Wisconsin attractive to visitors, and provide access to world markets.

We are committed to sound transportation development in Wisconsin. To this end, the governor and legislature must not raid the segregated transportation fund for non-transportation purposes. They must provide added revenues to the fund while keeping Wisconsin competitive with other states. The Republican Party is opposed to a special, additional sales tax on new automobiles to create new transportation funding.

While Republicans generally support efforts to deregulate the economy, we believe that safety must be preserved in all elements of transportation.

Local highway aids represent a valuable form of property tax relief. Local aids funding must be maintained and the formula for distribution of highway aids should be periodically reevaluated.

Communications

The Republican Party believes the business communication environment and telecommunications capabilities within a state are directly linked to economic development. Private communication systems are central in an information age. Wisconsin business must not fall behind.

WISCONSIN'S PEOPLE

The Family

America and Wisconsin were built on the institutions of home, family, religion, and community. From these foundations come self-reliant individuals prepared to exercise both rights and responsibilities in society. The Republican Party recognizes and cherishes the special significance of the family in our society. We believe it is of paramount importance that we reflect upon and consider carefully the impact of government actions upon family life.

Youth

The Republican Party is working to improve the educational, cultural, and occupational opportunities available to our youth. It commends those young people who take full advantage of the opportunities provided in Wisconsin and aspire to high achievement. The Republican Party is grateful to volunteers, youth organizations, and individuals who devote their careers to enriching the lives of youth and helping those with troubled lives.

The youth of Wisconsin deserve the opportunity for employment both as a form of job training and as a means to acquire a work ethic. Only by providing an economic climate which encourages businesses and farms to establish, remain and flourish in Wisconsin can we insure job opportunities for our youth.

Older Citizens

Seventeen percent of our citizens have reached their 60th birthday. They represent a steadily growing segment of Wisconsin's population. Yet Wisconsin laws often drive older citizens from our state to avoid excessive taxation.

The Republican Party understands and supports the desire of all older citizens to live with dignity in a caring economic and social environment. We pledge ourselves to a broad range of programs to address the problems of this age group. In particular, we support efforts to keep older citizens in their homes as long as possible, through home care assistance, Homestead assistance, and property tax relief. We strongly advocate repeal of the Wisconsin inheritance tax and believe it was serious mistake for the Earl administration to impose a tax on social security benefits when these benefits are not taxed in most other states.

Veterans

The Republican Party recognizes the personal sacrifices of the 570,000 veterans living in Wisconsin who have served in our armed forces throughout the world. We honor these men and

women and pledge to keep faith with them through state veterans programs. We support existing benefits in health and education and believe we should update the law on loans for housing and economic assistance. There should be new emphasis on employment programs, especially for Vietnam veterans, particularly in state service.

Labor

Wisconsin is known throughout the nation for the quality of its work force. The Republican Party recognizes the invaluable contribution of working men and women to the economy of the state and believes they are entitled to share fully in the fruits of their productivity. We support the right of collective bargaining in the private sector and encourage labor-management cooperation. We believe employes are entitled to safe working conditions and the prompt payment of wages. We deplore sexual harassment and the unreasonable termination of employes.

The Republican Party supports the sanctity of private pensions and opposes the taxation of fringe benefits.

The Republican Party has no higher priority than to create good jobs for Wisconsin citizens. The state clearly has a role in retraining workers who lose their employment.

State Employes

The Republican Party acknowledges the skill, dedication, and professionalism of the state's public employes and salutes their contribution to the quality of Wisconsin life. We are frankly concerned with the mistreatment of state employes by the Earl administration through secret promises affecting labor negotiations, the intrusion of politics into the civil service, and the chronic disregard of professional advice. Republicans can and will do better in the operation of the Department of Employment Relations. We are strongly opposed to efforts to tamper with public employe pension funds for political purposes.

QUALITY OF LIFE

State Government Reform

Wisconsin has a long tradition of quality state government marked by the honesty of its public officials and the openness of state proceedings. Wisconsin compares favorably with most other states.

Still, there is ample room for reform. In fact, some repugnant practices have developed in recent years that absolutely require correction.

For instance, a highly partisan party official serves as appointments secretary to the governor. She has often sacrificed quality for political orthodoxy in arranging an unprecedented number of partisan appointments. A Republican governor will not permit this conflict of interest to continue.

The budget process in the legislature cries out for reform. Deficiencies in the budget process contribute to chronic overspending in Wisconsin, the inclusion of policy items without adequate attention or public input, and obscene pork barrel politics. The Supreme Court recently admitted that many items sneaked into the budget are arguably unconstitutional. One of the lowest points of the Earl administration came in 1983 with the effort to reapportion the legislature as part of the biennial budget.

A Republican governor and legislature will act dramatically to reform the budget process and permit increased participation by the minority party.

The Republican Party believes that a public office is a public trust. A public office is not a base for private gain for the office holder or the office holder's friends.

The Republican Party reaffirms its support of open government and citizen participation.

Local Government and Urban Affairs

The Republican Party believes inter-governmental cooperation is essential. The state should not duplicate local efforts but rather recognize that the government closest to the people is often better able to understand their needs. The sense of community that sustains local institutions is often lost with excessive intrusion by higher levels of government. We appreciate the many

hours local officials devote to insure that government works. We support stronger mechanisms for local input into state decision making and oppose state mandates without adequate funding.

Financing local government is one of the preeminent issues facing Wisconsin and one that will demand creative solutions. Republicans intend to provide local governments with the tools they need to meet the challenge by allowing more flexibility in administration and programs, considering new financing sources, and facilitating the voluntary consolidation of some services. We are totally committed to property tax relief.

Republicans will work to revitalize our cities with housing, business, and cultural opportunities that will be a source of pride. It is our belief that the most effective way to promote this revitalization is by unleashing the power of the free market. We will consider the possibility of returning some services to the private sector when doing so will result in better service and tax savings.

The Republican Party of Wisconsin is keenly aware that urban, suburban, and rural areas of Wisconsin are mutually dependent and each is important to the economic health of our state.

Law Enforcement

The Republican Party of Wisconsin believes that safety and security are vital to maintain the level of public trust essential to a free society. We support tough measures to fight crime. In particular, we believe it is time to re-examine Wisconsin's juvenile code in order to correct clear deficiencies in the law. We support fair, prompt application of the laws for protecting life, property, and personal rights and safety. We support efforts to return offenders to productive lives.

We seek greater sensitivity to victims in the criminal justice system, and believe that, where possible, criminals should make restitution to their victims.

The delay in siting a major correctional institution in Milwaukee County has been a conspicuous failure of the Earl administration. It is likely to result in dangerous overcrowding because of the rising number of prison inmates. Areas that seek correctional institutions should be given priority in siting decisions.

Human Services

The Republican Party understands that all Wisconsinites have a stake in high quality human services. The need for health care, rehabilitation, or economic assistance is often not the fault of the individuals affected. At one time or another, all of us may require human services, and they must be available throughout Wisconsin.

The Republican Party supports a network of human services that includes a partnership between private providers and public agencies at the federal, state, and local level. Our goals must be to meet the needs of Wisconsin citizens in a compassionate and efficient manner, and to move people toward dignity and achievement of their full potential. Whenever possible, human services should be used to promote people's self-sufficiency. Whenever possible, human services should avoid inducing economic dependency.

The Republican Party recognizes the state's responsibility to provide economic assistance to citizens who, through no fault of their own, are unable to meet their basic needs. We are proud of Wisconsin's caring tradition in welfare. But we do not believe Wisconsin's level of assistance should be substantially out of line with other states in the region or that Wisconsin should become a welfare magnet. We believe the state should attempt to provide job skills and incentives to help AFDC recipients break the cycle of dependency.

We will work closely with the federal government in an effort to secure greater flexibility in the administration of public assistance and other human services programs.

Wisconsin has a record of high achievement in mental health. The Republican Party will maintain the quality of our state institutions while continuing the effort to provide effective community-based options. We believe the civil commitment law in Wisconsin deserves careful, sensitive evaluation.

We support programs for people with disabilities and will protect their rights to full participation and fair treatment in Wisconsin society.

We acknowledge the need for some regulation of health care providers and health care costs; but, where possible, we will attempt to apply free market principles in the health care field.

Natural Resources and Environment

Wisconsin is a beautiful state blessed with a variety of natural resources. Clearly, our natural environment is a salient element in our quality of life. For most of this century, Wisconsin has shown an uncommon commitment to the preservation of its natural resources — air, soil, surface water, and groundwater. For ourselves and posterity, this commitment must continue.

Responsible stewardship of the environment is not incompatible with economic activity and growth. Hence, the Republican Party has traditionally favored a policy that balances environmental interests with other important interests.

The Republican Party supports recycling and encourages local governments and private interests to promote recycling in order to achieve economies and reduce the need for landfills.

The Republican Party supports programs to clean up hazardous waste and chemicals that despoil the environment, but we do not believe government should indemnify those private interests whose carelessness created the problem.

Because groundwater and surface water, including the Great Lakes, are two of our most precious resources, we are deeply concerned about the possible involuntary placement of a high-level radioactive waste repository in Wisconsin. We salute Wisconsin lawmakers and others who have raised pertinent questions about the environmental consequences of a nuclear waste site.

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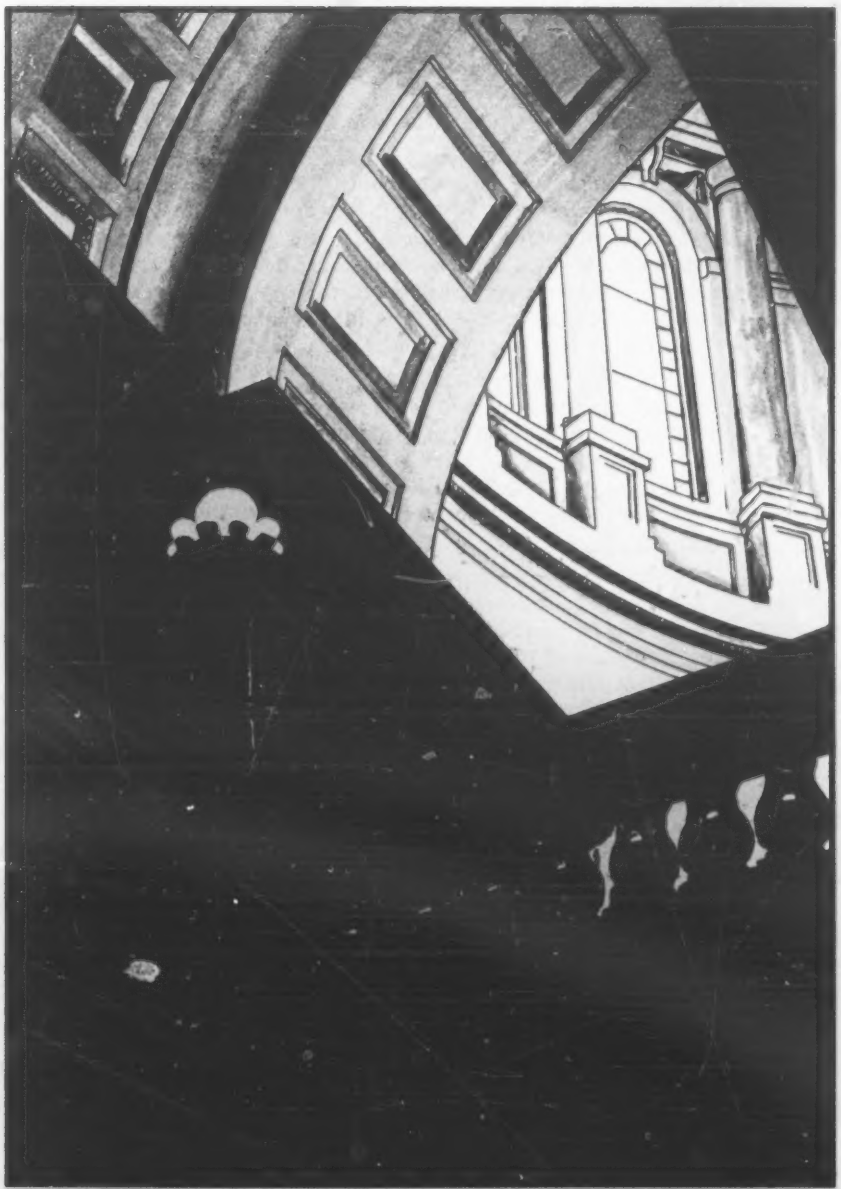
Elections

Elections in Wisconsin: 1986 and 1987 primary, general and special election statistics



ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN

A Capsule View

The laws governing all elections in Wisconsin are set forth generally in Chapters 5 to 12 of the Wisconsin Statutes. There are 4 regular elections to engage the voter's attention — the spring primary in February and the spring election in April of each year, and the September primary and November general election in the even-numbered years. Officers who are elected on a nonpartisan basis are chosen in the spring. These comprise town, village, city and school district officers, county board members, county executives, all judicial officers and the state superintendent of public instruction. Officers elected on a partisan basis are chosen in the fall and include other county administrative officials, members of the legislature, state constitutional officers except the state superintendent, and members of Congress. Not all of these officers are elected at every election.

In presidential election years the presidential preference vote is held at the spring election, while the vote for president occurs at the general (November) election. At some elections, the Wisconsin voters are also asked by a referendum to advise the state legislature or local legislative bodies on matters of public policy or to ratify or reject a proposed law or ordinance or an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

The Wisconsin Electorate

Size of the Electorate. Because Wisconsin does not maintain a statewide register of voters, the exact size of the electorate is uncertain. On April 1, 1980, Wisconsin population 18 years of age and older numbered 3,347,947, but not all of these were qualified to vote in Wisconsin elections. Since 2,273,221 votes were cast for president in that year, it can be assumed that about 68 percent of the eligible voters participated in the election. Since there were 2,212,018 votes cast for president in 1984 out of an estimated voting age population of 3,490,000, about 63% of those eligible to vote participated in the presidential election. In November 1986, 1,526,960 votes were cast for governor out of an estimated voting age population of 3,515,000, resulting in about 43% of those eligible to vote actually voting for governor.

Age Requirements. 18 is the minimum age for voting in Wisconsin. Article III of the Wisconsin Constitution provides that "every United States citizen age 18 or older" is a qualified elector if he or she fulfills certain other requirements. This is consistent with the 26th Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states (including Wisconsin), that extended the right to vote to citizens who are 18 years of age or older.

Residence Requirements. One of the voting requirements is residence. In Wisconsin state and local elections, the right to vote is granted to citizens of the United States who have resided in the state and election district or ward where they propose to vote for 10 days prior to the election. Under the statutes a person's residence is defined as "the place where his habitation is fixed, without any present intent to move, and to which, when absent, he intends to return". This definitions generally determines a person's residence for voting purposes.

New residents who otherwise qualify as voters are permitted to vote for president and vice president, regardless of how short a time they have been Wisconsin residents. Beginning with the 1964 presidential election, ex-residents of Wisconsin who moved out of the state within 24 months preceding the election have been permitted to vote for president and vice president in Wisconsin unless they had meanwhile become eligible to vote in another state. In accordance with federal law, U.S. citizens living in a foreign country may vote in federal elections in Wisconsin if they last resided here before leaving the United States.

History of the Suffrage. When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, suffrage was restricted to white and emancipated Indian male residents including immigrants not yet naturalized. In a referendum held in November of 1849, suffrage was extended to colored male residents. In 1908, the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to restrict the right to vote to citizens of the United States. Women's suffrage came with the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1920 (ratified by Wisconsin on June 10, 1919).

Voter Registration. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1882, the Wisconsin Legislature "may provide for the registration of electors". Today, voter registration in Wisconsin is

by law required for every town, village or city with a population of more than 5,000 and may by local ordinance be adopted for municipalities having a population of 5,000 or less. Voters may register by mail or in person at any of the following places: office of the municipal clerk, office of the county register of deeds, office of the city board of election commissioners in the city of Milwaukee, at the polling place on election day, at any other location designated by the municipal clerk or governing body or by the city board of election commissioners or common council in the city of Milwaukee (such as fire stations, libraries, etc.), or as part of a door-to-door voter registration drive. High school students and staff may, in addition, register at public high schools or, in some cases, private high schools designated by the municipal clerk. Municipal voter registration in Wisconsin does not record the party affiliation of the voter.

Selection of Candidates

Primaries. Election to public office requires 3 distinct steps: the selection of possible candidates, the nomination of candidates in a primary, and the election of officeholders in an election.

Until "Fighting Bob" La Follette became governor of our state, candidates for public office were selected at caucuses or conventions composed of delegates, of members of a political party, or of eligible voters. Contrary to popular belief, the Wisconsin nominating caucuses did not imply political deals hatched in smoke-filled rooms — the caucuses were subject to legal regulations equally as stringent as our modern election laws.

In most instances, candidates are chosen today in primary elections; the nominating caucus remains as an optional method for the selection of town and village office candidates. In most cases where nominations are made by means other than the nominating caucus method, aspirants to elective office circulate nomination papers to be signed by a specified number of voters in the constituency.

Primary elections are held in Wisconsin to determine the candidates for both the partisan general election held in November and for the nonpartisan spring election held in April. The spring primary is held on the third Tuesday in February; the fall primary, on the second Tuesday in September. Under a 1981 amendment to the state constitution, primaries are also held when necessary in conjunction with recall elections.

Nonpartisan February Primary. Nonpartisan primaries are required only under certain conditions. If 3 or more candidates run for state superintendent, county supervisor, any judicial office, or certain other offices, a primary election must be held. This is also applicable to municipalities adopting the system of nominating candidates by primary election. In nonpartisan primaries, the 2 persons receiving the highest number of votes for a specific office are selected as the candidates for that office in the nonpartisan election.

Partisan September Primary. U.S. Senators, congressmen, state legislators, state constitutional officers (except state superintendent) and most county administrative officials run in the September primary. The partisan primary, which requires voters to vote for candidates of only one party, is often confusing or frustrating to voters. Perhaps the most often asked question concerning the primary is — why can I not vote for candidates in more than one party? The answer to the question lies in the purpose of the partisan primary. The purpose is to *nominate* the candidates that a political party will run against *nominees* of the other parties in the general election. For example, it can be expected that Republican Party voters will vote to select (nominate) Republican nominees and Democratic Party voters will vote to select (nominate) Democratic nominees. In other words, the party primary does not elect the candidates directly into office, but merely provides an opportunity for the adherents of one political party to choose or (nominate) their party candidate to face the opposition in the November general election. The alternative to the party primary is the party caucus, which Wisconsin voters rejected more than 80 years ago.

Wisconsin adopted the open primary law for partisan offices in 1903 (Chapter 451, Laws of 1903), and the law was amended in 1905 to apply to the selection of national convention delegates.

Most states have a closed primary system, which requires the voter to declare his party allegiance before receiving the ballot of that party. Wisconsin's "open primary" law makes the choice a private matter; that is, the voter does not have to make a public declaration of his party

affiliation to receive the ballot of that party. Instead, he is given the ballots of all parties, but votes his choices on one party's ballot only.

It is important to note that partisan primaries are held, regardless of the number of aspirants, to select the candidates of each recognized political party to run in each partisan general election.

In partisan primaries, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes becomes his party's nominee for the office, but a write-in candidate qualifies only if the vote for him also equals the greater of either at least 5 percent of the party vote for governor cast in the district at the last general election or the number of signatures required on nomination papers for the office.

The only other partisan officers chosen are party committeemen or committeewomen, who are elected at September primaries in even-numbered years. Each recognized political party elects one committeeman or committeewoman from each municipality, except that in municipalities over 7,500 population, committeemen and committeewomen are elected for each aldermanic district or polling place. Party committeemen and committeewomen may not be elected by write-in vote. When no candidate files nomination papers for party committeemen or committeewomen, the office does not appear on the ballot and the elected county committee may then appoint a committeeman or committeewoman to fill the vacant position. A party committeeman or committeewoman is required to be a resident of the district which he or she is chosen to represent. The elected and appointed committeemen and committeewomen constitute the municipal and county statutory committees of each party. These statutory committees are responsible for recruiting and nominating individuals to serve as election inspectors, filling vacancies in the nominations of party candidates, and appointing observers. Each committeeman or committeewoman who serves more than one ward may appoint a captain for each ward in the area in which he or she serves. The committeeman or committeewoman coordinates the activities of the ward captains. Activities of committeemen and committeewomen include voter identification, assistance in voter registration drives, polling and membership activities.

Presidential Preference Vote. On the first Tuesday in April of each presidential election year, the state holds a presidential preference primary for each party whose candidate for governor received at least 10% of the vote at the last election, upon request of the party. At the primary, Wisconsin voters are given an opportunity to express their preference for the person to be the presidential candidate of their party.

Prior to the primary, a bipartisan committee meets on the last Tuesday in January of that year and certifies to the State Elections Board the names of all nationally advocated or recognized candidates of parties participating in the primary, to be placed on the ballot. The committee may, in addition, place the names of other candidates on the ballot. The members of the committee consist of each party's state chairman or the chairman's designee, one national committeeman and committeewoman designated by each state chairman, the speaker and minority leader of the Assembly or their designees, the president and the minority leader of the Senate or their designees. The names of all designees must be submitted in writing to the Elections Board. An additional member, traditionally the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is elected by the committee and serves as chairman.

Any potential presidential candidate may withdraw his name from the ballot by filing a disclaimer with the Elections Board, no later than 5 p.m. on the third Tuesday in February, affirming that he or she is not and does not intend to become a candidate for the office of president of the United States at the forthcoming presidential election. Other candidates may have their names placed on the ballot by filing nomination petitions with the Elections Board, signed by a specified percentage of qualified electors. The petition may be circulated no sooner than the last Tuesday in January. In addition, the ballot of each major party provides space for a write-in vote and space for the voter to indicate a preference for an uninstructed delegation from this state to the party's national convention.

As a result of the enactment of 1985 Wisconsin Act 304, which repealed the statutory provisions relating to delegate selection for the national conventions, the political parties now have complete freedom to select delegates on *any* basis they choose. What this means is that Wisconsin law still provides for an open presidential preference vote (primary) but the statutes no longer dictate how delegates are selected to the national party conventions in response to the presidential preference vote.

The impetus for the above change lies with the problems that the National Democratic Party had with Wisconsin's open presidential preference primary vote and its related delegate selection

process. The National Democratic Party's position was that only declared Democratic Party voters should be able to vote for Democratic presidential candidates and select delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The U.S. Supreme Court, in February 1981, decided in favor of the National Democratic Party by holding that Wisconsin law cannot require a national party to seat delegates chosen in a way that violates the party's rules.

The 1983 Wisconsin Legislature considered proposals to establish a *closed* presidential preference primary but the measures were not enacted. As a result, the Wisconsin Democratic Party resorted to a party caucus to select its delegates to the 1984 national convention. Subsequently, the Democratic National Committee, in March 1986, changed its mind and allowed Wisconsin Democrats to select their national convention delegates via an open primary rather than a party caucus system.

Elections

The Partisan General November Elections. From among the candidates chosen at the partisan primaries in September, the people of Wisconsin select, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even-numbered year, the elected officials of the state and its counties. In addition to the party candidates, however, there may be "independent" candidates who are either unaffiliated or affiliated with minor parties not qualified for ballot status. "Write-in" votes may be cast for persons whose names do not appear on the ballot.

The constitutional offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general are filled from the state at large. The constitutional officers are elected for 4-year terms in the general elections 2 years after each U.S. presidential election. At every general election, a representative in Congress is elected from each of the congressional districts and a representative to the state Assembly from each of the Assembly districts. United States senators, who serve 6 years, are also chosen at the general election. The 33 state senators are elected for 4 years — one-half at each general election from the odd-numbered or even-numbered Senate districts. A clerk, treasurer, sheriff, clerk of circuit court, district attorney, and register of deeds are elected biennially from each of the 72 counties in the state, and all counties either elect a coroner or appoint a medical examiner. Door, Dunn, Eau Claire, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Oneida, Racine, Taylor and Waukesha Counties have a medical examiner system. Thirty-three counties appoint a surveyor, 22 counties elect one and 17 counties have no surveyor at all. Article VI, Section 4 of the Wisconsin Constitution, ratified in April 1965, abolished the offices of county coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more, while a 1972 amendment allowed counties below 500,000 the option of retaining the office of coroner or instituting a medical examining system. In lieu of electing a county surveyor, Section 59.12 of the Wisconsin Statutes authorizes county boards to designate any registered land surveyor employed by the county to perform the duties of the county surveyor.

Vacancies in the offices of U.S. senator, representative in Congress, state senator, and representative to the Assembly may be filled by special election only. Vacancies in state constitutional offices and most county offices are filled by appointment except that the lieutenant governor constitutionally succeeds the governor in case of a vacancy in the office of governor (the secretary of state is third in line of succession). Appointments to fill vacancies on the state level and for most county offices are made by the governor.

Presidential Electors, Electoral College. In a presidential election year, each political party's candidates nominated in the primary for state and legislative offices, state officers and the holdover state senators hold a convention in the State Capitol on the first Tuesday in October to nominate their party's slate of presidential electors for president and vice president. All other party and "independent" candidates file their slate of electors with their nomination papers. Although the names of the electors no longer appear on the presidential ballots, every vote cast for a candidate for president and vice president of each party is a vote for the electors of the nominees. The electors for the presidential candidate receiving the greatest number of votes in the November election become members of the electoral college and meet at 12 noon on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December in the State Capitol to cast the official Wisconsin vote for president and vice president. The number of electors chosen for each slate is equal to the state's delegation in Congress. One presidential elector is chosen from each congressional district and 2 are chosen at large. Wisconsin had 12 electoral votes in 1968; because of the reduction of its congressional districts after the 1970 census from 10 to 9, the number of its

electoral college votes in 1972, 1976 and 1980 was 11. Under the 1980 census, Wisconsin retained its 11 electoral votes in 1984.

According to provisions of the U.S. Constitution and U.S. Code, the electoral votes are sent to the President of the U.S. Senate who, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens the sealed ballots and counts the vote for President of the United States on January 6 (or the next day if January 6 falls on a Sunday).

Nonpartisan April Elections. Nonpartisan elections are held on the first Tuesday of April for state superintendent of public instruction, judicial officers, county executive, county supervisor, town, village and city officers, and school board members. The terms of office vary, so only certain offices are voted on each year. The only nonpartisan offices voted for on a statewide basis are state superintendent and justices of the Supreme Court; all others are elected from the county, circuit, district, or municipality represented. In addition to the Supreme Court, consisting of 7 justices, there is a Court of Appeals, consisting of 13 judges elected at large from the 4 appellate districts. Three judges are elected from 3 of the districts and 4 judges are elected from the other district. The judges serve for staggered 6-year terms. Pursuant to 1978 legislation, the state adopted a "single level" trial court system, which now consists of 197 circuit judges (the former county judges were denominated as circuit judges). Each county is a circuit with the exception of the following 3 combined county districts: Buffalo-Pepin, Shawano-Menominee, and Forest-Florence. Individual county circuit courts are comprised of varying numbers of branches, with each branch headed by one judge.

The governor has power to fill vacancies which occur in nonpartisan state elective offices by temporary appointment. Many of the state's justices and judges first achieved judicial office through appointment by the governor; thus, gubernatorial appointments to a considerable extent determine the composition of the Wisconsin judiciary.

Constitutional Amendments; Referenda; Recall

Referenda. A referendum may be simply described as the process of referring a measure to the people via an election. In some states voters may, by petition, require a referendum to be held on a legislative act. Wisconsin does not have this type of referendum. On the state level, however, Wisconsin has other types of referenda: 1) measures involving amendments to the state constitution, 2) measures extending the right of suffrage, 3) legislation requiring ratification prior to becoming effective, and 4) advisory referenda.

An initiative, on the other hand, permits the voters to initiate, by petition, a proposal to be enacted into law, either by a direct vote of the people (direct initiative) or for submission to the legislature (indirect initiative). The voters of Wisconsin may utilize the initiative procedure only at the city level.

The most recent statewide advisory referendum submitted to the voters (1983) asked whether a nuclear waste site should be located in Wisconsin. The electorate overwhelmingly voted no.

County boards may submit advisory or ratifying referenda to county voters. Municipalities also have the right to submit referenda questions relating to village and city charter ordinances and certain other subjects affecting the government of the municipalities. In cities, electors may by petition require the common council to adopt an ordinance or resolution or submit it to a referendum.

In addition, all proposed amendments to the constitution must be ratified by the people before they can become effective. Thus, the voters of Wisconsin may be asked at an election to approve a change in the state constitution or express their preference on a matter of public policy. With 2 exceptions, all questions have been submitted by the legislature to the electorate at "spring elections" in April or "general elections" in November. One referendum, relating to a World War I soldiers' bonus, was submitted at the 1919 September primary and was approved by the voters; and another, relating to a mutual nuclear weapons moratorium, was submitted at the 1982 September primary and was also approved by the voters.

Constitutional Amendments. The procedure for amending the Wisconsin Constitution is adoption of an identical amendment by 2 consecutive legislatures and ratification of the amendment by a majority vote of the people at a subsequent election.

Since 1970 the Wisconsin electorate has voted on over 40 constitutional amendment proposals. The most recent amending took place in April 1987, when 2 constitutional amendments

were ratified by the electorate. The amendments provided exceptions to the constitutional ban on gambling. One excepted a state-operated lottery; the other excepted pari-mutuel on-track betting.

Recall. The Wisconsin Constitution and statutes also provide for the recall of elective officers after the first year of a term through a process of petition and special election. No reason need be given for the recall of a state, congressional, legislative, state judicial or county officer. Unless the official resigns, he or she is listed on the recall ballot along with the other candidates who have been nominated according to statutory requirements. A recall primary is required whenever 2 or more persons compete for a nonpartisan office or whenever more than one person competes for the nomination of a political party for a partisan office. 1983 Wisconsin Act 491 made several changes in the recall provisions including the requirement that the petition seeking the recall of a city, village, town or school district official must now be for "cause" rather than for "good and sufficient reason". Under the old standard, a petition could be based on an issue of public policy; under the new standard, it is limited to an issue of inefficiency, neglect of duties, official misconduct or malfeasance in office. The act requires that the circulator of a recall petition preregister and file campaign finance reports for the circulation period in addition to the election campaign period as formerly required. It requires a statement of the source to appear on advertisements in recall campaigns and provides standards for determining the validity of recall petitions and signatures thereon. The act also changes the formula for determining the number of signatures required on recall petitions.

Prior to 1977, the recall was seldom used. In August 1977, 5 La Crosse school board members were recalled, and in September 1977 a county judge was recalled from office. This was the first time in Wisconsin history that a judge had been recalled from office. Two town of Washington (Eau Claire county) officials were recalled in 1982, and a town of Onalaska (La Crosse county) supervisor was recalled in 1985. In May 1982, a Grant county judge narrowly survived a special recall election.

The Mechanics of the Election Process

Certifying candidates, registering voters, and recording, tallying and reporting the votes of over 2 million people is a complex process. Who handles it? First of all, the process is guided by explicit state laws. Detailed specifications concerning the content of the ballot, for example, are set forth in the statutes. The Wisconsin Elections Board, which administers the election laws for the state, prepares all official ballot forms and other election forms, promulgates rules for the purpose of implementing the election laws and ensuring their proper administration, certifies to each county clerk the list of candidates for national and state offices, and performs other duties pertaining to elections.

For the potential voter, the election process begins when he registers to vote with the clerk of his municipality or — in Milwaukee — with the city Board of Election Commissioners. Registration is optional for municipalities having a population of 5,000 or less. The registration form requires information on name, date, residence location, citizenship, age, 10 days' residence in the applicant's ward, whether the applicant has lost his or her right to vote or is currently registered to vote at any other location, and signature. A voter's registration is permanent unless he moves; then he must reregister. However, in most cases, a municipality cancels the registration of a voter who does not vote during a 4-year period if the elector was eligible to vote during that period and failed to respond to a written request to apply for continuance of registration.

County clerks are responsible for preparing the ballots to be used for the election of all offices on the county level or above, and for distribution of them to the municipal clerks; municipal clerks supervise registration and elections in their municipalities; in cities or counties over 500,000 population, election duties are performed by a city board of election commissioners and a county board of election commissioners.

On election day there are usually 7 inspectors (that is, election officials) for each polling place. However, if voting machines are used, the number of inspectors may be reduced to 5. The law requires all cities, villages and towns having a population of 10,000 or more before July 1, 1995, or 7,500 or more thereafter to use mechanical voting machines or electronic voting systems. Each political party may also appoint 2 observers and alternates for each polling place. Certain candidates and nonpartisan and bipartisan groups may also appoint observers. A voter who cannot come to the polling place on election day, either because of absence from the municipal-

ity, sickness, handicap, age, disability, military service, jury duty or religious reasons, may vote by absentee ballot.

When the polls close, the inspectors canvass the votes and deliver one tally sheet statement and poll list each to the county clerk and to the municipal clerk. Where electronic voting systems are used, the count may be adjourned to a central location. The county clerk and 2 qualified electors of the county appointed by him (including one from another political party) constitute the county board of canvassers, which examines the returns. One statement of the results is filed in the county clerk's office; another statement, to which is attached a tabulation of votes cast at each polling place for each candidate, goes to the state Elections Board. The county clerk also issues certificates of election to the elected officials within the county.

The Board of State Canvassers, consisting of the chairperson of the state Elections Board, state treasurer, and attorney general, meets after each election to examine the certified statements of the county canvassers. The board makes a statement of the votes cast for each office and determines who has been elected. The Elections Board then issues certificates of election to all persons elected to a state office. The board also issues certificates or prepares certificates for issuance by the governor to persons elected to national offices from this state.

Campaign Financing

The regulation of campaign financing in Wisconsin was substantially revised by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, with the intent of furnishing the voters with complete information as to who is supporting or opposing which candidate or cause and to what extent, either directly or indirectly. Substantive changes have been made in most sessions since then. Chapter 11 of the Wisconsin Statutes regulates campaign financing.

Duties of the State Elections Board. The state Elections Board furnishes candidates and committees with forms for making reports, furnishes manuals setting forth recommended methods of bookkeeping and reporting, compiles and maintains a current list of all reports and statements pertaining to each candidate, individual, committee or group, and prepares special reports. It may include in its biennial report any statistics compiled by it concerning the total contributions and expenditures of candidates and committees, amounts over $100 contributed by contributors, and additional data. It investigates violations of the election laws and must notify the district attorney, the attorney general or the governor of any facts within its knowledge or evidence in its possession that might be grounds for civil action or criminal prosecution. Similar requirements are made with regard to financial reporting in local elections.

The board also supervises the auditing of campaign finance reports submitted in connection with state elections.

Contributions and Disbursements. Every political party committee, other political committee or political group which makes or accepts contributions or makes disbursements in an amount exceeding $25 per year and every individual who accepts contributions or makes disbursements in an amount exceeding $25 per year files a registration statement with the appropriate filing officer (the Elections Board is the filing officer for all state and national offices and statewide referenda). A candidate must file a statement for any amount. The statement includes such items as the name and address of the registrant, the officers, the campaign depository, and the names of the candidates or the nature of the referendum supported or opposed.

Subsequently, such committees, groups or individuals must file full reports of all contributions received, obligations incurred and disbursements made, including the name, address and total contribution of each contributor donating over $20; an itemization of disbursements over $20 to other registrants; and a separate statement giving the name, address, occupation, place of employment and amount contributed by any contributor donating more than $100 in any calendar year or in the case of a conduit transferring contributions made by another, more than $50 in any calendar year. Nonresident committees, groups or individuals making contributions or disbursements in this state must also file their names and addresses and that of a designated agent in the state with the secretary of state. Registrants whose financial activity does not exceed $1,000 per year may be exempted from reporting.

Single Campaign Treasurer. Each candidate must appoint one campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository before receiving any contributions or making any disbursements. Each candidate and his campaign treasurer must file a registration statement. Unless exempted

from reporting, each candidate or the treasurer acting on his behalf must file periodic financial reports, for which the candidate is responsible as to correctness.

Contribution by Negotiable Instrument. All campaign contributions exceeding $50 must be made by check or other negotiable instrument, so that the origin is known. All campaign disbursements must be made or reimbursed by negotiable instrument drawn upon the campaign depository. Anonymous contributions from a single source exceeding $10 may not be expended but must be donated either to a charity or to the common school fund.

Limitations on Contributions. Limitations are imposed upon the amount that may be received by candidates. No one individual (except a candidate) may contribute more than the specified amounts to any of the following candidates and any individual or voluntary committee supporting him: constitutional administrative officers (governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, superintendent of public instruction), and Supreme Court justice — $10,000; state senator — $1,000; representative to the Assembly — $500; and all other state and local candidates — a limit which varies between $250 and $3,000 depending upon the office. Furthermore, no individual may make a contribution to all candidates in excess of a total of $10,000 in any calendar year.

No committee other than a political party or legislative campaign committee may make any contributions to a candidate for one of the constitutional administrative offices or justice of the Supreme Court of more than 4 percent of the candidate's disbursement level specified by law; nor may such a committee make contributions to candidates for other state and local offices in excess of monetary limits specified by law.

No political party may receive more than $75,000 of its contributions in any calendar year from all other committees except legislative campaign committees, nor more than $6,000 from any specific committee or its subunits. No committee other than a political party or legislative campaign committee may make any contribution or contributions to a political party exceeding $6,000 per calendar year.

No candidate may receive more than 65 percent of the total authorized disbursement level specified by rule of the State Elections Board from all other committees, including political party and legislative campaign committees. Of this amount, not more than 45% may be received from special interest committees or personal campaign committees of other candidates.

Identification of Contributions and Disbursements. Disbursements from the campaign depository may not be made anonymously, nor may contributions or disbursements be made in a fictitious name. The source of all political advertisements must appear thereon.

Independent Expenditures. All expenditures in support of a candidate (or in opposition to the candidate's opponent) must be made by or with the authorization of the candidate who is supported. However, an individual who or committee which swears that the individual or committee does not act in cooperation or consultation with a candidate or candidate's agent may make expenditures independently of a candidate. The individual or committee making the independent expenditure must register with the appropriate filing officer and file the required oath before making any independent expenditures. The independent expenditures may take the form of radio and television advertisements, mass mailings, or the use of phone banks.

Legislative Campaign Committees. Chapter 328, Laws of 1979, authorized the creation of legislative campaign committees for each party in either house of the legislature. These committees are not bound by limits on contributions by special interest committees to legislative candidates, but, rather, are treated as political party committees for contribution limit purposes.

As a result of the 4 legislative campaign committees, special interest political action committees (PACs) may make contributions to the appropriate legislative campaign committee in addition to or instead of making contributions directly to a candidate.

Political Action Committees. A political action committee (PAC) is any entity other than an individual that makes or accepts contributions or makes expenditures which are intended for political purposes and is not a political party, personal campaign or legislative campaign committee. The committee makes contributions to candidates or committees or makes disbursements on behalf of candidates or committees. PACs are often sponsored by trade or professional associations or labor organizations and draw their memberships from them. PACs also raise money to urge adoption or defeat of referenda.

In addition, political action committees often make contributions to multiple candidates and do not necessarily support one particular party over the other.

Although the small contributions from individuals still represent the major source of campaign contributions, most special-interest contributions are received from PACs. According to the 1983-1984 Biennial Report of the State Elections Board, for the period from January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1984, PACs made direct contributions of $873,415 to all state candidates. Of that $.9 million total, approximately $752,000 was given to legislative candidates, $61,000 to judicial candidates and the remainder to statewide candidates. There were no statewide elections during that report period.

Political action committees currently may not contribute more than $28,189 per campaign to a gubernatorial candidate, $1,000 per campaign to a state senatorial candidate and $500 per campaign to an Assembly candidate.

Public Campaign Financing. Under Chapter 107, Laws of 1977, a campaign fund was created in the state treasury consisting of general tax revenues from each individual filing a state income tax return who has a tax liability or is entitled to a tax refund and who specifies that $1 shall be set aside for this fund. The fund is available to candidates for statewide executive and judicial offices, as well as legislative offices, for use after the primary, provided that they obtain a specified number of votes in the primary and they raise a specified initial amount of private contributions from individuals in amounts of $100 or less. A participant must agree to accept spending limits and limits placed on personal contributions to his own campaign in order to receive moneys from the fund, unless his opponent qualifies for a grant but declines to accept it and declines to file a sworn statement affirming adherence to the limits. The fund is apportioned by office in accordance with a specified formula. Moneys accepted count towards the maximum limit of 45 percent of a candidate's spending limit which may be accepted from special interest committees (PACs), thereby substantially limiting this source of contributions for those who participate. Chapter 107 also made spending limits (which are binding only upon candidates who accept moneys from the fund and candidates who file a sworn statement agreeing to be bound by them) subject to an automatic cost of living adjustment. This, in turn, affects certain contribution limitations which are figured as percentages of the disbursement levels. Moneys from the fund may be used only for advertising in communications media, printing, graphic arts or advertising services, office supplies and postage; other campaign expenses must be financed with contributions from individuals, political parties, PAC's or other committees.

Prohibited Election Practices

Chapter 12 of the statutes lists prohibited election practices, such as practices involving bribery, fraud, election threats, and illegal actions of election officials.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES
February 18, 1986 Primary

Circuit Court	Vote	Circuit Court	Vote
Fond du Lac County, Branch 4		Wood County, Branch 2	
Garrett N. Kavanagh	1,089	Jerold A. Gilbert	1,407
Richard J. Nuss	2,587	Thomas N. Hayden	2,134
Anthony J. Sanfelippo	2,457	Ronald E. Kissinger	2,236
Steven W. Weinke	2,606	James M. Mason	2,526
Sauk County, Branch 2			
James Evenson	1,557*		
John M. Langer	1,365*		
Patrick J. Taggart	1,372*		

February 17, 1987 Primary

Circuit Court	Vote	Circuit Court	Vote
Iron County		Sheboygan County, Branch 3	
Francis J. Fasmino	278	Ronald W. Damp	1,478
Patrick J. Madden	1,088	Gary Langhoff	4,875
Paul A. Sturgul	514	Timothy M. Van Akkeren	3,044
Outagamie County, Branch 3		Vernon County	
Jeffrey S. Brandt	2,066	David L. Jenkins	546
Dee R. Dyer	3,669	Jeffrey David Knickmeier	437
Charles W. Klasen	616	Michael J. Rosborough	1,973
Kelland W. Lathrop	3,424		
Joseph Troy	4,748		

*Recount vote total.
Source: Official Records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES
April 1, 1986

Circuit Court	Vote	Circuit Court	Vote
Barron County		Iowa County	
James C. Eaton	6,428	James P. Fiedler	2,968
Mark O. Dobberfuhl	3,101	Juneau County	
Brown County, Branch 3		Wallace A. Brady	2,623
William J. Duffy	18,048	Kewaunkee County	
Burnett County		S. Dean Pies	3,074
Harry F. Gundersen (write-in)	3,410	Lincoln County	
Dennis C. Lieder	1,099	J. Michael Nolan	4,206
Calumet County		Marathon County, Branch 3	
Hugh F. Nelson	4,134	Ann Walsh Bradley	9,062
Dane County, Branch 4		Milwaukee County, Branch 5	
John Aulik	17,602	Patrick T. Sheedy	76,468
Paulette Siebers	17,161	Milwaukee County, Branch 8	
Dane County, Branch 6		Michael J. Barron	77,734
James C. Boll	27,431	Milwaukee County, Branch 11	
Dane County, Branch 8		Frederick P. Kessler	55,690*
Susan Steingass	26,137	Christ T. Seraphim	55,205*
Dunn County, Branch 1		Milwaukee County, Branch 14	
Donna J. Muza	5,401	Christopher R. Foley	82,043
Florence-Forest County		Milwaukee County, Branch 20	
James W. Karch	1,860	William J. Shaughnessy	74,659
Fond du Lac County, Branch 3		Milwaukee County, Branch 24	
Henry B. Buslee	11,750	David V. Jennings, Jr.	52,789
Fond du Lac County, Branch 4		Thomas K. Zander	45,264
Richard J. Nuss	6,822	Milwaukee County, Branch 37	
Steven W. Weinke	8,355	Arlene D. Connors	78,427
Grant County, Branch 2		Ozaukee County, Branch 2	
William L. Reinecke	5,892	Warren A. Grady	6,772

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES—Continued

April 1, 1986

Circuit Court	Vote
Pierce County	
C. Lester Gaylord	805
Robert W. Wing	3,468
Racine County, Branch 2	
Stephen A. Simanek	14,120
Racine County, Branch 4	
Emmanuel J. Vuvunas	14,551
Rock County, Branch 2	
John H. Lussow	12,501
Rock County, Branch 5	
J. Richard Long	12,596
Rusk County	
Frederick A. Henderson	2,920
St. Croix County, Branch 1	
John G. Bartholomew	5,322
Sauk County, Branch 2	
James Evenson	4,297
Patrick J. Taggart	3,972
Taylor County	
Gary L. Carlson	2,151
Walworth County, Branch 2	
James L. Carlson	7,573
Waupaca County, Branch 2	
John P. Hoffmann	5,528
Winnebago County, Branch 3	
Thomas S. Williams	9,974
Winnebago County, Branch 5	
William H. Carver	10,429
Wood County, Branch 2	
Ronald E. Kissinger	7,648
James M. Mason	8,973

April 7, 1987

Circuit Court	Vote
Brown County, Branch 5	
Charles E. Kuehn	22,384
Peter J. Naze	34,042
Brown County, Branch 7	
John C. Jaekels	40,394
Columbia County, Branch 2	
Lewis W. Charles	6,678
David E. Hoel	5,552
Dane County, Branch 1	
Robert A. DeChambeau	45,214
John R. Sweeney	38,758
Dane County, Branch 2	
Michael B. Torphy, Jr.	71,897
Iron County	
Patrick J. Madden	1,962
Paul A. Sturgul	836
Kenosha County, Branch 4	
Michael S. Fischer	18,692
Kenosha County, Branch 5	
Robert V. Baker	18,951
Langlade County	
James P. Jansen	6,000
Manitowoc County, Branch 1	
Allan J. Deehr	19,627
Manitowoc County, Branch 3	
Fred H. Hazelwood	18,615
Milwaukee County, Branch 2	
George A. Burns, Jr.	125,962
Milwaukee County, Branch 18	
Patricia D. McMahon	127,695
Milwaukee County, Branch 19	
John E. McCormick	131,073
Milwaukee County, Branch 21	
Clarence R. Parrish	128,931
Milwaukee County, Branch 22	
William J. Haese	120,742
Milwaukee County, Branch 25	
John Franke	120,081
Stanley A. Miller	45,808
Milwaukee County, Branch 27	
Thomas P. Doherty	124,024
Milwaukee County, Branch 33	
Laurence C. Gram, Jr.	121,748
Oconto County	
John M. Wiebusch	7,841
Outagamie County, Branch 3	
Dee R. Dyer	16,553
Joseph Troy	18,568
Portage County, Branch 1	
Frederic W. Fleishauer	10,850
Racine County, Branch 5	
Dennis J. Barry	38,279
Sheboygan County, Branch 3	
Gary Langhoff	16,410
Timothy M. Van Akkeren	12,001
Vernon County	
David L. Jenkins	2,427
Michael J. Rosborough	5,278
Waukesha County, Branch 1	
Harry G. Snyder	50,337
Waukesha County, Branch 3	
Roger P. Murphy	49,740
Waupaca County, Branch 1	
Philip M. Kirk	10,642

*Recount vote totals.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

April 1, 1986

County	Roland B. Day	County	Roland B. Day
Adams	1,393	Marinette	2,451
Ashland	3,079	Marquette	1,361
Barron	6,671	Menominee	53
Bayfield	2,384	Milwaukee	78,187
Brown	14,319	Monroe	4,330
Buffalo	1,643	Oconto	3,843
Burnett	2,937	Oneida	3,297
Calumet	3,743	Outagamie	18,024
Chippewa	4,419	Ozaukee	6,362
Clark	3,161	Pepin	981
Columbia	5,612	Pierce	3,300
Crawford	1,786	Polk	3,349
Dane	27,845	Portage	3,920
Dodge	8,245	Price	1,866
Door	3,534	Racine	13,172
Douglas	4,065	Richland	2,973
Dunn	4,391	Rock	12,434
Eau Claire	7,955	Rusk	2,348
Florence	368	St. Croix	4,599
Fond du Lac	11,048	Sauk	5,913
Forest	1,213	Sawyer	1,722
Grant	5,647	Shawano	3,666
Green	2,406	Sheboygan	9,425
Green Lake	2,296	Taylor	1,964
Iowa	2,626	Trempealeau	2,638
Iron	1,225	Vernon	2,534
Jackson	1,667	Vilas	1,840
Jefferson	6,505	Walworth	6,528
Juneau	2,244	Washburn	1,874
Kenosha	11,809	Washington	8,426
Kewaunee	2,689	Waukesha	29,000
La Crosse	7,091	Waupaca	4,989
Lafayette	1,694	Waushara	1,646
Langlade	2,921	Winnebago	9,693
Lincoln	3,071	Wood	11,592
Manitowoc	8,845		
Marathon	8,271	TOTAL	461,118

April 7, 1987

County	William Grant Callow	County	William Grant Callow
Adams	3,279	Marinette	8,150
Ashland	3,536	Marquette	3,073
Barron	6,508	Menominee	357
Bayfield	3,649	Milwaukee	130,279
Brown	40,872	Monroe	6,472
Buffalo	2,507	Oconto	6,558
Burnett	2,698	Oneida	6,652
Calumet	6,318	Outagamie	26,036
Chippewa	7,440	Ozaukee	12,112
Clark	5,289	Pepin	1,023
Columbia	9,767	Pierce	4,389
Crawford	2,909	Polk	4,889
Dane	66,972	Portage	9,156
Dodge	13,797	Price	3,718
Door	4,511	Racine	32,226
Douglas	11,217	Richland	3,617
Dunn	5,787	Rock	21,589
Eau Claire	11,913	Rusk	3,022
Florence	743	St. Croix	7,730
Fond du Lac	16,027	Sauk	7,933
Forest	2,090	Sawyer	2,768
Grant	8,248	Shawano	7,090
Green	5,262	Sheboygan	22,406
Green Lake	4,701	Taylor	3,228
Iowa	3,918	Trempealeau	4,061
Iron	1,472	Vernon	4,783
Jackson	3,258	Vilas	4,718
Jefferson	13,210	Walworth	15,153
Juneau	4,215	Washburn	3,075
Kenosha	15,526	Washington	17,725
Kewaunee	3,929	Waukesha	52,214
La Crosse	12,283	Waupaca	8,668
Lafayette	3,033	Waushara	3,984
Langlade	4,958	Winnebago	22,952
Lincoln	4,885	Wood	12,097
Manitowoc	17,140		
Marathon	18,957	TOTAL	836,637

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES

April 1, 1986

District I

County	William R. Moser
Milwaukee	80,891
TOTAL	80,891

District II

County	Burton A. Scott	County	Burton A. Scott
Calumet	3,682	Sheboygan	9,194
Fond du Lac	10,957	Walworth	6,416
Green Lake	2,206	Washington	7,453
Kenosha	13,163	Waukesha	27,893
Manitowoc	8,624	Winnebago	9,385
Ozaukee	6,194		
Racine	13,151	TOTAL	118,318

District IV[1]

County	Charles P. Dykman	County	Charles P. Dykman
Adams	1,342	Lafayette	1,664
Clark	2,865	Marquette	1,317
Columbia	5,500	Monroe	4,180
Crawford	1,701	Portage	3,592
Dane	27,512	Richland	2,893
Dodge	7,916	Rock	11,918
Grant	5,386	Sauk	5,688
Green	2,365	Vernon	2,481
Iowa	2,540	Waupaca	4,775
Jackson	1,623	Waushara	1,604
Jefferson	6,291	Wood	10,624
Juneau	2,229		
La Crosse	6,848	TOTAL	124,854

District IV[1]

County	P. Charles Jones	Robert D. Sundby	County	P. Charles Jones	Robert D. Sundby
Adams	663	863	Lafayette	816	1,059
Clark	1,185	2,005	Marquette	775	724
Columbia	2,883	3,398	Monroe	1,722	3,017
Crawford	889	1,096	Portage	1,561	2,773
Dane	20,616	12,745	Richland	1,696	1,649
Dodge	3,406	5,041	Rock	5,624	8,338
Grant	2,969	2,770	Sauk	3,183	3,386
Green	1,173	1,511	Vernon	1,162	1,734
Iowa	1,685	1,231	Waupaca	2,173	2,630
Jackson	687	1,155	Waushara	934	796
Jefferson	2,313	4,665	Wood	4,806	7,759
Juneau	1,037	1,346			
La Crosse	3,678	4,510	TOTAL	67,636	76,201

VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES—Cont.

April 7, 1987

District III

County	Gordon Myse	County	Gordon Myse
Ashland	3,219	Menominee	330
Barron	5,839	Oconto	6,528
Bayfield	3,474	Oneida	6,084
Brown	40,428	Outagamie	28,211
Buffalo	2,224	Pepin	884
Burnett	2,591	Pierce	4,040
Chippewa	6,736	Polk	4,497
Door	4,035	Price	3,351
Douglas	10,576	Rusk	2,638
Dunn	5,305	St. Croix	7,174
Eau Claire	10,886	Sawyer	2,510
Florence	603	Shawano	7,534
Forest	1,953	Taylor	2,971
Iron	1,436	Trempealeau	3,575
Kewaunee	3,753	Vilas	4,384
Langlade	5,176	Washburn	2,841
Lincoln	4,354		
Marathon	17,772	TOTAL	225,318
Marinette	7,406		

District IV

County	William Eich	County	William Eich
Adams	3,015	Lafayette	2,766
Clark	4,675	Marquette	2,638
Columbia	9,591	Monroe	5,771
Crawford	2,480	Portage	8,834
Dane	68,659	Richland	3,261
Dodge	11,279	Rock	20,097
Grant	7,410	Sauk	7,274
Green	5,021	Vernon	4,461
Iowa	3,481	Waupaca	8,459
Jackson	2,840	Waushara	3,418
Jefferson	11,494	Wood	11,245
Juneau	3,816		
La Crosse	11,282	TOTAL	223,267

[1]Charles P. Dykman was reelected to a 6-year term. Robert D. Sundby was elected to a 5-year term.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

"SECURING" THE INHERENT RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE

Amending Article I, Section 1
1983 AJR 9; 1985 AJR 9; Adopted April 1, 1986

Ballot Question: "Shall section 1 of article 1 of the state constitution be amended so as to reinsert into the Wisconsin text the word 'secure' so that the phrase 'to secure these rights' (the word serve was substituted in November 1982) again agrees with the 1776 Declaration of Independence of the United States?"

Text of Section:

(NOTE: Scored material was added; stricken material was ~~deleted~~; italics show *text created.*)

[Article I] Section 1. All people are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to ~~serve~~ secure these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	1,201	291	Marinette	2,357	478
Ashland	2,635	584	Marquette	1,112	278
Barron	5,544	1,027	Menominee	36	11
Bayfield	2,055	387	Milwaukee	79,667	7,727
Brown	14,631	2,458	Monroe	3,849	701
Buffalo	1,373	422	Oconto	3,015	790
Burnett	2,637	486	Oneida	2,919	537
Calumet	3,198	677	Outagamie	15,170	2,989
Chippewa	3,704	826	Ozaukee	6,160	545
Clark	2,569	685	Pepin	819	180
Columbia	4,716	800	Pierce	2,774	502
Crawford	1,552	415	Polk	2,848	561
Dane	25,466	2,533	Portage	3,331	549
Dodge	7,279	1,203	Price	1,561	317
Door	3,101	414	Racine	12,467	1,486
Douglas	3,868	672	Richland	2,460	569
Dunn	4,436	757	Rock	10,709	1,705
Eau Claire	6,364	1,118	Rusk	2,001	505
Florence	344	86	St. Croix	4,433	701
Fond du Lac	9,951	1,965	Sauk	5,558	851
Forest	1,050	243	Sawyer	1,735	312
Grant	4,744	1,052	Shawano	3,192	708
Green	2,167	372	Sheboygan	7,041	1,055
Green Lake	1,970	437	Taylor	1,703	413
Iowa	1,933	453	Trempealeau	2,231	634
Iron	939	281	Vernon	2,100	601
Jackson	1,456	377	Vilas	1,814	331
Jefferson	5,694	841	Walworth	6,267	703
Juneau	2,062	492	Washburn	1,621	346
Kenosha	13,418	1,569	Washington	7,010	1,114
Kewaunee	2,207	565	Waukesha	26,063	2,987
La Crosse	5,837	1,566	Waupaca	4,294	719
Lafayette	1,242	386	Waushara	1,499	251
Langlade	2,616	497	Winnebago	8,781	1,393
Lincoln	2,993	606	Wood	9,592	1,632
Manitowoc	7,505	1,247	TOTAL	419,699	65,418
Marathon	7,053	1,447			

REMOVAL AND REVISION OF ELECTION AND SUFFRAGE PROVISIONS

Amending Art. III, Secs. 1-6; Art. XIII, Sections 1 and 5
1983 AJR 33; 1985 AJR 3; Adopted April 1, 1986

Ballot Questions:

The amendment, separated into 3 questions, appeared on the ballot as follows:

QUESTION 1: "*Suffrage defined by general law.* Shall article III of the constitution be repealed and recreated so as:

(1) To remove the existing detailed provisions as to who may or may not vote (many of which are obsolete); and

(2) To substitute, instead, a new article that:

(a) Preserves the right of a secret ballot;

(b) Specifies that every U.S. citizen aged 18 or over who is a resident of an election district in this state is a qualified voter; and

(c) Provides that the legislature may enact laws on 1) residency, 2) voter registration, 3) absentee voting, 4) concerning the exclusion from the right to vote of convicted felons and persons adjudged by a court to be incompetent, and 5) extending, subject to ratification by the people at a general election, the right of suffrage to additional classes?"

QUESTION 2: "*Modernizing constitution text.* Shall section 1 of article XIII of the constitution be amended to remove transitional and obsolete provisions and text, so as to make the section concerning the political year and general election conform to modern practice and useage?"

QUESTION 3: "*Deletion of obsolete provision.* Shall section 5 of article XIII of the constitution be repealed so as to remove an obsolete provision regarding where persons may vote if they reside on 'Indian lands'?"

Text of Sections:

(NOTE: Scored material was added; stricken material was ~~deleted~~; italics show *text created.*)

[Article III] ~~Section 1. Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:~~

~~(1) Citizens of the United States.~~

~~(2) Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.~~

~~(3) The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.~~

~~Section 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.~~

~~Section 3. All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.~~

~~Section 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.~~

~~Section 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.~~

~~Section 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.~~

[Article III] Section 1. Every United States citizen age 18 or older who is a resident of an election district in this state is a qualified elector of that district.

Section 2. Laws may be enacted:

(2) Providing for registration of electors.

(3) Providing for absentee voting.

(4) Excluding from the right of suffrage persons:

(a) Convicted of a felony, unless restored to civil rights.

(b) Adjudged by a court to be incompetent or partially incompetent, unless the judgment specifies that the person is capable of understanding the objective of the elective process or the judgment is set aside.

(5) Subject to ratification by the people at a general election, extending the right of suffrage to additional classes.

Section 3. All votes shall be by secret ballot.

[Article XIII] Section 1. The political year for ~~the~~ this state ~~of Wisconsin~~ shall commence on the first Monday ~~in~~ of January in each year, and the general election shall be ~~holden~~ held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday ~~in~~ of November in even-numbered years. ~~The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment shall be holden in the year A.D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.~~

[Article XIII] Section 5. ~~All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.~~

County	1. Suffrage Defined by General Law		2. Modernizing Constitutional Text		3. Deletion of Obsolete Provision	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
Adams	1,155	382	1,156	359	1,051	441
Ashland	2,738	646	2,628	621	2,301	843
Barron	5,400	1,360	5,356	1,321	4,795	1,781
Bayfield	2,019	502	2,051	533	1,797	669
Brown	13,858	2,834	14,125	2,992	12,829	4,145
Buffalo	1,282	490	1,317	461	1,234	534
Burnett	2,577	652	2,585	640	2,318	841
Calumet	2,937	901	3,079	831	2,831	1,046
Chippewa	3,541	1,116	3,536	1,023	3,248	1,296
Clark	2,411	868	2,457	812	2,295	961
Columbia	4,578	1,026	4,563	979	4,298	1,179
Crawford	1,498	533	1,485	512	1,420	555
Dane	24,522	3,341	24,850	3,273	24,238	3,680
Dodge	6,798	1,505	6,925	1,571	6,410	2,027
Door	2,975	541	2,998	509	2,734	716
Douglas	3,922	856	3,781	830	3,363	1,138
Dunn	4,376	955	4,277	1,023	3,976	1,177
Eau Claire	5,964	1,400	6,135	1,376	5,780	1,657
Florence	347	100	333	98	321	110
Fond du Lac	9,242	2,300	9,422	2,376	8,957	2,715
Forest	1,070	338	1,000	316	848	438
Grant	4,616	1,141	4,597	1,184	4,409	1,308
Green	2,038	483	2,054	478	1,947	557
Green Lake	1,930	548	1,866	540	1,766	663
Iowa	1,889	543	1,843	522	1,779	584
Iron	958	305	913	311	826	399
Jackson	1,394	498	1,382	489	1,241	598
Jefferson	5,459	1,240	5,505	1,124	5,160	1,350
Juneau	1,858	698	1,890	649	1,747	800
Kenosha	13,213	1,981	13,070	1,996	12,504	2,423
Kewaunee	2,123	667	2,116	677	1,968	807
La Crosse	5,020	1,727	5,616	1,952	5,426	2,068
Lafayette	1,217	450	1,185	444	1,131	497
Langlade	2,566	619	2,496	611	2,278	827
Lincoln	2,783	632	2,927	717	2,594	986
Manitowoc	7,143	1,526	7,307	1,470	6,960	1,743
Marathon	6,644	1,592	6,403	1,653	6,035	2,394
Marinette	2,231	613	2,262	603	2,107	742
Marquette	1,062	340	1,067	332	1,011	384
Menominee	36	12	35	12	35	13
Milwaukee	76,654	10,861	76,398	10,528	73,377	13,489
Monroe	3,633	965	3,647	917	3,371	1,148
Oconto	2,884	1,079	2,864	992	2,625	1,165
Oneida	2,824	653	2,858	632	2,530	903
Outagamie	13,418	3,355	15,155	3,768	13,866	4,680
Ozaukee	5,878	764	5,951	738	5,811	886
Pepin	763	246	774	229	739	251
Pierce	2,800	663	2,642	643	2,514	771
Polk	2,731	757	2,774	669	2,552	869
Portage	3,275	659	3,208	692	3,068	819
Price	1,540	427	1,527	375	1,375	527
Racine	12,109	2,038	11,805	2,076	11,493	2,385
Richland	2,413	712	2,389	666	2,266	747
Rock	10,399	2,044	10,331	2,036	10,029	2,256
Rusk	2,032	634	1,928	632	1,667	865
St. Croix	4,183	1,037	4,306	919	3,924	1,167
Sauk	5,205	1,087	5,371	1,071	4,916	1,445
Sawyer	1,717	392	1,686	406	1,512	578
Shawano	3,043	913	2,939	911	2,657	1,242
Sheboygan	6,919	1,282	7,192	1,283	6,712	1,618
Taylor	1,679	503	1,623	499	1,449	659
Trempealeau	2,161	814	2,097	770	1,980	875
Vernon	1,945	775	1,893	790	1,849	834
Vilas	1,818	400	1,794	380	1,595	551
Walworth	5,931	846	6,025	921	5,702	1,153
Washburn	1,650	417	1,601	432	1,430	568
Washington	7,090	1,405	6,754	1,423	6,500	1,705
Waukesha	24,993	4,181	25,131	3,828	24,162	4,621
Waupaca	4,146	944	4,096	973	3,798	1,183
Waushara	1,465	330	1,420	337	1,317	430
Winnebago	8,298	1,807	8,455	1,661	8,108	1,957
Wood	8,925	1,932	9,046	2,095	8,477	2,651
TOTAL	401,911	83,183	404,273	82,512	381,339	102,090

AUTHORIZING PARI-MUTUEL ON-TRACK BETTING

Amending Art. IV, Sec. 24
1985 AJR 45; 1987 AJR 2; Adopted April 7, 1987

Ballot Question: "Shall section 24 of article IV of the constitution be revised, and shall an additional provision be created in that section, to permit pari-mutuel on-track betting in this state as provided by law, but prohibiting state ownership or operation of any facility or enterprise for pari-mutuel betting or leasing by the state of any state-owned land to any other owner or operator for such purposes?"

Text of Section:

(NOTE: Scored material was added; stricken material was ~~deleted~~; italics show *text created.*)

[Article IV] Section 24 (1) ~~The~~ Except as provided in this section, the legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

(2) Except as ~~the legislature may provide~~ otherwise provided by law, the following activities do not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery:

(a) To listen to or watch a television or radio program.

(b) To fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required.

(c) To visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee.

(3) The legislature may authorize the following bingo games licensed by the state, ~~and~~ but all profits shall accrue to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: bingo games operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. ~~All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.~~

(4) The legislature may authorize the following raffle games licensed by the state, ~~and~~ but all profits shall accrue to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: raffle games operated by local religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. The legislature shall limit the number of raffles conducted by any such organization. ~~All profits must inure to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.~~

(5) *This section shall not prohibit pari-mutuel on-track betting as provided by law. The state may not own or operate any facility or enterprise for pari-mutuel betting, or lease any state-owned land to any other owner or operator for such purposes.*

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	2,471	1,618	Green Lake	2,740	2,433
Ashland	2,518	2,617	Iowa	2,754	2,099
Barron	4,331	4,258	Iron	1,588	888
Bayfield	2,397	2,253	Jackson	2,198	2,164
Brown	26,498	25,438	Jefferson	8,857	7,441
Buffalo	1,591	1,705	Juneau	3,116	2,502
Burnett	1,838	1,582	Kenosha	16,550	8,758
Calumet	3,988	3,475	Kewaunee	2,770	2,092
Chippewa	4,796	5,556	La Crosse	7,982	7,911
Clark	3,241	3,615	Lafayette	2,304	1,603
Columbia	6,470	6,235	Langlade	4,401	2,421
Crawford	2,070	1,708	Lincoln	3,236	3,196
Dane	38,269	52,059	Manitowoc	10,413	10,434
Dodge	8,883	7,886	Marathon	12,743	13,076
Door	3,013	3,162	Marinette	5,390	4,860
Douglas	8,575	5,442	Marquette	2,312	1,430
Dunn	3,200	4,616	Menominee	292	131
Eau Claire	5,795	10,916	Milwaukee	107,122	78,380
Florence	631	462	Monroe	4,147	3,882
Fond du Lac	9,853	10,232	Oconto	4,812	4,177
Forest	1,705	1,075	Oneida	4,372	3,986
Grant	6,166	4,697	Outagamie	16,373	16,903
Green	4,190	3,393	Ozaukee	8,996	7,329

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Pepin	607	815	Taylor	2,307	2,069
Pierce	2,611	2,826	Trempealeau	2,222	2,729
Polk	3,186	2,810	Vernon	3,540	3,769
Portage	5,741	6,705	Vilas	3,368	2,710
Price	2,445	2,291	Walworth	10,623	7,038
Racine	24,493	20,378	Washburn	1,988	1,390
Richland	2,454	2,166	Washington	11,314	8,561
Rock	16,099	14,834	Waukesha	36,988	29,860
Rusk	2,096	2,175	Waupaca	4,949	7,150
St. Croix	5,117	4,499	Waushara	2,579	2,505
Sauk	4,987	5,480	Winnebago	14,556	15,734
Sawyer	2,222	1,721	Wood	8,008	8,163
Shawano	4,746	4,812	TOTAL	580,089	529,729
Sheboygan	12,886	13,943			

AUTHORIZING THE CREATION OF A WISCONSIN STATE LOTTERY

Amending Art. IV, Sec. 24
1985 SJR 1; 1987 AJR 3; Adopted April 7, 1987

Ballot Question: "Shall section 24 of article IV of the constitution be revised, and shall an additional provision be created in that section, to permit the creation of a lottery to be operated by the state as provided by law, prohibiting the use of public funds or lottery revenues for promotional advertising of the Wisconsin state lottery, requiring any advertising of the state lottery to indicate the odds of a specific lottery ticket to be selected as the winning ticket for each prize amount offered, and requiring that the net proceeds of the lottery must be used for property tax relief as provided by law?"

Text of Section:

(NOTE: Scored material was added; stricken material was ~~deleted~~; italics show *text created.*

[Article IV] Section 24 (1) ~~The~~ Except as provided in this section, the legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

(2) Except as ~~the legislature may provide~~ otherwise provided by law, the following activities do not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery:

(a) To listen to or watch a television or radio program.

(b) To fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required.

(c) To visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee.

(3) The legislature may authorize the following bingo games licensed by the state, ~~and~~ but all profits shall accrue to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: bingo games operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. ~~All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.~~

(4) The legislature may authorize the following raffle games licensed by the state, ~~and~~ but all profits shall accrue to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: raffle games operated by local religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. The legislature shall limit the number of raffles conducted by any such organization. ~~All profits must inure to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person.~~

(6) *The legislature may authorize the creation of a lottery to be operated by the state as provided by law. The expenditure of public funds or of revenues derived from lottery operations to engage in promotional advertising of the Wisconsin state lottery is prohibited. Any advertising of the state lottery shall indicate the odds of a specific lottery ticket to be selected as the winning ticket for each prize amount offered. The net proceeds of the state lottery shall be deposited in the treasury of the state, to be used for property tax relief as provided by law.*

County	For	Against	County	For	Against
Adams	3,018	1,150	Marinette	7,614	3,084
Ashland	3,713	1,501	Marquette	2,539	1,267
Barron	5,102	3,523	Menominee	355	89
Bayfield	3,247	1,496	Milwaukee	137,930	51,235
Brown	39,030	14,559	Monroe	5,194	3,061
Buffalo	2,128	1,266	Oconto	6,451	2,671
Burnett	2,243	1,282	Oneida	5,884	2,728
Calumet	4,794	2,802	Outagamie	19,834	13,968
Chippewa	6,059	4,537	Ozaukee	11,249	5,320
Clark	4,027	3,016	Pepin	766	704
Columbia	7,334	5,473	Pierce	3,108	2,410
Crawford	2,721	1,270	Polk	3,800	2,337
Dane	49,446	41,784	Portage	7,926	4,968
Dodge	10,841	6,392	Price	3,427	1,550
Door	4,040	2,393	Racine	31,275	14,271
Douglas	10,929	3,506	Richland	2,800	1,968
Dunn	3,837	4,071	Rock	19,998	11,349
Eau Claire	7,940	8,988	Rusk	2,747	1,522
Florence	946	249	St. Croix	6,054	3,730
Fond du Lac	12,853	7,780	Sauk	6,056	4,574
Forest	2,351	635	Sawyer	2,888	1,157
Grant	7,597	3,676	Shawano	5,905	3,777
Green	4,932	2,854	Sheboygan	16,313	11,073
Green Lake	3,286	1,967	Taylor	2,943	1,546
Iowa	3,070	1,677	Trempealeau	3,139	2,057
Iron	2,364	413	Vernon	4,743	2,829
Jackson	2,982	1,542	Vilas	4,517	1,717
Jefferson	10,604	5,822	Walworth	12,789	5,304
Juneau	3,796	1,961	Washburn	2,383	1,462
Kenosha	19,775	6,058	Washington	14,101	5,939
Kewaunee	3,618	1,397	Waukesha	45,563	21,204
La Crosse	10,750	5,404	Waupaca	6,298	6,112
Lafayette	2,644	1,268	Waushara	3,123	2,066
Langlade	4,981	1,922	Winnebago	17,564	13,174
Lincoln	4,130	2,481	Wood	10,099	6,511
Manitowoc	14,447	6,980	TOTAL	739,181	391,942
Marathon	16,201	10,091			

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY

County	Governor			
	Anthony S. Earl (Dem.)	Edmond Hou-Seye (Dem.)	Kathryn A. Christensen (L & F)*	Jonathan B. Barry (Rep.)
Adams	633	185	3	151
Ashland	879	159	16	115
Barron	1,307	207	6	160
Bayfield	937	188	23	84
Brown	7,823	2,661	28	1,324
Buffalo	671	130	1	55
Burnett	1,853	400	8	127
Calumet	1,587	399	7	419
Chippewa	4,439	2,061	19	113
Clark	1,183	495	10	102
Columbia	1,311	169	12	1,510
Crawford	518	137	3	114
Dane	21,006	2,096	251	9,294
Dodge	1,169	377	9	2,988
Door	508	182	2	344
Douglas	4,838	821	6	93
Dunn	2,360	534	6	237
Eau Claire	4,786	1,515	10	730
Florence	245	59	7	18
Fond du Lac	1,892	512	15	2,493
Forest	1,068	431	6	19
Grant	678	133	11	1,368
Green	472	78	3	1,873
Green Lake	259	98	4	478
Iowa	805	108	4	926
Iron	1,267	392	1	20
Jackson	1,867	718	6	206
Jefferson	1,324	270	9	1,480
Juneau	344	66	13	430
Kenosha	9,403	2,938	13	336
Kewaunee	637	172	5	74
La Crosse	3,562	732	11	1,677
Lafayette	360	78	1	423
Langlade	1,236	288	10	298
Lincoln	708	160	11	160
Manitowoc	5,667	3,528	19	551
Marathon	3,904	1,268	11	1,224
Marinette	968	226	12	931
Marquette	327	58	5	271
Menominee	540	85	1	9
Milwaukee	53,554	12,325	154	8,230
Monroe	643	140	4	324
Oconto	863	306	16	646
Oneida	943	238	11	129
Outagamie	3,854	1,170	40	1,336
Ozaukee	1,726	297	8	32
Pepin	901	260	2	21
Pierce	1,588	253	8	260
Polk	2,482	442	3	208
Portage	5,522	1,877	11	140
Price	1,096	377	2	132
Racine	7,444	1,983	24	2,215
Richland	324	67	3	415
Rock	3,224	515	25	2,255
Rusk	664	166	7	187
St. Croix	1,695	320	7	345
Sauk	1,051	182	4	2,135
Sawyer	492	76	6	186
Shawano	693	162	12	1,424
Sheboygan	8,849	972	22	1,147
Taylor	1,265	817	5	169
Trempealeau	2,018	613	5	124
Vernon	569	135	4	140
Vilas	470	108	6	139
Walworth	1,329	227	7	1,056
Washburn	563	136	5	85
Washington	1,845	354	7	969
Waukesha	7,426	1,478	27	4,453
Waupaca	766	162	16	928
Waushara	346	111	6	261
Winnebago	3,580	917	27	2,551
Wood	2,057	484	6	299
TOTAL	215,183	52,784	1,088	67,114

*L & F — Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Votes received by independent candidates for governor: Sanford Knapp (Ind. Populist) — 356; Darold E. Wall — 525.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Continued

Governor				
Joseph A. Ortiz (Rep.)	Tommy G. Thompson (Rep.)	George Watts (Rep.)	Albert Lee Wiley, Jr. (Rep.)	County
20	1,492	118	51	Adams
14	405	38	153	Ashland
24	1,043	116	189	Barron
11	321	46	122	Bayfield
58	4,985	836	323	Brown
14	430	97	66	Buffalo
9	121	21	48	Burnett
29	1,712	289	141	Calumet
24	681	273	145	Chippewa
23	951	164	94	Clark
43	3,685	496	256	Columbia
11	377	57	31	Crawford
60	6,417	1,191	1,146	Dane
110	5,451	1,674	426	Dodge
18	1,288	339	83	Door
12	491	61	170	Douglas
27	1,058	182	208	Dunn
63	2,191	523	182	Eau Claire
2	60	62	23	Florence
122	6,112	1,609	330	Fond du Lac
4	152	34	7	Forest
112	3,691	418	505	Grant
30	1,190	366	227	Green
24	2,348	282	96	Green Lake
13	808	100	123	Iowa
3	119	22	9	Iron
7	500	142	28	Jackson
22	2,418	1,009	163	Jefferson
38	3,928	168	66	Juneau
31	952	270	213	Kenosha
8	412	78	27	Kewaunee
200	5,037	1,298	1,038	La Crosse
13	817	94	110	Lafayette
40	1,529	352	146	Langlade
20	639	172	52	Lincoln
42	2,182	436	162	Manitowoc
222	5,216	1,734	849	Marathon
118	3,315	520	306	Marinette
14	2,076	102	38	Marquette
0	23	7	1	Menominee
320	14,430	18,274	874	Milwaukee
24	2,174	220	81	Monroe
64	2,543	516	229	Oconto
12	696	262	75	Oneida
61	4,022	853	370	Outagamie
32	1,777	3,427	123	Ozaukee
5	188	49	35	Pepin
36	573	82	221	Pierce
34	675	61	157	Polk
49	778	121	94	Portage
29	913	220	110	Price
90	3,964	1,677	325	Racine
16	1,092	112	82	Richland
25	2,077	592	235	Rock
47	1,423	250	208	Rusk
82	1,435	147	364	St. Croix
75	5,668	540	296	Sauk
42	1,100	163	204	Sawyer
56	2,523	521	279	Shawano
96	2,855	1,276	282	Sheboygan
20	788	344	103	Taylor
19	737	181	131	Trempealeau
8	1,113	156	95	Vernon
27	660	308	62	Vilas
86	2,845	1,239	348	Walworth
16	470	65	77	Washburn
38	2,261	1,889	95	Washington
128	7,660	6,848	410	Waukesha
49	2,658	483	202	Waupaca
22	1,958	222	92	Waushara
88	5,727	1,248	438	Winnebago
23	2,467	282	133	Wood
3,374	156,875	58,424	15,233	TOTAL

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Continued

County	Lieutenant Governor				
	Taylor Benson (Dem.)	Gervase Hephner (Dem.)	Cletus J. Johnson (Dem.)	Sharon K. Metz (Dem.)	Arlyn F. Wollenburg (Dem.)
Adams	133	116	245	201	38
Ashland	112	119	197	346	19
Barron	149	209	419	411	58
Bayfield	127	133	306	351	33
Brown	291	1,592	1,558	7,690	108
Buffalo	88	171	190	194	35
Burnett	604	170	454	506	80
Calumet	23	1,882	68	226	17
Chippewa	891	1,257	1,545	1,732	240
Clark	170	368	324	576	62
Columbia	128	261	356	526	45
Crawford	63	88	196	194	18
Dane	1,328	3,590	2,841	13,284	410
Dodge	142	314	529	370	88
Door	31	105	110	400	19
Douglas	763	611	1,661	1,370	175
Dunn	321	350	671	817	140
Eau Claire	764	640	1,571	2,601	195
Florence	32	33	74	79	13
Fond du Lac	140	1,416	228	496	55
Forest	214	250	343	348	45
Grant	82	120	217	257	31
Green	45	66	166	187	17
Green Lake	42	79	90	98	13
Iowa	73	125	256	309	23
Iron	229	165	338	372	76
Jackson	257	428	718	578	114
Jefferson	193	275	380	512	108
Juneau	59	67	84	121	17
Kenosha	1,177	4,322	2,692	2,742	370
Kewaunee	36	223	115	414	6
La Crosse	466	415	1,010	1,505	156
Lafayette	68	61	107	137	9
Langlade	163	248	464	323	51
Lincoln	102	156	195	273	33
Manitowoc	723	4,861	1,303	2,418	171
Marathon	762	633	1,070	1,684	190
Marinette	121	183	374	386	36
Marquette	59	63	92	115	11
Menominee	67	42	119	269	13
Milwaukee	8,291	10,860	11,443	27,033	2,118
Monroe	96	131	227	207	38
Oconto	76	257	254	517	37
Oneida	153	159	328	363	38
Outagamie	216	1,995	588	2,225	85
Ozaukee	194	348	267	846	67
Pepin	133	151	304	272	40
Pierce	180	191	534	520	55
Polk	385	304	807	766	103
Portage	725	1,033	1,302	3,144	218
Price	195	229	420	338	50
Racine	1,668	923	1,490	3,792	309
Richland	30	52	87	175	12
Rock	429	627	731	1,471	121
Rusk	118	135	199	192	34
St. Croix	264	243	553	531	83
Sauk	121	163	327	410	36
Sawyer	55	57	113	258	21
Shawano	94	164	217	284	27
Sheboygan	1,460	3,177	1,667	2,770	213
Taylor	256	365	572	590	55
Trempealeau	272	413	746	560	144
Vernon	86	126	163	226	26
Vilas	81	83	158	158	21
Walworth	175	256	351	535	77
Washburn	103	78	191	178	20
Washington	220	476	287	903	65
Waukesha	1,203	1,254	1,299	3,771	276
Waupaca	79	221	158	352	29
Waushara	68	89	105	146	17
Winnebago	311	1,057	628	2,015	141
Wood	378	489	604	787	70
TOTAL	29,353	52,313	50,795	101,753	7,984

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Continued

Lieutenant Governor					
John Ervin Bergum (L & F)*	Patricia A. Goodrich (Rep.)	Drew W. Heiden (Rep.)	Scott McCallum (Rep.)	Robert Nolan (Rep.)	County
3	382	125	704	298	Adams
17	172	83	219	122	Ashland
7	423	175	519	332	Barron
21	139	82	177	112	Bayfield
21	1,101	283	4,596	911	Brown
3	147	73	234	165	Buffalo
6	66	46	85	86	Burnett
9	388	129	1,502	298	Calumet
14	250	141	406	279	Chippewa
9	263	103	512	255	Clark
12	1,483	443	2,602	749	Columbia
3	156	32	254	68	Crawford
241	3,594	1,103	9,304	1,704	Dane
4	1,582	396	7,510	787	Dodge
2	356	115	1,179	246	Door
6	131	123	306	182	Douglas
5	517	114	422	513	Dunn
8	656	262	1,375	877	Eau Claire
8	34	19	75	15	Florence
13	2,365	238	7,798	485	Fond du Lac
5	31	11	121	31	Forest
11	1,356	480	2,094	1,247	Grant
6	857	232	1,456	532	Green
4	2,756	58	543	60	Green Lake
2	403	149	903	219	Iowa
1	34	18	64	25	Iron
6	133	71	405	128	Jackson
16	1,274	376	2,295	622	Jefferson
9	909	339	1,922	775	Juneau
15	340	264	600	370	Kenosha
4	78	30	360	79	Kewaunee
15	1,628	614	4,272	1,432	La Crosse
0	343	100	549	213	Lafayette
7	564	161	1,036	303	Langlade
11	230	59	453	256	Lincoln
15	448	184	2,126	312	Manitowoc
9	1,856	635	4,058	1,604	Marathon
8	812	359	2,988	647	Marinette
6	930	132	799	257	Marquette
1	5	0	29	5	Menominee
138	9,158	3,087	12,087	12,501	Milwaukee
2	674	199	1,202	432	Monroe
14	595	325	2,227	525	Oconto
10	262	84	505	168	Oneida
37	1,031	344	4,146	651	Outagamie
10	1,299	419	2,494	1,042	Ozaukee
2	127	25	53	52	Pepin
7	271	145	349	302	Pierce
4	238	137	358	270	Polk
13	288	70	507	124	Portage
3	322	134	474	260	Price
19	1,792	460	3,327	1,537	Racine
2	554	76	798	145	Richland
21	1,318	305	2,120	3,169	Rock
7	365	225	724	486	Rusk
7	633	240	594	623	St. Croix
4	1,934	549	3,966	1,057	Sauk
5	421	233	541	303	Sawyer
10	878	336	2,549	584	Shawano
20	871	612	2,832	798	Sheboygan
2	357	112	475	276	Taylor
8	186	110	488	266	Trempealeau
2	355	100	666	187	Vernon
6	233	111	553	177	Vilas
7	1,215	446	2,214	1,033	Walworth
5	151	78	243	153	Washburn
4	718	168	3,437	588	Washington
31	3,993	1,044	6,927	5,041	Waukesha
15	1,554	260	1,904	419	Waupaca
4	1,923	54	522	78	Waushara
25	2,161	278	6,392	582	Winnebago
5	559	328	1,573	406	Wood
1,012	65,628	19,451	134,099	51,836	TOTAL

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Continued

County	Secretary of State			
	Douglas La Follette (Dem.)	Richard L. Ackley (L & F)*	Thomas Coaty (Rep.)	Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.)
Adams	761	3	358	1,004
Ashland	844	17	120	401
Barron	1,326	5	461	897
Bayfield	981	20	135	353
Brown	8,721	15	1,393	4,267
Buffalo	674	3	137	425
Burnett	1,839	5	65	173
Calumet	1,649	10	628	1,312
Chippewa	5,529	17	235	699
Clark	1,414	9	224	946
Columbia	1,314	12	1,400	3,410
Crawford	549	3	97	354
Dane	18,557	234	3,570	10,562
Dodge	1,386	6	2,646	6,096
Door	597	2	507	1,140
Douglas	4,894	5	196	485
Dunn	2,410	6	323	1,053
Eau Claire	5,478	17	713	2,239
Florence	220	8	25	122
Fond du Lac	2,057	12	2,684	5,420
Forest	1,207	5	40	160
Grant	681	9	1,322	3,458
Green	489	3	867	1,943
Green Lake	305	1	169	2,397
Iowa	785	3	346	1,217
Iron	1,238	0	30	113
Jackson	2,125	5	190	487
Jefferson	1,376	8	955	3,249
Juneau	359	9	931	2,597
Kenosha	9,593	16	501	933
Kewaunee	685	4	138	357
La Crosse	3,594	14	2,977	4,187
Lafayette	380	0	287	810
Langlade	1,310	9	267	2,082
Lincoln	737	14	140	912
Manitowoc	8,347	16	638	1,993
Marathon	4,446	8	1,517	7,255
Marinette	1,042	8	962	3,309
Marquette	331	4	429	1,362
Menominee	434	1	11	34
Milwaukee	54,414	135	8,652	23,041
Monroe	675	2	715	1,623
Oconto	1,005	12	836	2,528
Oneida	1,048	10	134	977
Outagamie	4,079	34	1,510	3,788
Ozaukee	1,519	6	1,169	3,328
Pepin	919	2	67	131
Pierce	1,541	8	325	691
Polk	2,568	1	259	684
Portage	5,804	12	195	706
Price	1,240	2	163	1,104
Racine	7,705	20	2,057	4,206
Richland	332	2	268	1,135
Rock	3,227	23	1,043	3,096
Rusk	731	8	351	1,587
St. Croix	1,765	7	526	1,476
Sauk	1,063	4	1,872	4,864
Sawyer	485	5	401	992
Shawano	737	7	875	3,207
Sheboygan	8,879	14	1,416	3,112
Taylor	1,715	3	213	1,124
Trempealeau	2,198	6	312	674
Vernon	583	3	303	840
Vilas	509	6	166	993
Walworth	1,339	6	1,348	3,101
Washburn	607	5	196	435
Washington	1,803	6	1,329	2,822
Waukesha	7,117	26	4,590	10,110
Waupaca	787	14	835	2,824
Waushara	410	4	421	1,607
Winnebago	3,545	21	1,950	5,338
Wood	2,157	6	641	2,088
TOTAL	223,170	966	63,712	174,445

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Continued

County	State Treasurer		
	Charles P. Smith (Dem.)	Joan Hollingsworth (L & F)*	William D. Lorge (Rep.)
Adams	723	3	1,168
Ashland	650	16	410
Barron	1,249	5	1,183
Bayfield	930	21	422
Brown	7,509	17	4,485
Buffalo	625	2	473
Burnett	1,715	5	224
Calumet	1,562	8	1,771
Chippewa	5,015	19	749
Clark	1,303	8	893
Columbia	1,264	11	4,209
Crawford	508	3	381
Dane	17,501	235	11,059
Dodge	1,321	6	7,402
Door	559	2	1,493
Douglas	4,393	4	616
Dunn	2,152	5	1,163
Eau Claire	4,909	8	2,316
Florence	199	8	109
Fond du Lac	1,933	11	7,405
Forest	1,094	4	152
Grant	636	11	4,174
Green	452	2	2,493
Green Lake	264	0	2,516
Iowa	723	2	1,270
Iron	1,074	0	117
Jackson	1,980	6	564
Jefferson	1,311	10	3,631
Juneau	339	10	3,252
Kenosha	9,168	12	1,256
Kewaunee	638	4	405
La Crosse	3,005	14	5,984
Lafayette	346	0	885
Langlade	1,207	7	1,595
Lincoln	718	13	775
Manitowoc	7,506	15	2,200
Marathon	3,996	9	6,235
Marinette	910	8	3,361
Marquette	314	4	1,688
Menominee	380	1	31
Milwaukee	49,531	134	26,745
Monroe	645	3	1,994
Oconto	939	12	2,827
Oneida	993	12	840
Outagamie	3,825	40	5,211
Ozaukee	1,330	8	4,104
Pepin	804	2	166
Pierce	1,462	7	950
Polk	2,438	1	850
Portage	4,914	14	676
Price	1,151	1	950
Racine	6,365	20	5,465
Richland	319	3	1,190
Rock	2,850	27	3,456
Rusk	637	5	1,398
St. Croix	1,637	8	1,760
Sauk	984	4	5,589
Sawyer	464	6	1,191
Shawano	649	7	3,747
Sheboygan	7,607	15	3,857
Taylor	1,598	3	951
Trempealeau	2,070	4	870
Vernon	547	4	1,008
Vilas	474	6	906
Walworth	1,261	7	4,093
Washburn	567	5	492
Washington	1,605	5	3,608
Waukesha	6,355	25	13,306
Waupaca	753	15	3,503
Waushara	381	4	1,986
Winnebago	3,075	22	6,878
Wood	1,891	4	2,061
TOTAL	202,202	962	203,143

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Continued

County	Attorney General			
	Bronson C. La Follette (Dem.)	Dennis L. Boyer (L & F)*	Donald J. Hanaway (Rep.)	Bartley G. Mauch (Rep.)
Adams	755	2	919	351
Ashland	837	15	302	165
Barron	1,284	7	940	342
Bayfield	973	23	301	174
Brown	8,254	15	6,042	750
Buffalo	646	2	377	145
Burnett	1,813	6	165	83
Calumet	1,647	8	2,055	289
Chippewa	5,312	25	684	249
Clark	1,385	9	771	199
Columbia	1,260	10	3,218	1,507
Crawford	527	2	317	110
Dane	17,516	230	10,926	2,677
Dodge	1,346	6	6,139	1,785
Door	583	2	1,513	246
Douglas	4,814	6	428	218
Dunn	2,280	4	920	333
Eau Claire	5,334	9	1,946	636
Florence	213	7	98	27
Fond du Lac	2,058	16	7,124	1,501
Forest	1,166	6	149	20
Grant	645	11	3,338	1,239
Green	467	3	1,892	798
Green Lake	288	4	1,931	593
Iowa	755	3	1,107	315
Iron	1,182	0	93	33
Jackson	2,099	6	444	183
Jefferson	1,325	7	3,262	718
Juneau	354	8	2,301	1,054
Kenosha	9,876	11	988	377
Kewaunee	646	4	452	59
La Crosse	3,426	13	4,152	2,361
Lafayette	368	0	804	241
Langlade	1,252	10	1,343	420
Lincoln	733	12	625	215
Manitowoc	8,084	14	2,192	450
Marathon	4,372	8	5,521	1,423
Marinette	1,008	7	3,302	730
Marquette	321	5	1,260	416
Menominee	414	1	31	6
Milwaukee	52,784	139	22,303	8,475
Monroe	672	2	1,583	654
Oconto	1,007	12	3,004	462
Oneida	1,025	11	697	207
Outagamie	4,108	37	5,151	735
Ozaukee	1,518	7	3,242	1,038
Pepin	903	2	139	46
Pierce	1,525	7	745	231
Polk	2,500	2	665	244
Portage	5,823	13	672	138
Price	1,223	2	708	294
Racine	7,669	20	4,287	1,520
Richland	320	2	954	382
Rock	3,152	28	3,110	797
Rusk	691	5	830	897
St. Croix	1,701	7	1,336	560
Sauk	1,032	4	3,777	4,058
Sawyer	466	5	904	409
Shawano	707	7	3,692	613
Sheboygan	8,426	15	3,272	947
Taylor	1,684	2	729	345
Trempealeau	2,192	5	687	240
Vernon	572	4	812	259
Vilas	499	6	717	238
Walworth	1,305	6	2,998	1,308
Washburn	591	5	371	158
Washington	1,699	5	3,121	1,051
Waukesha	6,793	24	10,800	3,520
Waupaca	776	14	2,956	720
Waushara	399	4	1,520	500
Winnebago	3,737	23	6,417	1,201
Wood	2,068	5	1,948	515
TOTAL	217,185	967	174,519	56,200

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, BY COUNTY

County	Roman R. Blenski (Dem.)	Matthew J. Flynn (Dem.)	Edward R. Garvey (Dem.)	Gary R. George (Dem.)	Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Rep.)
Adams	31	237	443	84	1,469
Ashland	35	431	312	100	627
Barron	48	395	735	189	1,555
Bayfield	42	496	322	147	554
Brown	250	3,961	5,790	914	6,057
Buffalo	29	253	321	109	644
Burnett	109	505	799	363	291
Calumet	118	629	1,059	156	2,192
Chippewa	174	2,159	2,962	608	1,048
Clark	66	587	838	136	1,125
Columbia	16	523	739	167	4,590
Crawford	20	152	369	99	503
Dane	171	8,058	14,031	1,590	13,444
Dodge	48	566	713	207	8,460
Door	15	291	322	44	1,940
Douglas	234	2,236	1,801	714	786
Dunn	76	903	1,337	279	1,625
Eau Claire	90	1,815	3,745	748	3,163
Florence	11	82	111	36	138
Fond du Lac	55	800	1,423	186	8,816
Forest	70	416	768	155	194
Grant	26	228	382	105	5,297
Green	14	214	221	67	3,084
Green Lake	17	125	172	34	2,664
Iowa	18	282	487	95	1,580
Iron	96	605	494	207	155
Jackson	57	726	1,344	288	752
Jefferson	25	738	664	154	4,049
Juneau	23	123	206	38	3,684
Kenosha	582	4,266	5,777	1,418	1,561
Kewaunee	26	316	387	66	499
La Crosse	70	1,592	2,112	305	7,228
Lafayette	10	215	155	41	1,140
Langlade	50	440	765	181	2,121
Lincoln	16	345	422	67	897
Manitowoc	338	3,547	5,105	696	2,828
Marathon	149	1,678	2,619	394	8,057
Marinette	41	330	661	122	4,272
Marquette	15	124	187	40	1,865
Menominee	15	154	353	64	47
Milwaukee	2,098	29,648	26,131	10,577	34,646
Monroe	27	244	444	82	2,327
Oconto	43	365	632	99	3,418
Oneida	36	302	696	123	1,026
Outagamie	109	1,769	2,755	474	5,478
Ozaukee	32	1,112	735	199	5,211
Pepin	39	337	478	139	270
Pierce	83	532	642	309	1,147
Polk	166	616	1,192	471	1,087
Portage	397	2,581	3,712	438	979
Price	62	382	743	166	1,223
Racine	198	4,005	4,419	736	6,827
Richland	13	142	177	41	1,348
Rock	77	1,398	1,949	294	4,225
Rusk	44	317	372	69	1,933
St. Croix	87	631	738	312	2,150
Sauk	41	381	595	160	6,707
Sawyer	27	233	199	61	1,545
Shawano	19	236	491	71	4,152
Sheboygan	282	4,322	4,491	827	4,717
Taylor	76	585	1,139	181	1,225
Trempealeau	121	747	1,213	298	1,100
Vernon	16	258	341	73	1,247
Vilas	25	143	326	75	1,063
Walworth	44	714	608	166	4,861
Washburn	38	155	309	104	524
Washington	43	1,237	822	153	4,172
Waukesha	168	4,347	3,712	778	16,339
Waupaca	26	290	509	68	3,736
Waushara	19	139	266	36	2,113
Winnebago	82	1,349	2,763	313	7,841
Wood	56	717	1,356	179	2,695
TOTAL	7,890	101,777	126,408	29,485	248,333

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 100TH CONGRESS
By District, September 9, 1986

First Congressional District

County	Les Aspin (Dem.)	John Graf (L & F)	Iris Peterson (Rep.)
Green (part)	193	0	832
Jefferson (part)	20	0	15
Kenosha	11,059	11	1,277
Racine	7,972	20	4,733
Rock	3,233	30	3,595
Walworth	1,375	9	4,056
TOTAL	23,852	70	14,508

Second Congressional District

County	Robert Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Ann J. Haney (Rep.)
Adams (part)	61	225
Columbia	1,391	4,561
Dane	21,017	14,070
Dodge (part)	821	4,971
Grant (part)	97	500
Green (part)	285	1,621
Iowa	828	1,430
Juneau (part)	109	476
Lafayette	380	983
Richland (part)	120	263
Sauk	1,128	6,003
TOTAL	26,237	35,103

Third Congressional District

County	Charles W. Dow (Dem.)	Karl E. Krueger (Dem.)	Chestora Lee (Dem.)	Leland E. Mulder (Dem.)	Steven C. Gunderson (Rep.)
Barron	232	302	328	453	1,576
Buffalo	74	168	155	331	633
Clark (part)	64	318	126	229	694
Crawford	76	135	90	282	523
Dunn	506	384	597	1,036	1,688
Eau Claire	327	1,668	1,277	2,574	3,329
Grant (part)	66	223	159	144	4,919
Jackson	177	659	377	1,003	775
La Crosse	207	791	948	1,921	8,119
Pepin	191	251	178	391	288
Pierce	155	279	1,117	216	1,206
Polk (part)	255	512	336	461	891
Richland (part)	17	79	57	73	1,185
St. Croix	509	408	691	308	2,200
Trempealeau	188	560	555	1,070	1,141
Vernon	70	115	127	370	1,289
TOTAL	3,114	6,852	7,118	10,862	30,456

Fourth Congressional District

County	Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.)
Milwaukee (part)	28,184
Waukesha (part)	2,867
TOTAL	31,051

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 100TH CONGRESS
By District, September 9, 1986 — Continued

Fifth Congressional District

County	Jim Moody (Dem.)
Milwaukee (part)	29,703
Washington (part)	0
TOTAL	29,703

Sixth Congressional District

County	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)
Adams (part)	1,263
Calumet	2,381
Fond du Lac (part)	9,347
Green Lake	2,917
Juneau (part)	3,336
Manitowoc	2,965
Marquette	2,056
Monroe	2,413
Sheboygan (part)	1,720
Waupaca	3,906
Waushara	2,232
Winnebago	8,823
Wood (part)	154
TOTAL	43,513

Seventh Congressional District

County	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Joseph D. Damrell (L & F)	Kevin J. Hermening (Rep.)
Ashland	876	20	490
Bayfield	971	25	479
Burnett	1,999	5	233
Chippewa	5,223	25	956
Clark (part)	739	5	369
Douglas	5,198	3	623
Iron	1,446	0	129
Lincoln	797	12	846
Marathon	4,595	7	6,866
Oneida (part)	476	2	306
Polk (part)	936	0	196
Portage	6,279	12	801
Price	1,298	3	1,044
Rusk	778	6	1,558
Sawyer	517	5	1,388
Taylor	1,723	3	1,111
Washburn	645	5	164
Wood (part)	2,186	3	2,195
TOTAL	36,682	141	19,754

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 100TH CONGRESS
By District, September 9, 1986 — Continued

Eighth Congressional District

County	Paul F. Willems (Dem.)	Toby Roth (Rep.)
Brown	8,325	6,185
Door	564	1,941
Florence	191	149
Forest	1,025	190
Kewaunee	644	504
Langlade	1,143	2,120
Marinette	867	4,470
Menominee	406	37
Oconto	905	3,537
Oneida (part)	442	654
Outagamie	3,846	5,862
Shawano	650	4,286
Vilas	401	1,079
TOTAL	19,409	31,014

Ninth Congressional District

County	Alver Lindskoog (Dem.)	Thomas G. Popp (Dem.)	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)
Dodge (part)	210	310	3,305
Fond du Lac (part)	58	79	616
Jefferson (part)	361	914	4,299
Milwaukee (part)	334	586	3,523
Ozaukee	441	893	5,425
Sheboygan (part)	2,956	3,080	3,274
Washington (part)	604	1,019	4,440
Waukesha (part)	1,211	2,237	12,217
TOTAL	6,175	9,118	37,099

L & F — Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
		Primary Election, September 9, 1986		
1st	1st, 2nd, 3rd	Dem.	Thomas N. Tomaszewski	5,867
		Rep.	Alan J. Lasee	6,805
3rd	7th, 8th, 9th	Dem.	John O. Norquist	7,229
5th	13th, 14th, 15th	Dem.	Mordecai Lee	8,879
		Rep.	Edward Perkins	4,685
7th	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	John R. Plewa	11,139
		Rep.	Yvonne L. Bystrzycki	3,307
9th	25th, 26th, 27th	Dem.	Carl Otte	8,198
			William P. Te Winkle	8,441
		Rep.	Clinton J. Messner	3,430
			Richard W. Suscha	3,266
		Ind.*	Richard L. Larson	28
11th	31st, 32nd, 33rd	Dem.	Bonny Nelson	2,929
		Rep.	J.M. Davis	6,860
13th	37th, 38th, 39th	Dem.	Herbert E. Feil	2,757
		Rep.	Barbara K. Lorman	9,004
			Richard G. Ruth	6,048
15th	43rd, 44th, 45th	Dem.	Timothy F. Cullen	3,068
		Rep.	Michael Clumpner	4,881
17th	49th, 50th, 51st	Dem.	John Carr	2,857
		Rep.	Richard T. Kreul	15,267
19th	55th, 56th, 57th	Dem.	Forrest Weber	3,308
		Rep.	Michael G. Ellis	8,974
21st	61st, 62nd, 63rd	Dem.	Joseph Strohl	6,123
		Rep.	Donald E. Walsh	4,528
23rd	67th, 68th, 69th	Dem.	Marvin J. Roshell	10,783
		Rep.	Robert G. Sisco	3,665
25th	73rd, 74th, 75th	Dem.	Robert Jauch	9,908
		Rep.	William E. Green	1,819
			Russell E. Haling	3,190
			Paul R. Mullaly	1,566
27th	79th, 80th, 81st	Dem.	Russell D. Feingold	5,456
		Rep.	Jean T. Erickson	8,766
29th	85th, 86th, 87th	Dem.	Robert P. Menamin	5,867
		Rep.	Walter John Chilsen	11,057
31st	91st, 92nd, 93rd	Dem.	Ronald Knudtson	3,528
			Rodney C. Moen	8,175
		Rep.	John W. Torgerson	5,714
33rd	97th, 98th, 99th	Dem.	Edward S. Vakos	3,275
		Rep.	Susan S. Engeleiter	11,193
		Special Primary Election, February 17, 1987		
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Rosemary T. Hinkfuss	2,945
		Rep.	Robert L. Cowles	7,545
			William J. Rogers	1,713
			Herbert Sandmire	2,046
			Cathy Zeuske	6,899
15th	43rd, 44th, 45th	Dem.	Jeffrey C. Thomas	2,325
			Wayne Wood	2,726
		Rep.	Michael Clumpner	2,661
			Lynette D. Kepplinger	752
			Kenneth H. Lange	184
			Timothy L. Weeden	3,645
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Dem.	Mary A. Brickle	2,344
			Tod Guy Wiesman	419
		Rep.	Carol A. Buettner	5,756
			Jerrod E. Loggins II	195
			Albert Timm	2,316

*Independent Populist Party.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS
Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Primary Election, September 9, 1986			
Ashland	25th	Jauch	697	Green	122
				Haling	298
				Mullaly	222
Barron (part)	23rd	Roshell	0	Sisco	1
Barron (part)	25th	Jauch	1,002	Green	984
				Haling	541
				Mullaly	129
Barron (part)	29th	Menamin	101	Chilsen	100
Bayfield	25th	Jauch	968	Green	79
				Haling	380
				Mullaly	126
Brown (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	429	Lasee	442
Buffalo	31st	Knudtson	288	Torgerson	587
		Moen	522		
Calumet (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	1,004	Lasee	1,742
Calumet (part)*	9th	Otte	265	Messner	244
		Te Winkle	167	Suscha	143
Chippewa (part)	23rd	Roshell	5,975	Sisco	787
Chippewa (part)	29th	Menamin	113	Chilsen	29
Clark (part)	23rd	Roshell	1,252	Sisco	797
Clark (part)	31st	Knudtson	31	Torgerson	64
		Moen	74		
Columbia (part)	13th	Feil	24	Lorman	40
				Ruth	29
Columbia (part)	27th	Feingold	1,300	Erickson	3,998
Dane (part)	27th	Feingold	3,816	Erickson	3,379
Dodge (part)	13th	Feil	894	Lorman	4,544
				Ruth	3,301
Dodge (part)	27th	Feingold	62	Erickson	258
Door	1st	Tomaszewski	489	Lasee	2,012
Douglas	25th	Jauch	5,097	Green	277
				Haling	373
				Mullaly	139
Dunn (part)	23rd	Roshell	917	Sisco	471
Eau Claire (part)	23rd	Roshell	1,896	Sisco	774
Eau Claire (part)	31st	Knudtson	788	Torgerson	2,207
		Moen	2,801		
Fond du Lac (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	42	Lasee	90
Fond du Lac (part)	13th	Feil	56	Lorman	193
				Ruth	147
Fond du Lac (part)	19th	Weber	173	Ellis	980
Grant (part)	17th	Carr	534	Kreul	5,259
Green (part)	27th	Feingold	108	Erickson	241
Iowa	17th	Carr	794	Kreul	1,652
Iron	25th	Jauch	1,116	Green	19
				Haling	79
				Mullaly	44
Jackson	31st	Knudtson	724	Torgerson	74
		Moen	1,926		
Jefferson (part)	11th	Nelson	141	Davis	285
Jefferson (part)	13th	Feil	1,092	Lorman	2,598
				Ruth	2,146
Juneau (part)	17th	Carr	64	Kreul	226
Kewaunee	1st	Tomaszewski	625	Lasee	544
Lafayette	17th	Carr	794	Kreul	1,168
Manitowoc (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	2,715	Lasee	1,107
Manitowoc (part)*	9th	Otte	2,776	Messner	947
		Te Winkle	3,262	Suscha	695
Marathon (part)	23rd	Roshell	200	Sisco	498
Marathon (part)	29th	Menamin	3,144	Chilsen	6,971
Milwaukee (part)	3rd	Norquist	7,229	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	5th	Lee	8,879	Perkins	4,685
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Plewa	11,139	Bystrzycki	3,307
Milwaukee (part)	33rd	Vakos	1,933	Engeleiter	4,388
Monroe (part)	31st	Knudtson	156	Torgerson	1,550
		Moen	482		
Outagamie (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	557	Lasee	852
Outagamie (part)	19th	Weber	1,288	Ellis	2,983
Pepin	31st	Knudtson	369	Torgerson	242
		Moen	748		
Price	29th	Menamin	989	Chilsen	1,304
Racine (part)	21st	Strohl	6,123	Walsh	4,528
Richland	17th	Carr	301	Kreul	1,428
Rock (part)	13th	Feil	460	Lorman	741
				Ruth	193
Rock (part)	15th	Cullen	2,244	Clumpner	1,823
Rock (part)	27th	Feingold	74	Erickson	170

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Cont.
Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Rusk (part)	23rd	Roshell	73	Sisco	90
Rusk (part)	25th	Jauch	12	Green	1
				Haling	1
				Mullaly	2
Rusk (part)	29th	Menamin	478	Chilsen	1,713
Sauk (part)	17th	Carr	831	Kreul	5,529
Sauk (part)	27th	Feingold	96	Erickson	720
Sawyer	25th	Jauch	468	Green	132
				Haling	1,157
				Mullaly	740
Shawano (part)	29th	Menamin	4	Chilsen	20
Sheboygan (part)*	9th	Otte	5,157	Messner	2,239
		Te Winkle	5,012	Suscha	2,428
Taylor (part)	23rd	Roshell	470	Sisco	252
Taylor (part)	29th	Menamin	1,005	Chilsen	855
Trempealeau	31st	Knudtson	1,172	Torgerson	990
		Moen	1,622		
Vernon (part)	17th	Carr	2	Kreul	5
Walworth (part)	13th	Feil	231	Lorman	888
				Ruth	232
Walworth (part)	15th	Cullen	824	Clumpner	3,058
Washburn	25th	Jauch	548	Green	205
				Haling	361
				Mullaly	164
Washington (part)	5th	Lee	0	Perkins	0
Washington (part)	11th	Nelson	146	Davis	361
Waukesha (part)	11th	Nelson	2,642	Davis	6,214
Waukesha (part)	33rd	Vakos	1,342	Engeleiter	6,805
Waupaca (part)	29th	Menamin	33	Chilsen	65
Winnebago (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	6	Lasee	16
Winnebago (part)	19th	Weber	1,847	Ellis	5,011
		Special Primary Election, February 17, 1987			
Brown (part)	2nd	Hinkfuss	2,044	Cowles	6,160
				Rogers	421
				Sandmire	1,518
				Zeuske	1,507
Fond du Lac (part)	18th	Brickle	1,733	Buettner	2,033
		Wiesman	148	Loggins	56
				Timm	1,586
Oconto (part)	2nd	Hinkfuss	91	Cowles	185
				Rogers	14
				Sandmire	58
				Zeuske	843
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Hinkfuss	664	Cowles	892
				Rogers	1,193
				Sandmire	245
				Zeuske	2,188
Ozaukee (part)	18th	Brickle	14	Buettner	34
		Wiesman	12	Loggins	6
				Timm	22
Rock (part)	15th	Thomas	1,981	Clumpner	776
		Wood	2,378	Kepplinger	572
				Lange	78
				Weeden	3,165
Shawano (part)	2nd	Hinkfuss	146	Cowles	308
				Rogers	85
				Sandmire	225
				Zeuske	2,361
Sheboygan (part)	18th	Brickle	22	Buettner	59
		Wiesman	13	Loggins	5
				Timm	42
Walworth (part)	15th	Thomas	344	Clumpner	1,885
		Wood	348	Kepplinger	180
				Lange	106
				Weeden	480
Washington (part)	18th	Brickle	78	Buettner	645
		Wiesman	115	Loggins	95
				Timm	220
Winnebago (part)	18th	Brickle	497	Buettner	2,985
		Wiesman	131	Loggins	33
				Timm	446

*In the 9th Senate District, Independent Populist Party candidate Richard L. Larson received the following vote by county: Calumet — 1; Manitowoc — 24; Sheboygan — 3.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		Primary Election, September 9, 1986	
1st	Dem.	Lary J. Swoboda	1,516
	Rep.	Frank J. Schnabl	2,084
	Ind.	Marjorie Otto Wessely	19
2nd	Dem.	Dale J. Bolle	3,644
3rd	Dem.	Terence P. Fox	2,033
	Rep.	Alvin R. Ott	2,597
		Dennis Stebane	737
4th	Dem.	Edward Johnson	780
	Rep.	Cathy Zeuske	4,791
5th	Dem.	William J. Rogers	1,622
		William Trarbach	1,421
	Rep.	Gary J. Schmidt	1,684
6th	Dem.	Daniel L. Olejniczak	2,230
		Robert L. Cowles	1,974
7th	Dem.	Dismas Becker	1,661
	Rep.	John F. Baumgartner	456
8th	Dem.	Peter E. Bock (write-in)	2,016
		Harvey J. Cooper (write-in)	53
		Peter X. Engel (write-in)	891
		Richard E. Pabst (write-in)	438
		Michael J. Uruske (write-in)	38
	Rep.	Robert J. Greene	969
9th	Dem.	Walter J. Kunicki	2,092
10th	Rep.	Betty Jo Nelsen	4,872
11th	Dem.	Louis G. Fortis	3,331
		Gus Menos	1,218
	Rep.	Katherine V. Drews	1,570
12th	Dem.	Barbara Notestein	3,161
		Jan Olson	708
	Rep.	Michael Edward Zeidler	1,155
13th	Dem.	Thomas Seery	2,739
	Rep.	Millard C. Glasshof	1,555
14th	Dem.	Thomas M. Barrett	3,079
	Rep.	John Schurrer	1,894
15th	Dem.	Shirley I. Krug	2,954
	Rep.	Glenn A. Johnson, Jr.	1,301
16th	Dem.	G. Spencer Coggs	1,883
		Roosevelt Morgan	401
17th	Dem.	Annette Polly Williams	2,131
	Rep.	Eddie Sherman	72
18th	Dem.	Marcia P. Coggs	1,792
	Rep.	Kevin J. Walker	95
19th	Dem.	Louise M. Tesmer	3,333
	Rep.	Douglas D. Haag	1,058
20th	Dem.	Timothy W. Carpenter	3,538
		Stephen P. Kotecki	1,863
	Rep.	Jerome D. Schultz	1,216
21st	Dem.	Richard A. Grobschmidt	3,084
	Rep.	John A. Zodrow	1,282
22nd	Dem.	Jeannette Bell	2,910
	Rep.	Thomas E. Rinka	1,468
23rd	Dem.	James E. Badem	887
		Thomas A. Hauke	2,308
	Rep.	James M. Besson	1,794
24th	Dem.	Margaret Ann Krusick	3,444
	Rep.	Roger C. Anderson II	1,421
25th	Dem.	Vernon W. Holschbach	5,014
	Rep.	Courtney Leonard	1,560
26th	Dem.	Calvin J. Potter	5,090
	Rep.	James L. Todd	1,619
27th	Dem.	Anita Klein	3,386
	Rep.	Wilfrid J. Turba	2,089
28th	Dem.	Patricia E. Kirk	1,833
		John K. Randall	3,304
	Rep.	David E. Paulson	1,696
29th	Dem.	Richard A. Shoemaker	2,466
	Rep.	Robert P. Knowles	2,201
30th	Dem.	Margaret Baldwin	1,511
		Earl Gilson	1,148
	Rep.	William Frederick Berndt	1,657
31st	Rep.	Joanne B. Huelsman	2,173
32nd	Dem.	Brian Mitts	862
	Rep.	Joseph E. Wimmer	2,032
33rd	Rep.	Steven M. Foti	2,660
34th	Dem.	James C. Holperin	1,644
	Rep.	Joseph W. Handrick	1,798

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.
By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
35th	Dem.	Mark L. Voight	1,792
	L & F*	Paul Gilk	20
	Rep.	Thomas D. Ourada	3,055
36th	Dem.	John A. Volk	2,914
	Rep.	David E. Lemay	2,685
37th	Rep.	Randall J. Radtke	3,426
38th	Dem.	William Paul Edington	1,036
	Rep.	Margaret S. Lewis	2,497
		David M. Watry	732
39th	Rep.	Robert G. Goetsch	6,813
40th	Rep.	Francis R. Byers	3,598
41st	Rep.	Robert T. Welch	5,732
42nd	Rep.	Ben Brancel	4,357
		Gary G. Enderle	224
		Wilbur Fritz	1,507
		Terrence Joseph Madden	2,371
		Theodore G. Musland	202
43rd	Dem.	Joseph-Louis Golden	710
	Rep.	Charles W. Coleman	3,534
44th	Dem.	Wayne W. Wood	1,311
	Rep.	Bruce F. Pierson	1,094
45th	Dem.	Heidi Lynn Green	718
	Rep.	Timothy L. Weeden	1,117
46th	Dem.	Thomas A. Loftus	1,767
	Rep.	Danny E. Trotter	1,807
47th	Rep.	Theresa M. Bregenzer	70
		David G. Deininger	2,602
		Paul M. Flater	781
		John T. Manske	1,708
48th	Dem.	Sue R. Magnuson	2,848
		Gene K. Qualman	627
49th	Dem.	Benjamin Southwick	571
	Rep.	David A. Brandemuehl	2,919
		Douglas L. Coons	371
		Marion E. Martin	2,179
		Bernard E. Thompson	972
50th	Dem.	Michael S. Ableman	347
		Kenneth J. Cummings	803
	Rep.	Dale W. Schultz	6,883
51st	Dem.	Peter G. Lewis	1,175
	Rep.	Stephen J. Freese	2,392
		Joseph E. Tregoning	2,751
52nd	Dem.	Joseph M. Egan	940
	Rep.	Earl F. McEssy	5,438
53rd	Dem.	Jeffrey A. May	892
	Rep.	Mary E. Panzer	3,270
54th	Dem.	Raymond Frederick Gose	1,352
	Rep.	Carol A. Buettner	3,126
55th	Dem.	Donald A. Winter	1,152
	Rep.	Esther K. Walling	2,332
56th	Dem.	Bernard Madigan	869
	Rep.	Gordon R. Bradley	2,305
		Robert L. Grundman	1,636
57th	Dem.	Kathleen P. Hartman	1,242
	Rep.	David T. Prosser, Jr.	2,807
58th	Dem.	Joan C. Rudnitzki	854
	Rep.	John L. Merkt	3,743
59th	Rep.	Dwight York	3,297
60th	Rep.	Susan B. Vergeront	3,167
61st	Dem.	Scott Fergus	2,087
	Rep.	Norman T. Monson	1,635
		Gwendolyn K. Wortock	532
62nd	Dem.	Jeffrey A. Neubauer	2,221
	Rep.	R. Frenchy Boutan	1,323
63rd	Dem.	William H. Kumm	920
		Marilyn S. Nemeth	1,197
	Rep.	E. James Ladwig	1,762
64th	Dem.	Peter W. Barca	4,751
	Rep.	Timothy C. Blackmon	364
65th	Dem.	John Martin Antaramian	4,824
	Rep.	Kevin T. Graham	538
66th	Rep.	Cloyd A. Porter	1,390
67th	Dem.	Raymond N. Boughton	1,316
		Leo Richard Hamilton	2,756
		Theodore J. Le Duc	1,804
	Rep.	Larry R. Bjork	826
		Arleen M. Bryan	597
68th	Dem.	Joseph L. Looby	3,578

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.
By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
	Rep.	Norman Gillette	749
		David A. Zien	834
69th	Dem.	Carl Haemer	1,271
		Sharon Rogers	1,062
	Rep.	Heron A. Van Gorden	2,097
70th	Dem.	Donald W. Hasenohrl	2,148
71st	Dem.	Stan Gruszynski	4,569
	Rep.	Raymond R. Farrell	692
		Ralph Scott McQueen	545
72nd	Dem.	Marlin D. Schneider	1,990
	Rep.	Michael P. Kopchik, Jr.	1,836
73rd	Dem.	Frank Boyle	3,448
		David M. Dumke	2,590
	Rep.	Wesley C. Keller	877
74th	Dem.	Barbara J. Linton	3,268
	Rep.	William Pliska	2,558
75th	Dem.	Mary Hubler	1,959
	Rep.	Donald Alvin Dew	1,679
76th	Dem.	Rebecca Young	3,460
	Rep.	Judith Ann Baumgartner	2,033
77th	Dem.	Spencer Black	3,979
		Valerie S. Mannis	1,469
	Rep.	Maureen O'Malley	2,510
78th	Dem.	David E. Clarenbach	3,578
	Rep.	Brian Thomas Rogga	1,225
79th	Dem.	Joseph S. Wineke	2,047
	Rep.	William J. Levy, Jr.	1,748
80th	Dem.	Robert M. Thompson	1,372
	Rep.	Kelly G. O'Brien	5,112
81st	Dem.	David M. Travis	2,046
	Rep.	Donald J. Green	903
		Jay D. Moretti	1,310
82nd	Dem.	Thomas B. Murray	478
		James A. Rutkowski	2,225
	Rep.	Robert A. Knackert	1,804
83rd	Rep.	David J. Lepak	1,812
84th	Dem.	Daniel L. Furrh	1,136
	Rep.	John C. Schober	1,692
85th	Dem.	John H. Robinson	2,437
	Rep.	Robert J. Gwidt	2,611
86th	Dem.	Brad Zweck	1,366
	Rep.	William A. Kasten	2,866
87th	Dem.	Daniel E. Gavin	2,700
	Rep.	Robert J. Larson	4,072
88th	Rep.	Richard C. Johnson	1,609
		Richard P. Matty	5,075
89th	Dem.	Cletus Vanderperren	2,104
	Rep.	James David Shatswell	1,058
90th	Dem.	Margaret Buchmann	813
		James H. Ryan	700
		Mary Lou E. Van Dreel	2,106
	Rep.	David A. Balmes	391
		David A. Nichols	1,192
91st	Dem.	Barbara Gronemus	3,893
	Rep.	Tom Sacia	1,722
		Daniel R. Wicka	532
92nd	Dem.	Desiree R. Gearing	2,961
	Rep.	Terry M. Musser	2,671
93rd	Dem.	Mark D. Lewis	2,949
	Rep.	Ronald A. Doering	2,018
94th	Dem.	Steven P. Doyle	1,042
		Virgil Roberts	1,280
	Rep.	Sylvester G. Clements	4,193
95th	Dem.	John D. Medinger	1,943
	Rep.	Robert H. Seitz	2,850
96th	Dem.	George Wilbur	1,037
	Rep.	DuWayne Johnsrud	2,182
97th	Rep.	Lolita Schneiders	2,160
98th	Rep.	Peggy Rosenzweig	3,635
99th	Dem.	Stephen K. Hauser	867
	Rep.	Margaret A. Farrow	2,951
		John M. Young	2,835

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Cont.
By District

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
		Special Primary Election, May 12, 1987	
45th	Dem.	Paul Luety	512
		Judith Robson	1,298
	Rep.	Cornelia (Corky) G. Hempe	709
		Wayne Showers	1,917
54th	Dem.	Raymond F. Gose	528
		Kathleen Propp	1,255
	Rep.	Terry L. Felda	344
		John C. Gregory	185
		Kenneth R. Schiefelbein	836
		Gregg Underheim	1,580
		Arlyn F. Wollenburg	19

*L & F — Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		Primary Election, September 9, 1986			
Adams (part)	42nd	No candidates		Brancel	444
				Enderle	8
				Fritz	277
				Madden	53
				Musland	21
Adams (part)	72nd	Schneider	594	Kopchik	713
Ashland	74th	Linton	894	Plizka	613
Barron (part)	67th	Boughton	0	Bjork	0
		Hamilton	0	Bryan	1
		Le Duc	0		
Barron (part)	75th	Hubler	1,306	Dew	1,155
Barron (part)	87th	Gavin	102	Larson	100
Bayfield (part)	73rd	Boyle	108	Keller	102
		Dumke	193		
Bayfield (part)	74th	Linton	687	Plizka	386
Brown (part)[1]	1st	Swoboda	129	Schnabl	72
Brown (part)	2nd	Bolle	333	No candidates	
Brown (part)	3rd	Fox	27	Ott	29
				Stebane	14
Brown (part)	5th	Rogers, W	478	Schmidt	685
		Trarbach	288		
Brown (part)	6th	Olejniczak	2,230	Cowles	1,974
Brown (part)	89th	Vanderperren	2,104	Shatswell	1,058
Brown (part)	90th	Buchmann	813	Balmes	391
		Ryan	700	Nichols	1,192
		Van Dreel	2,106		
Buffalo	91st	Gronemus	696	Sacia	489
				Wicka	224
Burnett	28th	Kirk	781	Paulson	285
		Randall	1,334		
Calumet (part)	3rd	Fox	1,397	Ott	1,649
				Stebane	523
Calumet (part)	25th	Holschbach	20	Leonard	9
Calumet (part)	27th	Klein	258	Turba	354
Chippewa (part)	67th	Boughton	653	Bjork	343
		Hamilton	2,436	Bryan	217
		Le Duc	1,669		
Chippewa (part)	68th	Looby	1,613	Gillette	114
				Zien	380
Chippewa (part)	87th	Gavin	115	Larson	30
Clark (part)	68th	Looby	27	Gillette	3
				Zien	12
Clark (part)	69th	Haemer	806	Van Gorden	1,141
		Rogers, S	759		
Clark (part)	92nd	Gearing	77	Musser	67

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Columbia (part)	39th	No candidates		Goetsch	68
Columbia (part)	42nd	No candidates		Brancel	239
				Enderle	7
				Fritz	73
				Madden	20
				Musland	2
Columbia (part)	80th	Thompson, R	1,209	O'Brien	4,130
Columbia (part)	81st	Travis	54	Green	16
				Moretti	47
Crawford	96th	Wilbur	427	Johnsrud	546
Dane (part)	46th	Loftus	1,767	Trotter	1,802
Dane (part)	48th	Magnuson	2,848	No candidates	
		Qualmann	627		
Dane (part)	76th	Young, R	3,460	Baumgartner	2,033
Dane (part)	77th	Black	3,979	O'Malley	2,510
		Mannis	1,469		
Dane (part)	78th	Clarenbach	3,578	Rogga	1,225
Dane (part)	79th	Wineke	1,866	Levy	1,391
Dane (part)	80th	Thompson, R	10	O'Brien	34
Dane (part)	81st	Travis	1,992	Green	887
				Moretti	1,263
Dodge (part)	37th	No candidates		Radtke	459
Dodge (part)	39th	No candidates		Goetsch	6,455
Dodge (part)	59th	No candidates		York	2,094
Dodge (part)	80th	Thompson, R	61	O'Brien	239
Door[1]	1st	Swoboda	632	Schnabl	1,580
Douglas	73rd	Boyle	3,340	Keller	775
		Dumke	2,397		
Dunn (part)	29th	Shoemaker	1,510	Knowles	899
Dunn (part)	67th	Boughton	7	Bjork	418
		Hamilton	56	Bryan	329
		Le Duc	13		
Eau Claire	68th	Looby	1,918	Gillette	628
				Zien	421
Eau Claire (part)	92nd	Gearing	78	Musser	23
Eau Claire (part)	93rd	Lewis, Mark	2,949	Doering	2,018
Florence	36th	Volk	226	Lemay	117
Fond du Lac (part)	3rd	Fox	49	Ott	82
				Stebane	19
Fond du Lac (part)	39th	No candidates		Goetsch	290
Fond du Lac (part)	41st	No candidates		Welch	957
Fond du Lac (part)	52nd	Egan	905	McEssy	5,267
Fond du Lac (part)	53rd	May	270	Panzer	1,183
Fond du Lac (part)	56th	Madigan	200	Bradley	751
				Grundman	354
Fond du Lac (part)	59th	No candidates		York	196
Forest	36th	Volk	1,411	Lemay	141
Grant (part)	49th	Southwick	399	Brandemuehl	2,469
				Coons	336
				Martin	1,498
Grant (part)	51st	Lewis, P	96	Thompson, B	845
				Freese	1,188
Grant (part)	96th	Wilbur	70	Tregoning	323
Green (part)	47th	No candidates		Johnsrud	363
				Bregenzer	55
				Deininger	2,417
Green (part)	79th	Wineke	104	Flater	460
Green Lake	41st	No candidates		Manske	802
Iowa (part)	49th	Southwick	0	Levy	209
				Welch	2,781
				Brandemuehl	1
Iowa (part)	51st	Lewis, P	747	Coons	0
				Martin	0
Iron (part)	74th	Linton	1,217	Thompson, B	0
Jackson	92nd	Gearing	2,309	Freese	618
Jefferson (part)	32nd	Mitts	135	Tregoning	1,412
Jefferson (part)	37th	No candidates		Plizka	136
Jefferson (part)	38th	Edington	295	Musser	805
				Wimmer	273
Jefferson (part)	46th	Loftus	0	Radtke	2,967
Jefferson (part)	47th	No candidates		Lewis, Margaret	899
				Watry	265
				Trotter	5
				Bregenzer	8
				Deininger	11
				Flater	16
				Manske	32

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Juneau (part)	42nd	No candidates		Brancel	1,479
				Enderle	167
				Fritz	618
				Madden	1,753
				Musland	44
Juneau (part)	50th	Ableman	20	Schultz	278
		Cummings	53		
Kenosha (part)	64th	Barca	4,751	Blackmon	364
Kenosha (part)	65th	Antaramian	4,824	Graham	538
Kenosha (part)	66th	No candidates		Porter	463
Kewaunee[1]	1st	Swoboda	755	Schnabl	432
La Crosse (part)	94th	Doyle	1,011	Clements	3,989
		Roberts	1,223		
La Crosse (part)	95th	Medinger	1,943	Seitz	2,850
Lafayette	51st	Lewis, P	332	Freese	586
				Tregoning	1,016
Langlade (part)[2]	35th	Voight	1,035	Ourada	1,989
Langlade (part)	36th	Volk	73	Lemay	201
Lincoln[2]	35th	Voight	677	Ourada	935
Manitowoc (part)	2nd	Bolle	3,311	No candidates	
Manitowoc (part)	25th	Holschbach	4,994	Leonard	1,551
Marathon (part)[2]	35th	Voight	80	Ourada	131
Marathon (part)	36th	Volk	119	Lemay	195
Marathon (part)	69th	Haemer	142	Van Gorden	622
		Rogers, S	89		
Marathon (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	8	No candidates	
Marathon (part)	85th	Robinson	2,437	Gwidt	2,611
Marathon (part)	86th	Zweck	1,332	Kasten	2,770
Marinette (part)	36th	Volk	244	Lemay	771
Marinette (part)	88th	No candidates		Johnson	1,107
				Matty	3,244
Marquette	42nd	No candidates		Brancel	1,782
				Enderle	27
				Fritz	323
				Madden	189
				Musland	74
Menominee	36th	Volk	355	Lemay	41
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Becker	1,661	Baumgartner	456
Milwaukee (part)	8th	Bock[3]	2,016	Greene	969
		Cooper[3]	53		
		Engel[3]	891		
		Pabst[3]	438		
		Uruske[3]	38		
Milwaukee (part)	9th	Kunicki	2,092	No candidates	
Milwaukee (part)	10th	No candidates		Nelsen	4,952
Milwaukee (part)	11th	Fortis	3,331	Drews	1,570
		Menos	1,218		
Milwaukee (part)	12th	Notestein	3,161	Zeidler	1,155
		Olson	708		
Milwaukee (part)	13th	Seery	2,739	Glashof	1,555
Milwaukee (part)	14th	Barrett	3,079	Schurrer	1,894
Milwaukee (part)	15th	Krug	2,954	Johnson	1,301
Milwaukee (part)	16th	Coggs, G. Spencer	1,883	No candidates	
		Morgan	401		
Milwaukee (part)	17th	Williams	2,131	Sherman	72
Milwaukee (part)	18th	Coggs, M	1,792	Walker	95
Milwaukee (part)	19th	Tesmer	3,333	Haag	1,058
Milwaukee (part)	20th	Carpenter	3,538	Schultz, J	1,216
		Kotecki	1,863		
Milwaukee (part)	21st	Grobschmidt	3,084	Zodrow	1,282
Milwaukee (part)	22nd	Bell	2,910	Rinka	1,468
Milwaukee (part)	23rd	Badem	887	Besson	1,794
		Hauke	2,308		
Milwaukee (part)	24th	Krusick	3,444	Anderson	1,421
Milwaukee (part)	82nd	Murray	478	Knackert	1,804
		Rutkowski	2,225		
Milwaukee (part)	97th	No candidates		Schneiders	339
Milwaukee (part)	98th	No candidates		Rosenzweig	3,635
Milwaukee (part)	99th	Hauser	136	Farrow	206
				Young, J	115
Monroe (part)	42nd	No candidates		Brancel	125
				Enderle	4
				Fritz	120
				Madden	270
				Musland	3
Monroe (part)	92nd	Gearing	497	Musser	1,776

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Monroe (part)	94th	Doyle	31	Clements	204
		Roberts	57		
Oconto (part)	4th	Johnson	283	Zeuske	1,177
Oconto (part)	36th	Volk	219	Lemay	577
Oconto (part)	88th	No candidates		Johnson	479
				Matty	1,766
Oneida	34th	Holperin	1,118	Handrick	851
Outagamie (part)	3rd	Fox	554	Ott	826
				Stebane	176
Outagamie (part)	4th	Johnson	236	Zeuske	445
Outagamie (part)	5th	Rogers	1,144	Schmidt	999
		Trarbach	1,133		
Outagamie (part)	40th	No candidates		Byers	339
Outagamie (part)	56th	Madigan	60	Bradley	84
				Grundman	97
Outagamie (part)	57th	Hartman	1,242	Prosser	2,807
Ozaukee (part)	10th	No candidates		Nelsen	27
Ozaukee (part)	53rd	May	74	Panzer	177
Ozaukee (part)	58th	Rudnitzki	379	Merkt	2,506
Ozaukee (part)	60th	No candidates		Vergeront	2,500
Pepin	91st	Gronemus	951	Sacia	195
				Wicka	73
Pierce	30th	Baldwin	1,120	Berndt	1,028
		Gilson	767		
Polk	28th	Kirk	980	Paulson	1,196
		Randall	1,911		
Portage (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	1,135	No candidates	
Portage (part)	71st	Gruszynski	4,489	Farrell	262
				McQueen	436
Portage (part)	72nd	Schneider	105	Kopchik	31
Price	87th	Gavin	1,002	Larson	1,187
Racine (part)	61st	Fergus	2,087	Monson	1,635
				Wortock	532
Racine (part)	62nd	Neubauer	2,221	Boutan	1,323
Racine (part)	63rd	Kumm	920	Ladwig	1,762
		Nemeth	1,197		
Racine (part)	66th	No candidates		Porter	692
Racine (part)	83rd	No candidates		Lepak	612
Richland (part)	49th	Southwick	170	Brandemuehl	444
				Coons	35
				Martin	679
				Thompson, B	127
Richland (part)	50th	Ableman	47	Schultz	326
		Cummings	93		
Rock (part)	38th	Edington	482	Lewis, Margaret	692
				Watry	286
Rock (part)	44th	Wood	1,311	Pierson	1,094
Rock (part)	45th	Green	718	Weeden	1,117
Rock (part)	47th	No candidates		Bregenzer	7
				Deininger	174
				Flater	305
				Manske	874
Rock (part)	79th	Wineke	77	Levy	148
Rusk (part)	67th	Boughton	7	Bjork	65
		Hamilton	56	Bryan	50
		Le Duc	13		
Rusk (part)	74th	Linton	11	Plizka	5
Rusk (part)	87th	Gavin	512	Larson	1,827
St. Croix (part)	28th	Kirk	72	Paulson	214
		Randall	59		
St. Croix (part)	29th	Shoemaker	956	Knowles	1,302
St. Croix (part)	30th	Baldwin	391	Berndt	629
		Gilson	381		
Sauk (part)	42nd	No candidates		Brancel	6
				Enderle	0
				Fritz	2
				Madden	1
				Musland	0
Sauk (part)	50th	Ableman	280	Schultz	6,279
		Cummings	657		
Sauk (part)	80th	Thompson, R	92	O'Brien	709
Sawyer	74th	Linton	459	Plizka	1,418
Shawano (part)	4th	Johnson, E	261	Zeuske	3,169
Shawano (part)	36th	Volk	267	Lemay	642
Shawano (part)	86th	Zweck	4	Kasten	22
Shawano (part)	88th	No candidates		Johnson, R	23
				Matty	65

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Sheboygan (part)	26th	Potter	5,090	Todd	1,619
Sheboygan (part)	27th	Klein	3,128	Turba	1,735
Sheboygan (part)	53rd	May	42	Panzer	55
Sheboygan (part)	60th	No candidates		Vergeront	638
Taylor (part)	68th	Looby	20	Gillette	4
				Zien	21
Taylor (part)	69th	Haemer	323	Van Gorden	334
		Rogers, S.	214		
Taylor (part)	87th	Gavin	969	Larson	928
Trempealeau	91st	Gronemus	2,246	Sacia	1,038
				Wicka	235
Vernon (part)	49th	Southwick	2	Brandemuehl	5
				Coons	0
				Martin	2
				Thompson, B	0
Vernon (part)	96th	Wilbur	540	Johnsrud	1,273
Vilas	34th	Holperin	526	Handrick	947
Walworth (part)	38th	Edington	259	Lewis, Margaret	906
				Watry	181
Walworth (part)	43rd	Golden	710	Coleman	3,534
Walworth (part)	66th	No candidates		Porter	235
Walworth (part)	83rd	No candidates		Lepak	267
Washburn	75th	Hubler	653	Dew	524
Washington (part)	13th	Seery	0	Glasshof	0
Washington (part)	33rd	No candidates		Foti	358
Washington (part)	53rd	May	506	Panzer	1,855
Washington (part)	58th	Rudnitzki	475	Merkt	1,237
Washington (part)	59th	No candidates		York	1,007
Washington (part)	60th	No candidates		Vergeront	29
Waukesha (part)	31st	No candidates		Huelsman	2,173
Waukesha (part)	32nd	Mitts	727	Wimmer	1,759
Waukesha (part)	33rd	No candidates		Foti	2,302
Waukesha (part)	83rd	No candidates		Lepak	933
Waukesha (part)	84th	Furrh	1,136	Schober	1,692
Waukesha (part)	97th	No candidates		Schneiders	1,821
Waukesha (part)	99th	Hauser	731	Farrow	2,745
				Young, J	2,720
Waupaca (part)	40th	No candidates		Byers	3,259
Waupaca (part)	71st	Gruszynski	80	Farrell	430
				McQueen	109
Waupaca (part)	86th	Zweck	30	Kasten	74
Waushara (part)	41st	No candidates		Welch	1,729
Waushara (part)	42nd	No candidates		Brancel	282
				Enderle	11
				Fritz	94
				Madden	85
				Musland	58
Winnebago (part)	3rd	Fox	6	Ott	11
				Stebane	5
Winnebago (part)	41st	No candidates		Welch	265
Winnebago (part)	52nd	Egan	35	McEssy	171
Winnebago (part)	54th	Gose	1,352	Buettner	3,126
Winnebago (part)	55th	Winter	1,152	Walling	2,332
Winnebago (part)	56th	Madigan	609	Bradley	1,470
				Grundman	1,185
Wood (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	1,005	No candidates	
Wood (part)	72nd	Schneider	1,291	Kopchik	1,092
		Special Primary Election, May 12, 1987			
Rock (part)	45th	Luety	512	Hempe	709
		Robson	1,298	Showers	1,917
Winnebago (part)	54th	Gose	528	Felda	344
		Propp	1,255	Gregory	185
				Schiefelbein	836
				Underheim	1,580
				Wollenburg	19

[1]Independent 1st District candidate Marjorie Otto Wessely received the following county votes: Brown — 0; Door — 3; Kewaunee — 16.

[2]Labor and Farm Party 35th District candidate Paul Gilk received the following county votes: Langlade — 8; Lincoln — 12; Marathon — 0.

[3]Write-in candidate.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY

County	Governor and Lieutenant Governor				
	Anthony S. Earl Sharon K. Metz (Dem.)	Kathryn A. Christensen John Ervin Bergum (L & F)	Tommy G. Thompson Scott McCallum (Rep.)	Darold E. Wall Irma L. Lotts (Ind.)	Sanford Knapp Verdell Hallingstad (Ind. Pop.)
Adams	1,800	23	3,193	7	2
Ashland	3,015	84	3,076	11	7
Barron	5,366	34	5,720	19	15
Bayfield	2,788	70	2,664	5	5
Brown	27,000	391	34,762	165	56
Buffalo	2,321	25	2,471	3	0
Burnett	2,887	44	2,378	18	18
Calumet	3,716	83	6,492	37	10
Chippewa	7,173	89	7,041	368	20
Clark	4,287	65	6,080	60	8
Columbia	6,002	60	9,035	17	9
Crawford	1,926	43	3,563	9	5
Dane	76,204	1,661	51,412	174	74
Dodge	7,300	117	15,045	45	38
Door	2,903	49	5,211	10	11
Douglas	9,063	63	4,582	28	10
Dunn	5,459	71	4,520	35	9
Eau Claire	13,862	180	12,813	118	41
Florence	815	4	895	3	0
Fond du Lac	9,136	136	17,248	54	26
Forest	1,364	16	1,367	3	3
Grant	4,548	65	7,847	16	10
Green	3,054	68	4,721	14	12
Green Lake	1,522	42	4,407	10	4
Iowa	2,790	45	3,385	3	6
Iron	1,381	16	1,205	1	3
Jackson	2,698	22	3,256	11	4
Jefferson	7,876	107	11,551	31	17
Juneau	2,122	32	5,904	13	9
Kenosha	19,293	177	12,385	51	32
Kewaunee	3,029	49	4,052	4	3
La Crosse	15,290	235	17,596	59	56
Lafayette	2,113	26	3,124	3	3
Langlade	2,610	41	3,907	8	7
Lincoln	3,456	78	4,060	14	6
Manitowoc	11,176	211	15,203	84	115
Marathon	16,318	334	20,827	115	43
Marinette	4,974	59	7,856	26	20
Marquette	1,350	27	3,012	2	8
Menominee	684	1	216	2	1
Milwaukee	161,149	1,731	129,933	770	340
Monroe	3,360	45	6,015	15	15
Oconto	3,897	66	6,058	14	12
Oneida	4,571	45	6,390	14	13
Outagamie	15,701	294	25,445	92	57
Ozaukee	8,807	129	16,973	64	16
Pepin	1,202	25	1,297	2	5
Pierce	4,781	59	3,614	19	11
Polk	5,204	47	4,281	16	30
Portage	9,363	164	7,938	52	16
Price	2,437	39	3,969	18	0
Racine	24,892	343	26,575	113	47
Richland	2,165	50	4,051	7	9
Rock	19,005	324	19,459	60	35
Rusk	2,592	21	2,999	36	10
St. Croix	6,744	35	5,990	19	10
Sauk	5,440	66	8,994	18	8
Sawyer	1,839	37	2,895	19	2
Shawano	3,608	56	7,181	7	12
Sheboygan	17,091	179	17,324	87	23
Taylor	2,345	45	4,069	42	5
Trempealeau	4,243	34	4,171	16	3
Vernon	2,943	36	4,911	11	6
Vilas	2,207	28	4,854	11	3
Walworth	7,505	116	11,786	87	17
Washburn	2,267	27	2,613	14	7
Washington	9,755	128	16,757	107	34
Waukesha	36,389	612	62,387	261	68
Waupaca	4,121	76	7,835	22	14
Waushara	1,909	41	4,057	16	17
Winnebago	17,316	345	25,786	157	69
Wood	10,059	137	14,401	71	28
TOTAL	705,578	10,323	805,090	3,913	1,668

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Cont.

County	Secretary of State		
	Douglas LaFollette (Dem.)	Richard L. Ackley (L & F)	Clifford W. Krueger (Rep.)
Adams	2,514	38	2,151
Ashland	3,467	190	2,000
Barron	5,669	57	4,610
Bayfield	3,196	115	1,976
Brown	29,913	861	27,389
Buffalo	2,705	22	1,801
Burnett	3,227	56	1,663
Calumet	5,105	143	4,458
Chippewa	7,978	214	5,674
Clark	4,702	92	5,296
Columbia	6,910	113	7,314
Crawford	3,032	63	2,194
Dane	65,734	4,440	52,725
Dodge	9,847	307	11,772
Door	3,761	127	4,110
Douglas	9,477	86	3,247
Dunn	5,775	153	3,665
Eau Claire	14,543	455	10,862
Florence	775	8	764
Fond du Lac	12,628	375	12,945
Forest	1,326	46	1,337
Grant	5,343	80	6,267
Green	3,623	120	3,934
Green Lake	2,012	42	3,601
Iowa	3,196	70	2,643
Iron	1,405	16	964
Jackson	3,320	47	2,123
Jefferson	8,661	190	9,763
Juneau	3,144	76	4,304
Kenosha	21,052	371	9,258
Kewaunee	4,212	56	2,551
La Crosse	17,908	444	12,930
Lafayette	2,647	28	2,235
Langlade	2,121	48	4,214
Lincoln	2,298	128	5,304
Manitowoc	15,244	450	9,900
Marathon	15,003	668	21,572
Marinette	6,037	95	5,977
Marquette	1,773	41	2,287
Menominee	489	15	146
Milwaukee	163,460	5,753	110,294
Monroe	4,359	69	4,456
Oconto	4,751	76	4,571
Oneida	3,877	76	6,865
Outagamie	17,833	504	20,514
Ozaukee	8,601	230	14,582
Pepin	1,488	30	828
Pierce	4,925	61	3,204
Polk	5,652	52	3,464
Portage	9,377	299	6,865
Price	2,503	49	3,510
Racine	30,057	638	18,574
Richland	2,529	49	3,122
Rock	20,995	471	15,950
Rusk	2,641	33	2,634
St. Croix	7,197	44	4,974
Sauk	6,146	188	7,675
Sawyer	2,138	71	2,335
Shawano	3,925	56	6,154
Sheboygan	20,247	338	12,658
Taylor	2,085	53	4,022
Trempealeau	5,096	73	2,786
Vernon	3,788	64	3,563
Vilas	1,946	89	4,911
Walworth	8,469	428	10,319
Washburn	2,669	50	1,893
Washington	11,369	593	14,136
Waukesha	36,777	1,083	53,793
Waupaca	4,516	113	6,995
Waushara	2,181	46	3,477
Winnebago	19,123	573	21,559
Wood	11,538	287	12,063
TOTAL	754,032	23,485	670,672

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS, BY COUNTY — Cont.

County	State Treasurer			Attorney General		
	Charles P. Smith (Dem.)	Joan Hollingsworth (L & F)	William D. Lorge (Rep.)	Bronson C. La Follette (Dem.)	Dennis L. Boyer (L & F)	Donald J. Hanaway (Rep.)
Adams	2,330	147	1,918	2,429	53	2,183
Ashland	3,040	264	1,888	3,358	157	2,022
Barron	5,578	146	4,039	5,651	83	4,389
Bayfield	2,916	169	1,821	3,092	150	1,967
Brown	24,816	1,962	27,526	19,790	794	29,131
Buffalo	2,517	63	1,670	2,722	31	1,713
Burnett	3,023	135	1,535	3,131	109	1,577
Calumet	4,015	307	4,987	3,660	120	6,130
Chippewa	7,880	397	4,630	7,824	222	5,633
Clark	5,076	226	3,945	5,125	118	4,561
Columbia	7,522	217	5,899	6,128	184	7,985
Crawford	2,913	153	1,887	2,895	93	2,246
Dane	73,984	6,837	36,772	52,832	8,950	61,851
Dodge	9,488	630	10,814	8,529	325	12,986
Door	3,038	296	4,382	3,067	130	4,741
Douglas	8,890	245	2,996	9,271	184	3,183
Dunn	5,399	326	3,357	5,672	160	3,574
Eau Claire	13,675	925	10,077	13,824	443	11,417
Florence	805	18	647	854	13	663
Fond du Lac	10,883	827	13,216	10,684	378	14,955
Forest	1,497	66	847	1,558	31	1,052
Grant	5,235	201	5,789	4,941	110	6,687
Green	3,474	252	3,588	3,332	148	4,110
Green Lake	1,696	73	3,715	1,834	51	3,737
Iowa	3,267	104	2,100	2,732	113	2,984
Iron	1,351	50	757	1,412	15	892
Jackson	3,171	98	1,839	3,305	50	2,155
Jefferson	8,638	363	8,845	7,465	249	10,988
Juneau	2,606	196	4,305	3,114	94	4,269
Kenosha	19,342	1,083	8,638	19,155	519	10,612
Kewaunee	3,590	215	2,501	3,096	64	3,631
La Crosse	15,887	1,560	11,734	16,692	523	13,741
Lafayette	2,526	87	1,937	2,459	33	2,413
Langlade	2,750	142	2,823	2,955	71	3,106
Lincoln	3,524	331	3,445	3,529	165	3,799
Manitowoc	13,538	902	10,063	12,791	413	12,534
Marathon	18,440	1,776	14,601	17,819	866	17,454
Marinette	5,295	281	5,647	5,537	128	6,373
Marquette	1,570	102	2,300	1,677	47	2,455
Menominee	438	29	126	488	14	204
Milwaukee	159,721	12,474	96,126	139,193	6,265	135,513
Monroe	4,053	190	4,217	4,195	88	4,530
Oconto	4,047	240	4,547	3,978	86	5,394
Oneida	5,132	219	4,647	4,788	117	5,457
Outagamie	13,597	865	23,529	13,376	519	25,567
Ozaukee	7,875	625	13,933	7,006	259	16,340
Pepin	1,338	90	756	1,491	34	771
Pierce	4,456	184	3,204	4,836	84	3,117
Polk	5,471	126	3,334	5,495	65	3,509
Portage	9,004	714	5,457	8,681	471	7,167
Price	2,856	136	2,370	2,856	58	2,789
Racine	27,375	1,293	18,124	25,616	677	22,618
Richland	2,586	165	2,611	2,348	95	3,217
Rock	19,972	1,091	14,638	18,800	581	17,528
Rusk	2,791	77	1,856	2,976	55	2,045
St. Croix	6,778	140	4,830	7,033	76	4,911
Sauk	6,295	495	6,366	5,720	314	7,846
Sawyer	2,029	116	2,163	2,119	67	2,248
Shawano	3,331	118	6,087	3,566	49	6,546
Sheboygan	18,557	755	12,521	17,751	373	15,206
Taylor	2,957	201	2,359	2,905	113	2,898
Trempealeau	4,757	132	2,591	4,825	80	2,809
Vernon	3,756	162	3,199	3,637	82	3,568
Vilas	2,401	171	3,823	2,567	59	4,066
Walworth	7,786	676	10,077	7,773	376	11,009
Washburn	2,563	107	1,669	2,621	71	1,840
Washington	10,105	1,086	13,844	9,818	508	15,751
Waukesha	34,626	2,818	49,506	28,429	1,269	63,179
Waupaca	3,756	194	7,607	3,906	139	7,573
Waushara	1,888	106	3,576	1,970	53	3,745
Winnebago	16,493	988	22,386	15,991	578	24,782
Wood	11,034	1,022	9,873	11,486	393	11,566
TOTAL	725,009	49,977	601,432	664,181	30,455	751,208

L & F — Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party; Ind.Pop. — Independent Populist; Ind. — Independent.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, BY COUNTY

County	Edward R. Garvey (Dem.)	Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (Rep.)	Margo Storsteen (Soc.Work.)	Eugene A. Hem (Third Party)	Peter Y. Taylor, Sr. (Ind.)
Adams	2,141	2,632	6	2	38
Ashland	2,669	3,179	8	12	29
Barron	4,298	6,256	4	5	35
Bayfield	2,331	2,908	9	1	26
Brown	28,672	29,806	162	154	1,315
Buffalo	2,166	2,465	2	3	20
Burnett	2,574	2,463	3	1	26
Calumet	4,031	5,753	23	24	169
Chippewa	6,772	6,962	43	43	260
Clark	4,371	5,443	17	39	85
Columbia	6,165	8,038	13	9	89
Crawford	2,560	2,841	5	6	26
Dane	72,684	50,045	309	186	1,483
Dodge	9,231	12,634	36	36	264
Door	3,046	4,879	33	16	84
Douglas	6,820	6,435	21	10	99
Dunn	4,541	5,158	10	9	70
Eau Claire	12,642	12,825	85	69	522
Florence	688	936	0	1	5
Fond du Lac	11,270	14,503	52	49	432
Forest	1,376	1,314	2	3	16
Grant	4,475	7,555	7	6	55
Green	2,959	4,738	16	12	57
Green Lake	1,868	3,880	6	4	39
Iowa	2,522	3,076	8	3	33
Iron	1,186	1,292	1	3	9
Jackson	2,741	2,816	2	8	6
Jefferson	8,089	10,767	31	24	167
Juneau	2,887	4,653	6	8	48
Kenosha	18,057	12,923	52	35	278
Kewaunee	3,078	3,725	3	2	10
La Crosse	14,705	16,372	29	47	455
Lafayette	2,157	2,955	1	1	17
Langlade	2,462	3,816	4	6	33
Lincoln	3,457	4,019	17	13	78
Manitowoc	13,227	12,273	75	74	486
Marathon	15,427	20,490	74	77	732
Marinette	4,881	7,208	11	16	106
Marquette	1,641	2,544	2	5	34
Menominee	423	324	4	0	0
Milwaukee	164,427	119,130	850	455	4,576
Monroe	3,957	4,931	10	18	97
Oconto	4,166	5,361	7	14	72
Oneida	4,227	6,284	13	7	72
Outagamie	16,043	22,921	79	59	752
Ozaukee	8,145	16,463	27	30	320
Pepin	1,120	1,321	7	4	21
Pierce	3,663	4,607	18	7	58
Polk	4,515	4,749	6	5	17
Portage	9,219	7,202	29	20	278
Price	2,529	3,449	2	2	19
Racine	24,237	25,108	82	51	629
Richland	2,353	3,449	14	4	45
Rock	17,530	19,839	43	45	323
Rusk	2,382	2,884	3	1	9
St. Croix	5,332	7,095	0	2	14
Sauk	5,757	8,199	26	34	140
Sawyer	1,831	2,755	5	5	25
Shawano	3,905	6,344	4	8	60
Sheboygan	16,361	16,739	43	45	491
Taylor	2,787	3,365	19	6	74
Trempealeau	3,973	3,904	6	4	24
Vernon	3,493	3,962	10	5	37
Vilas	2,290	4,514	6	9	66
Walworth	7,197	11,723	44	45	274
Washburn	1,867	2,853	7	9	12
Washington	10,402	15,894	70	68	483
Waukesha	36,546	59,344	135	106	1,251
Waupaca	4,175	7,450	15	14	88
Waushara	2,122	3,645	6	5	42
Winnebago	18,290	23,083	89	63	807
Wood	10,932	13,105	59	52	354
TOTAL	702,963	754,573	2,926	2,234	19,266

Soc. Work. — Socialist Workers Party; Ind. — Independent.

Source: Official records of the State Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 100TH CONGRESS
By District, November 4, 1986

First Congressional District

County	Les Aspin (Dem.)	John Graf (L & F)	Iris Peterson (Rep.)
Green (part)	1,910	51	1,088
Jefferson (part)	217	3	95
Kenosha	25,104	550	5,905
Racine	38,526	589	11,284
Rock	27,991	793	9,408
Walworth	12,540	368	6,715
TOTAL	106,288	2,354	34,495

Second Congressional District

County	Robert Kastenmeier (Dem.)	Ann J. Haney (Rep.)	Syed Ameen (Ind.)
Adams (part)	296	425	0
Columbia	7,047	7,753	22
Dane	76,981	51,677	288
Dodge (part)	6,436	6,321	52
Grant (part)	859	704	2
Green (part)	2,013	2,753	25
Iowa	2,954	3,125	5
Juneau (part)	681	865	0
Lafayette	2,331	2,867	3
Richland (part)	682	726	3
Sauk	6,639	7,940	43
TOTAL	106,919	85,156	443

Third Congressional District

County	Leland E. Mulder (Dem.)	Steven C. Gunderson (Rep.)
Barron	3,618	7,120
Buffalo	2,082	2,705
Clark (part)	1,686	4,061
Crawford	1,858	3,621
Dunn	3,945	5,947
Eau Claire	10,554	16,293
Grant (part)	2,550	7,905
Jackson	2,376	3,447
La Crosse	10,657	22,045
Pepin	1,120	1,385
Pierce	3,329	4,992
Polk (part)	2,418	4,098
Richland (part)	908	3,438
St. Croix	4,783	7,823
Trempealeau	3,776	4,570
Vernon	2,785	4,943
TOTAL	58,445	104,393

Fourth Congressional District

County	Gerald D. Kleczka (Dem.)
Milwaukee (part)	100,830
Waukesha (part)	19,524
TOTAL	120,354

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 100TH CONGRESS
By District, November 4, 1986 — Continued

Fifth Congressional District

County	Jim Moody (Dem.)
Milwaukee (part)	109,506
Washington (part)	0
TOTAL	109,506

Sixth Congressional District

County	Thomas E. Petri (Rep.)	John Richard Daggett (Ind.)
Adams (part)	2,920	77
Calumet	8,080	157
Fond du Lac (part)	20,431	1,300
Green Lake	4,925	90
Juneau (part)	5,022	81
Manitowoc	17,505	569
Marquette	3,421	79
Monroe	6,662	194
Sheboygan (part)	8,553	133
Waupaca	9,557	210
Waushara	4,853	95
Winnebago	30,908	1,153
Wood (part)	1,491	130
TOTAL	124,328	4,268

Seventh Congressional District

County	David R. Obey (Dem.)	Joseph D. Damrell (L & F)	Kevin J. Hermening (Rep.)
Ashland	3,725	181	2,046
Bayfield	3,319	160	1,825
Burnett	3,693	40	1,340
Chippewa	9,835	76	4,304
Clark (part)	2,731	22	1,741
Douglas	10,382	59	3,091
Iron	1,771	11	721
Lincoln	4,434	87	3,299
Marathon	20,901	441	16,584
Oneida (part)	2,674	15	1,577
Polk (part)	2,053	13	807
Portage	11,688	160	5,522
Price	3,416	25	2,780
Rusk	3,375	17	2,014
Sawyer	2,499	45	2,122
Taylor	3,291	32	3,120
Washburn	3,137	26	1,672
Wood (part)	13,776	189	8,903
TOTAL	106,700	1,599	63,408

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 100TH CONGRESS
By District, November 4, 1986 — Continued

Eighth Congressional District

County	Paul F. Willems (Dem.)	Toby Roth (Rep.)
Brown	24,350	37,157
Door	2,415	5,957
Florence	485	1,184
Forest	1,021	1,719
Kewaunee	2,667	4,313
Langlade	1,602	4,722
Marinette	3,413	9,074
Menominee	292	441
Oconto	3,120	6,834
Oneida (part)	1,602	4,795
Outagamie	12,053	29,010
Shawano	2,868	7,675
Vilas	1,377	5,281
TOTAL	57,265	118,162

Ninth Congressional District

County	Thomas G. Popp (Dem.)	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.)
Dodge (part)	1,856	7,790
Fond du Lac (part)	359	1,915
Jefferson (part)	5,218	13,435
Milwaukee (part)	2,665	10,721
Ozaukee	4,374	20,259
Sheboygan (part)	8,018	14,414
Washington (part)	5,600	20,926
Waukesha (part)	10,546	49,306
TOTAL	38,636	138,766

L & F — Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party; Ind. — Independent.

Source: Official records of the State Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
		November 6, 1984 General Election		
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Kenneth J. Wood	17,792
		Rep.	Donald J. Hanaway	39,737
4th	10th, 11th, 12th	Dem.	Barbara L. Ulichny	40,980
		Rep.	Rod Johnston	32,882
6th	16th, 17th, 18th	Dem.	Gary R. George	47,719
7th*	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	John R. Plewa	51,450
		Rep.	Roger Sullivan	13,379
8th	22nd, 23rd, 24th	Dem.	Joseph J. Czarnezki	51,237
10th	28th, 29th, 30th	Dem.	Theodore Miner	27,456
		Rep.	James E. Harsdorf	39,320
12th	34th, 35th, 36th	Dem.	Lloyd H. Kincaid	34,444
		Rep.	Loren R. Anderson	33,192
14th	40th, 41st, 42nd	Dem.	Raymond Huber	18,482
		Rep.	Joseph Leean	41,654
16th	46th, 47th, 48th	Dem.	Charles J. Chvala	35,213
		Rep.	Thomas L. Storm	28,301
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Dem.	Peggy A. Lautenschlager	29,177
		Rep.	Scott McCallum	34,296
20th	58th, 59th, 60th	Dem.	Sara Lee Johann	21,588
		Rep.	Donald K. Stitt	44,446
22nd	64th, 65th, 66th	Con.	Charles A. Olson	869
		Dem.	Joseph F. Andrea	43,281
		Rep.	John N. Allen	15,321
24th	70th, 71st, 72nd	Dem.	David W. Helbach	43,381
26th	76th, 77th, 78th	Dem.	Fred A. Risser	45,663
		L&F	Kathryn A. Christensen	8,077
		Rep.	Cliff G. Russell	22,518
28th	82nd, 83rd, 84th	Dem.	Lynn Adelman	41,690
		Rep.	Raymond J. Gray	22,596
30th	88th, 89th, 90th	Dem.	Jerome Van Sistine	34,906
		Rep.	Diane Nichols	25,175
32nd	94th, 95th, 96th	Dem.	Virgil Roberts	29,866
		Rep.	Brian D. Rude	35,331
		November 4, 1986 General Election		
1st	1st, 2nd, 3rd	Dem.	Thomas N. Tomaszewski	16,406
		Rep.	Alan J. Lasee	29,194
3rd	7th, 8th, 9th	Dem.	John O. Norquist	23,860
5th	13th, 14th, 15th	Dem.	Mordecai Lee	30,523
		Rep.	Edward Perkins	15,177
7th	19th, 20th, 21st	Dem.	John R. Plewa	35,393
		Rep.	Yvonne L. Bystrzycki	9,122
9th	25th, 26th, 27th	Dem.	William P. Te Winkle	29,641
		Rep.	Clinton J. Messner	17,389
		Ind.	Richard L. Larson	400
11th	31st, 32nd, 33rd	Dem.	Bonny Nelson	13,164
		Rep.	J.M. Davis	32,503
13th	37th, 38th, 39th	Dem.	Herbert E. Feil	20,600
		Rep.	Barbara K. Lorman	23,033
15th	43rd, 44th, 45th	Dem.	Timothy F. Cullen	23,755
		Rep.	Michael Clumpner	13,696
17th	49th, 50th, 51st	Dem.	John Carr	13,636
		Rep.	Richard T. Kreul	27,173
19th	55th, 56th, 57th	Dem.	Forrest Weber	10,744
		Rep.	Michael G. Ellis	34,805
21st	61st, 62nd, 63rd	Dem.	Joseph Strohl	23,179
		Rep.	Donald E. Walsh	18,018
23rd	67th, 68th, 69th	Dem.	Marvin J. Roshell	29,773
		Rep.	Robert G. Sisco	10,984
25th	73rd, 74th, 75th	Dem.	Robert Jauch	25,467
		Rep.	Russell E. Haling	19,759
27th	79th, 80th, 81st	Dem.	Russell D. Feingold	31,810
		Rep.	Jean T. Erickson	19,047

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS, BY DISTRICT — Cont.

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Pol. Party	Candidates	Vote
29th	85th, 86th, 87th	Dem.	Robert P. Menamin	19,399
		Rep.	Walter John Chilsen	30,143
31st	91st, 92nd, 93rd	Dem.	Rodney C. Moen	23,966
		Rep.	John W. Torgerson	21,584
33rd	97th, 98th, 99th	Dem.	Edward S. Vakos	10,707
		Rep.	Susan S. Engeleiter	41,728
			Special Election, April 7, 1987	
2nd	4th, 5th, 6th	Dem.	Rosemary T. Hinkfuss	18,713
		Rep.	Robert L. Cowles	23,297
15th	43rd, 44th, 45th	Dem.	Wayne Wood	14,089
		Rep.	Timothy L. Weeden	19,723
18th	52nd, 53rd, 54th	Dem.	Mary A. Brickle	13,962
		Rep.	Carol A. Buettner	20,676
		Ind.	John R. Daggett	633

Con. — Constitution Party; L&F — Labor and Farm Party; Ind. — Independent.
*The 7th Senate District election was a special election coinciding with the November general election.
Source: Official records of the State Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		November 6, 1984 General Election			
Adams (part)	14th	Huber	884	Leean	1,169
(part)	24th	Helbach	2,475	No candidate	
Brown (part)	2nd	Wood	9,115	Hanaway	19,613
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	24,962	Nichols	15,628
Burnett	10th	Miner	3,180	Harsdorf	3,312
Columbia (part)	14th	Huber	341	Leean	659
Crawford	32nd	Roberts	2,186	Rude	5,354
Dane (part)	16th	Chvala	27,028	Storm	17,084
(part)	26th	Risser	45,663	Russell	22,518
Dodge (part)	20th	Johann	2,961	Stitt	5,575
Dunn (part)	10th	Miner	4,097	Harsdorf	5,314
Florence	12th	Kincaid	1,123	Anderson	842
Fond du Lac (part)	14th	Huber	1,374	Leean	3,781
(part)	18th	Lautenschlager	12,868	McCallum	12,511
(part)	20th	Johann	483	Stitt	814
Forest	12th	Kincaid	3,074	Anderson	1,379
Grant (part)	32nd	Roberts	521	Rude	1,474
Green (part)	16th	Chvala	3,882	Storm	6,345
Green Lake	14th	Huber	1,949	Leean	6,230
Jefferson (part)	16th	Chvala	204	Storm	246
Juneau (part)	14th	Huber	2,200	Leean	5,164
Kenosha[1]	22nd	Andrea	39,274	Allen	11,674
La Crosse	32nd	Roberts	22,721	Rude	20,174
Langlade	12th	Kincaid	4,747	Anderson	4,276
Lincoln	12th	Kincaid	4,930	Anderson	7,060
Marathon (part)	12th	Kincaid	1,397	Anderson	1,314
(part)	24th	Helbach	81	No candidate	
Marinette (part)	12th	Kincaid	2,769	Anderson	1,906
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	6,255	Nichols	5,869
Marquette	14th	Huber	1,552	Leean	3,437
Menominee	12th	Kincaid	616	Anderson	201
Milwaukee (part)	4th	Ulichny	40,959	Johnston	32,827
(part)	6th	George	47,719	No candidate	
(part)[2]	7th	Plewa	51,450	Sullivan	13,379
(part)	8th	Czarnezki	51,237	No candidate	
(part)	28th	Adelman	15,313	Gray	7,614

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS — Cont.

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Monroe (part)	14th	Huber	609	Leean	1,083
(part)	32nd	Roberts	641	Rude	600
Oconto (part)	2nd	Wood	1,123	Hanaway	3,118
(part)	12th	Kincaid	1,203	Anderson	1,133
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	3,189	Nichols	3,271
Oneida	12th	Kincaid	8,210	Anderson	7,858
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Wood	5,703	Hanaway	10,952
(part)	14th	Huber	1,077	Leean	2,238
Ozaukee (part)	4th	Ulichny	21	Johnston	55
(part)	18th	Lautenschlager	418	McCallum	1,083
(part)	20th	Johann	8,989	Stitt	22,073
Pierce	10th	Miner	5,010	Harsdorf	9,357
Polk	10th	Miner	7,163	Harsdorf	8,673
Portage	24th	Helbach	19,464	No candidate	
Racine (part)[1]	22nd	Andrea	3,315	Allen	2,597
(part)	28th	Adelman	4,596	Gray	2,412
Rock (part)	16th	Chvala	4,099	Storm	4,626
St. Croix	10th	Miner	8,006	Harsdorf	12,664
Sauk (part)	14th	Huber	13	Leean	29
Shawano (part)	2nd	Wood	1,851	Hanaway	6,054
(part)	12th	Kincaid	1,893	Anderson	2,469
(part)	30th	Van Sistine	480	Nichols	407
Sheboygan (part)	18th	Lautenschlager	258	McCallum	377
(part)	20th	Johann	1,235	Stitt	3,268
Vernon (part)	32nd	Roberts	3,797	Rude	7,729
Vilas	12th	Kincaid	4,482	Anderson	4,754
Walworth (part)[1]	22nd	Andrea	692	Allen	1,050
(part)	28th	Adelman	1,932	Gray	1,356
Washington (part)	18th	Lautenschlager	4,876	McCallum	7,900
(part)	20th	Johann	7,920	Stitt	12,716
Waukesha (part)	28th	Adelman	19,849	Gray	11,214
Waupaca (part)	14th	Huber	5,292	Leean	11,108
(part)	24th	Helbach	725	No candidate	
Waushara	14th	Huber	2,643	Leean	5,581
Winnebago (part)	14th	Huber	548	Leean	1,175
(part)	18th	Lautenschlager	10,757	McCallum	12,425
Wood	24th	Helbach	20,636	No candidate	
		November 4, 1986 General Election			
Ashland	25th	Jauch	3,028	Haling	2,585
Barron (part)	23rd	Roshell	1	Sisco	3
(part)	25th	Jauch	4,406	Haling	4,904
(part)	29th	Menamin	421	Chilsen	661
Bayfield	25th	Jauch	2,939	Haling	2,368
Brown (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	1,445	Lasee	3,403
Buffalo	31st	Moen	2,369	Torgerson	2,249
Calumet (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	3,065	Lasee	5,159
(part)[3]	9th	Te Winkle	896	Messner	697
Chippewa (part)	23rd	Roshell	11,148	Sisco	2,762
(part)	29th	Menamin	178	Chilsen	182
Clark (part)	23rd	Roshell	6,057	Sisco	2,920
(part)	31st	Moen	330	Torgerson	235
Columbia (part)	13th	Feil	141	Lorman	61
(part)	27th	Feingold	8,116	Erickson	5,298
Dane (part)	27th	Feingold	21,056	Erickson	11,600
Dodge (part)	13th	Feil	8,338	Lorman	7,202
(part)	27th	Feingold	482	Erickson	418
Door	1st	Tomaszewski	2,227	Lasee	6,053
Douglas	25th	Jauch	9,820	Haling	3,450
Dunn (part)	23rd	Roshell	2,656	Sisco	996
Eau Claire (part)	23rd	Roshell	6,891	Sisco	2,484
(part)	31st	Moen	8,613	Torgerson	8,183
Fond du Lac (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	166	Lasee	300
(part)	13th	Feil	472	Lorman	479
(part)	19th	Weber	876	Ellis	2,296
Grant (part)	17th	Carr	3,049	Kreul	7,904
Green (part)	27th	Feingold	738	Erickson	513
Iowa	17th	Carr	2,489	Kreul	3,544
Iron	25th	Jauch	1,410	Haling	934
Jackson	31st	Moen	3,143	Torgerson	2,613
Jefferson (part)	11th	Nelson	613	Davis	1,239
(part)	13th	Feil	7,378	Lorman	9,700
Juneau (part)	17th	Carr	871	Kreul	433
Kewaunee	1st	Tomaszewski	2,393	Lasee	4,462
Lafayette	17th	Carr	1,706	Kreul	3,229

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS — Cont.

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Manitowoc (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	4,629	Lasee	6,474
(part)[3]	9th	Te Winkle	9,211	Messner	5,736
Marathon (part)	23rd	Roshell	1,502	Sisco	1,052
(part)	29th	Menamin	13,105	Chilsen	19,554
Milwaukee (part)	3rd	Norquist	23,860	No candidate	
(part)	5th	Lee	30,523	Perkins	15,177
(part)	7th	Plewa	35,393	Bystrzycki	9,122
(part)	33rd	Vakos	5,491	Engeleiter	17,279
Monroe (part)	31st	Moen	3,407	Torgerson	3,612
Outagamie (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	2,481	Lasee	3,341
(part)	19th	Weber	3,973	Ellis	13,660
Pepin	31st	Moen	1,360	Torgerson	1,107
Price	29th	Menamin	1,897	Chilsen	4,276
Racine (part)	21st	Strohl	23,179	Walsh	18,018
Richland	17th	Carr	1,737	Kreul	4,009
Rock (part)	13th	Feil	2,878	Lorman	3,437
(part)	15th	Cullen	17,006	Clumpner	7,691
(part)	27th	Feingold	670	Erickson	436
Rusk (part)	23rd	Roshell	242	Sisco	159
(part)	25th	Jauch	29	Haling	11
(part)	29th	Menamin	1,748	Chilsen	2,924
Sauk (part)	17th	Carr	4,268	Kreul	8,028
(part)	27th	Feingold	748	Erickson	728
Sawyer	25th	Jauch	1,646	Haling	3,020
Shawano (part)	29th	Menamin	39	Chilsen	69
Sheboygan (part)[3]	9th	Te Winkle	19,534	Messner	10,956
Taylor (part)	23rd	Roshell	1,276	Sisco	608
(part)	29th	Menamin	1,916	Chilsen	2,346
Trempealeau	31st	Moen	4,744	Torgerson	3,585
Vernon (part)	17th	Carr	16	Kreul	26
Walworth (part)	13th	Feil	1,393	Lorman	2,154
(part)	15th	Cullen	6,749	Clumpner	6,005
Washburn	25th	Jauch	2,189	Haling	2,487
Washington (part)	5th	Lee	0	Perkins	0
(part)	11th	Nelson	821	Davis	1,764
Waukesha (part)	11th	Nelson	11,730	Davis	29,500
(part)	33rd	Vakos	5,216	Engeleiter	24,449
Waupaca (part)	29th	Menamin	95	Chilsen	131
Winnebago (part)	1st	Tomaszewski	0	Lasee	2
(part)	19th	Weber	5,895	Ellis	18,849
		Special Election, April 7, 1987			
Brown (part)	2nd	Hinkfuss	8,877	Cowles	12,057
Fond du Lac (part)[4]	18th	Brickle	7,756	Buettner	6,727
Oconto (part)	2nd	Hinkfuss	1,174	Cowles	1,701
Outagamie (part)	2nd	Hinkfuss	6,122	Cowles	6,310
Ozaukee (part)	18th	Brickle	351	Buettner	415
Rock (part)	15th	Wood	9,758	Weeden	11,617
Shawano (part)	2nd	Hinkfuss	2,540	Cowles	3,229
Sheboygan (part)	18th	Brickle	142	Buettner	218
Walworth (part)	15th	Wood	4,331	Weeden	8,106
Washington (part)	18th	Brickle	2,413	Buettner	4,920
Winnebago (part)	18th	Brickle	3,300	Buettner	8,396

[1]In the November 1984 election, Constitution Party candidate Charles A. Olson received the following county vote in the 22nd S.D.: Kenosha — 830, Racine — 20, Walworth — 19. Labor and Farm Party candidate Kathryn A. Christensen received the following county vote in the 26th S.D.: Dane — 8,077.

[2]The 7th Senate District election was a special election coinciding with the regular November general election.

[3]In the November 1986 election, Independent candidate Richard L. Larson received the following county vote in the 9th S.D.: Calumet — 24, Manitowoc — 220, Sheboygan — 156.

[4]In the April 7, 1987 Special Election, Independent candidate John R. Daggett received the following county vote in the 18th S.D.: Fond du Lac — 201, Ozaukee — 23, Sheboygan — 4, Washington — 156, Winnebago — 249.

Source: Official records of the State Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT

Assembly District	Political Party[1]	Candidate	Vote
		November 4, 1986 General Election	
1st	Dem.	Lary J. Swoboda	11,018
	Rep.	Frank J. Schnabl	4,874
	Ind.	Marjorie Otto Wessely	316
2nd	Dem.	Dale J. Bolle	10,925
3rd	Dem.	Terence P. Fox	6,731
	Rep.	Alvin R. Ott	8,347
4th	Dem.	Edward Johnson	3,352
	Rep.	Cathy Zeuske	10,524
5th	Dem.	William J. Rogers	6,736
	Rep.	Gary J. Schmidt	12,676
6th	Dem.	Daniel L. Olejniczak	5,539
	Rep.	Robert L. Cowles	11,398
7th	Dem.	Dismas Becker	5,587
	Rep.	John F. Baumgartner	2,072
8th	Dem.	Peter E. Bock	7,607
	Rep.	Robert J. Greene	4,526
9th	Dem.	Walter J. Kunicki	7,262
10th	Rep.	Betty Jo Nelsen	15,959
11th	Dem.	Louis G. Fortis	9,579
	Rep.	Katherine V. Drews	5,079
12th	Dem	Barbara Notestein	10,294
	Rep.	Michael Edward Zeidler	4,359
13th	Dem.	Thomas Seery	8,461
	Rep.	Millard C. Glasshof	5,073
14th	Dem.	Thomas M. Barrett	11,707
	Rep.	John Schurrer	5,540
15th	Dem.	Shirley I. Krug	10,527
	Rep.	Glenn A. Johnson, Jr.	3,882
16th	Dem.	G. Spencer Coggs	7,549
17th	Dem.	Annette Polly Williams	7,389
	Rep.	Eddie Sherman	473
18th	Dem.	Marcia P. Coggs	5,773
	Rep.	Kevin J. Walker	445
19th	Dem.	Louise M. Tesmer	10,198
	Rep.	Douglas D. Haag	4,480
20th	Dem.	Timothy W. Carpenter	11,081
	Rep.	Jerome D. Schultz	4,630
21st	Dem.	Richard A. Grobschmidt	10,743
	Rep.	John A. Zodrow	4,058
22nd	Dem.	Jeannette Bell	9,790
	Rep.	Thomas E. Rinka	5,475
23rd	Dem.	Thomas A. Hauke	9,495
	Rep.	James M. Besson	6,327
24th	Dem.	Margaret Ann Krusick	13,214
	Rep.	Roger C. Anderson II	3,473
25th	Dem.	Vernon W. Holschbach	8,783
	Rep.	Courtney Leonard	6,820
26th	Dem.	Calvin J. Potter	11,691
	Rep.	James L. Todd	4,162
27th	Dem.	Anita Klein	7,016
	Rep.	Wilfrid J. Turba	9,041
28th	Dem.	John K. Randall	7,386
	Rep.	David E. Paulson	7,848
29th	Dem.	Richard A. Shoemaker	8,014
	Rep.	Robert P. Knowles	4,813
30th	Dem.	Margaret Baldwin	6,159
	Rep.	William F. Berndt	7,091
31st	Rep.	Joanne B. Huelsman	11,947
32nd	Dem.	Brian Mitts	3,556
	Rep.	Joseph E. Wimmer	10,694
33rd	Rep.	Steven M. Foti	12,724
34th	Dem.	James C. Holperin	10,430
	Rep.	Joseph W. Handrick	7,219
35th	Dem.	Mark L. Voight	2,595
	L & F	Paul Gilk	320
	Rep.	Thomas D. Ourada	5,532
36th	Dem.	John A. Volk	9,238
	Rep.	David E. LeMay	5,011
37th	Rep.	Randall J. Radtke	11,532
38th	Dem.	William Paul Edington	5,014
	Rep.	Margaret S. Lewis	8,821
39th	Rep.	Robert G. Goetsch	12,206
40th	Rep.	Francis R. Byers	10,223
41st	Rep.	Robert T. Welch	12,266
42nd	Rep.	Ben Brancel	12,470
43rd	Dem.	Joseph-Louis Golden	2,918

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT — Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party[1]	Candidate	Vote
	Rep.	Charles W. Coleman	9,583
44th	Dem.	Wayne W. Wood	8,988
	Rep.	Bruce F. Pierson	4,357
45th	Dem.	Heidi Lynn Green	2,607
	Rep.	Timothy L. Weeden	8,600
46th	Dem.	Thomas A. Loftus	9,753
	Rep.	Danny E. Trotter	5,147
47th	Rep.	David G. Deininger	9,174
48th	Dem.	Sue R. Magnuson	13,048
49th	Dem.	Benjamin Southwick	3,716
	Rep.	David A. Brandemuehl	8,724
50th	Dem.	Kenneth J. Cummings	6,181
	Rep.	Dale W. Schultz	9,247
51st	Dem.	Peter G. Lewis	5,872
	Rep.	Joseph E. Tregoning	7,458
52nd	Dem.	Joseph M. Egan	4,465
	Rep.	Earl F. McEssy	10,027
53rd	Dem.	Jeffrey A. May	3,513
	Rep.	Mary E. Panzer	10,767
54th	Dem.	Raymond Frederick Gose	4,838
	Rep.	Carol A. Buettner	10,461
55th	Dem.	Donald A. Winter	5,391
	Rep.	Esther K. Walling	9,150
56th	Dem.	Bernard Madigan	4,547
	Rep.	Gordon R. Bradley	9,503
57th	Dem.	Kathleen P. Hartman	4,291
	Rep.	David T. Prosser, Jr.	12,001
58th	Dem.	Joan C. Rudnitzki	5,243
	Rep.	John L. Merkt	12,820
59th	Rep.	Dwight York	11,181
60th	Rep.	Susan B. Vergeront	12,647
61st	Dem.	Scott Fergus	7,575
	Rep.	Norman T. Monson	5,291
62nd	Dem.	Jeffrey A. Neubauer	8,456
	Rep.	R. Frenchy Boutan	5,252
63rd	Dem.	Marilyn S. Nemeth	5,590
	Rep.	E. James Ladwig	9,218
64th	Dem.	Peter W. Barca	9,439
	Rep.	Timothy C. Blackmon	2,044
65th	Dem.	John Martin Antaramian	9,628
	Rep.	Kevin T. Graham	2,742
66th	Rep.	Cloyd A. Porter	9,318
67th	Dem.	Leo Richard Hamilton	7,475
	Rep.	Larry R. Bjork	5,670
68th	Dem.	Joseph L. Looby	7,470
	Rep.	David A. Zien	7,228
69th	Dem.	Carl Haemer	5,715
	Rep.	Heron A. Van Gorden	8,398
70th	Dem.	Donald W. Hasenohrl	10,953
71st	Dem.	Stan Gruszynski	9,416
	Rep.	Raymond R. Farrell	4,867
72nd	Dem.	Marlin D. Schneider	11,132
	Rep.	Michael P. Kopchik, Jr.	5,676
73rd	Dem.	Frank Boyle	9,611
	Rep.	Wesley C. Keller	4,676
74th	Dem.	Barbara J. Linton	9,512
	Rep.	William Plizka	7,699
75th	Dem.	Mary Hubler	10,601
	Rep.	Donald Alvin Dew	4,010
76th	Dem.	Rebecca Young	12,623
	Rep.	Judith Ann Baumgartner	6,038
77th	Dem.	Spencer Black	13,155
	Rep.	Maureen O'Malley	7,546
78th	Dem.	David E. Clarenbach	14,031
	Rep.	Brian Thomas Rogga	4,498
79th	Dem.	Joseph S. Wineke	13,167
	Rep.	William J. Levy, Jr.	4,534
80th	Dem.	Robert M. Thompson	9,005
	Rep.	Kelly G. O'Brien	6,608
81st	Dem.	David M. Travis	10,504
	Rep.	Jay D. Moretti	6,503
82nd	Dem.	James A. Rutkowski	9,721
	Rep.	Robert A. Knackert	6,373
83rd	Rep.	David J. Lepak	10,136
84th	Dem.	Daniel L. Furrh	3,929
	Rep.	John C. Schober	8,341
85th	Dem.	John H. Robinson	10,868
	Rep.	Robert J. Gwidt	6,278

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY, BY DISTRICT — Cont.

Assembly District	Political Party[1]	Candidate	Vote
86th	Dem.	Brad Zweck	7,815
	Rep.	William A. Kasten	7,469
87th	Dem.	Daniel E. Gavin	5,368
	Rep.	Robert J. Larson	10,642
88th	Rep.	Richard P. Matty	10,827
89th	Dem.	Cletus Vanderperren	10,721
	Rep.	James David Shatswell	4,878
90th	Dem.	Mary Lou E. Van Dreel	7,908
	Rep.	David A. Nichols	7,717
91st	Dem.	Barbara Gronemus	8,269
	Rep.	Tom Sacia	7,368
92nd	Dem.	Desiree R. Gearing	6,057
	Rep.	Terry M. Musser	7,770
93rd	Dem.	Mark D. Lewis	9,062
	Rep.	Ronald A. Doering	7,245
94th	Dem.	Virgil Roberts	8,734[2]
	Rep.	Sylvester G. Clements	8,603[2]
95th	Dem.	John D. Medinger	11,071
	Rep.	Robert H. Seitz	5,052
96th	Dem.	George Wilbur	5,600
	Rep.	DuWayne Johnsrud	8,648
97th	Rep.	Lolita Schneiders	11,526
98th	Rep.	Peggy Rosenzweig	14,724
99th	Dem.	Stephen K. Hauser	3,125
	Rep.	Margaret A. Farrow	15,448
	Special Election, June 9, 1987		
6th	Dem.	Paul F. Willems	2,929
	Rep.	James R. Charneski	3,725
45th	Dem.	Judith Robson	3,780
	Rep.	Wayne Showers	2,948
54th	Dem.	Kathleen Propp	3,137
	Rep.	Gregg Underheim	3,701

[1]L & F — Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party; Ind. — Independent.

[2]Recount vote total.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
		November 4, 1986 General Election			
Adams (part)	42nd	No candidate		Brancel	1,205
(part)	72nd	Schneider	1,860	Kopchik	1,294
Ashland	74th	Linton	3,564	Plizka	2,435
Barron (part)	67th	Hamilton	1	Bjork	3
(part)	75th	Hubler	7,197	Dew	2,605
(part)	87th	Gavin	438	Larson	626
Bayfield (part)	73rd	Boyle	597	Keller	490
(part)	74th	Linton	2,612	Plizka	1,634
Brown (part)[1]	1st	Swoboda	745	Schnabl	251
(part)	2nd	Bolle	2,624	No candidate	
(part)	3rd	Fox	193	Ott	161
(part)	5th	Rogers	1,993	Schmidt	3,535
(part)	6th	Olejniczak	5,539	Cowles	11,398
(part)	89th	Vanderperren	10,721	Shatswell	4,878
(part)	90th	Van Dreel	7,907	Nichols	7,717
Buffalo	91st	Gronemus	2,534	Sacia	2,246
Burnett	28th	Randall	2,621	Paulson	2,370
Calumet (part)	3rd	Fox	4,043	Ott	4,403
(part)	25th	Holschbach	83	Leonard	25
(part)	27th	Klein	511	Turba	1,051
Chippewa (part)	67th	Hamilton	5,581	Bjork	3,478
(part)	68th	Looby	2,070	Zien	2,611
(part)	87th	Gavin	198	Larson	163
Clark (part)	68th	Looby	103	Zien	80
(part)	69th	Haemer	3,578	Van Gorden	5,853
(part)	92nd	Gearing	259	Musser	279
Columbia (part)	39th	No candidate		Goetsch	146
(part)	42nd	No candidate		Brancel	609
(part)	80th	Thompson	7,742	O'Brien	5,277
(part)	81st	Travis	262	Moretti	169
Crawford	96th	Wilbur	2,125	Johnsrud	3,350
Dane (part)	46th	Loftus	9,740	Trotter	5,141
(part)	48th	Magnuson	13,048	No candidate	
(part)	76th	Young	12,623	Baumgartner	6,038
(part)	77th	Black	13,155	O'Malley	7,546
(part)	78th	Clarenbach	14,031	Rogga	4,498
(part)	79th	Wineke	11,476	Levy	3,943
(part)	80th	Thompson	109	O'Brien	81
(part)	81st	Travis	10,242	Moretti	6,334
Dodge (part)	37th	No candidate		Radtke	1,536
(part)	39th	No candidate		Goetsch	11,266
(part)	59th	No candidate		York	5,085
(part)	80th	Thompson	443	O'Brien	470
Door[1]	1st	Swoboda	5,224	Schnabl	2,931
Douglas	73rd	Boyle	9,014	Keller	4,186
Dunn (part)	29th	Shoemaker	3,894	Knowles	2,141
(part)	67th	Hamilton	1,700	Bjork	2,003
Eau Claire (part)	68th	Looby	5,250	Zien	4,481
(part)	92nd	Gearing	161	Musser	148
(part)	93rd	Lewis, Mark	9,062	Doering	7,245
Florence	36th	Volk	1,097	LeMay	465
Fond du Lac (part)	3rd	Fox	184	Ott	285
(part)	39th	No candidate		Goetsch	794
(part)	41st	No candidate		Welch	2,946
(part)	52nd	Egan	4,256	McEssy	9,468
(part)	53rd	May	857	Panzer	2,907
(part)	56th	Madigan	1,447	Bradley	1,772
(part)	59th	No candidate		York	704
Forest	36th	Volk	2,254	LeMay	438
Grant (part)	49th	Southwick	2,193	Brandemuehl	6,391
(part)	51st	Lewis, P.	1,015	Tregoning	1,153
(part)	96th	Wilbur	376	Johnsrud	831
Green (part)	47th	No candidate		Deininger	5,549
(part)	79th	Wineke	907	Levy	303
Green Lake	41st	No candidate		Welch	4,888
Iowa (part)	49th	Southwick	3	Brandemuehl	2
(part)	51st	Lewis, P.	2,613	Tregoning	3,373
Iron	74th	Linton	1,437	Plizka	1,002
Jackson	92nd	Gearing	3,101	Musser	2,768
Jefferson (part)	32nd	Mitta	548	Wimmer	1,284
(part)	37th	No candidate		Radtke	9,996
(part)	38th	Edington	1,597	Lewis, Margaret	2,570
(part)	46th	Loftus	13	Trotter	6
(part)	47th	No candidate		Deininger	192
Juneau (part)	42nd	No candidate		Brancel	5,354
(part)	50th	Cummings	326	Schultz	491
Kenosha (part)	64th	Barca	9,439	Blackmon	2,044

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	65th	Antaramian	9,628	Graham	2,742
(part)	66th	No candidate		Porter	5,068
Kewaunee[1]	1st	Swoboda	5,049	Schnabl	1,692
La Crosse (part)	94th	Roberts	8,350*	Clements	8,111*
(part)	95th	Medinger	11,071	Seitz	5,052
Lafayette	51st	Lewis, P.	2,244	Tregoning	2,932
Langlade (part)[2]	35th	Voight	1,049	Ourada	4,614
(part)	36th	Volk	445	LeMay	244
Lincoln[2]	35th	Voight	2,291	Ourada	5,088
Manitowoc (part)	2nd	Bolle	8,301	No candidate	
(part)	25th	Holschbach	8,720	Leonard	6,795
Marathon (part)[2]	35th	Voight	304	Ourada	444
(part)	36th	Volk	840	LeMay	365
(part)	69th	Haemer	1,078	Van Gorden	1,650
(part)	70th	Hasenohrl	75	No candidate	
(part)	85th	Robinson	10,868	Gwidt	6,278
(part)	86th	Zweck	7,684	Kasten	7,269
Marinette (part)	36th	Volk	1,666	LeMay	1,124
(part)	88th	No candidate		Matty	6,852
Marquette	42nd	No candidate		Brancel	3,339
Menominee	36th	Volk	344	LeMay	371
Milwaukee (part)	7th	Becker	5,587	Baumgartner	2,072
(part)	8th	Bock	7,607	Greene	4,526
(part)	9th	Kunicki	7,262	No candidate	
(part)	10th	No candidate		Nelsen	15,903
(part)	11th	Fortis	9,579	Drews	5,079
(part)	12th	Notestein	10,294	Ziedler	4,359
(part)	13th	Seery	8,461	Glasshof	5,073
(part)	14th	Barrett	11,707	Schurrer	5,540
(part)	15th	Krug	10,527	Johnson, G.	3,882
(part)	16th	Cogga, S.	7,549	No candidate	
(part)	17th	Williams	7,389	Sherman	473
(part)	18th	Cogga, M.	5,773	Walker	445
(part)	19th	Tesmer	10,198	Haag	4,480
(part)	20th	Carpenter	11,081	Schultz	4,630
(part)	21st	Grobschmidt	10,743	Zodrow	4,058
(part)	22nd	Bell	9,790	Rinka	5,475
(part)	23rd	Hauke	9,495	Besson	6,327
(part)	24th	Krusick	13,214	Anderson	3,473
(part)	22nd	Rutkowski	9,721	Knackert	6,373
(part)	97th	No candidate		Schneiders	1,919
(part)	98th	No candidate		Rosenzweig	14,724
(part)	99th	Hauser	443	Farrow	1,098
Monroe (part)	42nd	No candidate		Brancel	856
(part)	92nd	Gearing	2,536	Musser	4,575
(part)	94th	Roberts	384*	Clements	492*
Oconto (part)	4th	Johnson, E.	634	Zeuske	2,554
(part)	36th	Volk	963	LeMay	675
(part)	88th	No candidate		Matty	3,595
Oneida	34th	Holperin	6,801	Handrick	3,957
Outagamie (part)	3rd	Fox	2,311	Ott	3,496
(part)	4th	Johnson, E.	1,005	Zeuske	2,925
(part)	5th	Rogers	4,743	Schmidt	9,241
(part)	40th	No candidate		Byers	1,838
(part)	56th	Madigan	293	Bradley	938
(part)	57th	Hartman	4,291	Prosser	12,001
Ozaukee (part)	10th	No candidate		Nelsen	56
(part)	53rd	May	249	Panser	747
(part)	58th	Rudnitzki	2,399	Merkt	7,871
(part)	60th	No candidate		Vergeront	9,949
Pepin	91st	Gronemus	1,389	Sacia	1,128
Pierce	30th	Baldwin	4,058	Berndt	4,315
Polk	28th	Randall	4,410	Paulson	5,103
Portage (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	2,157	No candidate	
(part)	71st	Gruszynski	9,038	Farrell	4,130
(part)	72nd	Schneider	419	Kopchik	235
Price	87th	Gavin	1,900	Larson	3,729
Racine (part)	61st	Fergus	7,575	Monson	5,291
(part)	62nd	Neubauer	8,456	Boutan	5,252
(part)	63rd	Nemeth	5,590	Ladwig	9,218
(part)	66th	No candidate		Porter	3,387
(part)	83rd	No candidate		Lepak	3,088
Richland (part)	49th	Southwick	1,506	Brandemuehl	2,305
(part)	50th	Cummings	570	Schultz	1,307
Rock (part)	38th	Edington	2,285	Lewis, Margaret	3,948
(part)	44th	Wood	8,988	Pierson	4,357
(part)	45th	Green	2,607	Weeden	8,600
(part)	47th	No candidate		Deininger	3,483

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Democratic and Republican Parties—Cont.

County or Part	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	79th	Wineke	784	Levy	288
Rusk (part)	67th	Hamilton	193	Bjork	186
(part)	74th	Linton	34	Plizka	10
(part)	87th	Gavin	1,831	Larson	2,947
St. Croix (part)	28th	Randall	355	Paulson	375
(part)	29th	Shoemaker	4,120	Knowles	2,672
(part)	30th	Baldwin	2,101	Berndt	2,776
Sauk (part)	42nd	No candidate		Brancel	25
(part)	50th	Cummings	5,285	Schultz	7,449
(part)	80th	Thompson	711	O'Brien	780
Sawyer	74th	Linton	1,865	Plizka	2,618
Shawano (part)	4th	Johnson, E.	1,713	Zeuske	5,045
(part)	36th	Volk	1,629	LeMay	1,329
(part)	86th	Zweck	38	Kasten	65
(part)	88th	No candidate		Matty	380
Sheboygan (part)	26th	Potter	11,691	Todd	4,162
(part)	27th	Klein	6,505	Turba	7,990
(part)	53rd	May	103	Panzer	285
(part)	60th	No candidate		Vergeront	2,545
Taylor (part)	68th	Looby	47	Zien	56
(part)	69th	Haemer	1,059	Van Gorden	895
(part)	87th	Gavin	1,001	Larson	3,177
Trempealeau	91st	Gronemus	4,346	Sacia	3,994
Vernon (part)	49th	Southwick	14	Brandemuehl	26
(part)	96th	Wilbur	3,099	Johnsrud	4,467
Vilas	34th	Holperin	3,629	Handrick	3,262
Walworth (part)	38th	Edington	1,132	Lewis, Margaret	2,303
(part)	43rd	Golden	2,918	Coleman	9,583
(part)	66th	No candidate		Porter	863
(part)	83rd	No candidate		Lepak	1,656
Washburn	75th	Hubler	3,404	Dew	1,405
Washington (part)	13th	Seery	0	Glasshof	0
(part)	33rd	No candidate		Foti	2,109
(part)	53rd	May	2,304	Panzer	6,828
(part)	58th	Rudnitzki	2,844	Merkt	4,949
(part)	59th	No candidate		York	5,392
(part)	60th	No candidate		Vergeront	153
Waukesha (part)	31st	No candidate		Huelsman	11,947
(part)	32nd	Mitts	3,008	Wimmer	9,410
(part)	33rd	No candidate		Foti	10,615
(part)	83rd	No candidate		Lepak	5,392
(part)	84th	Furrh	3,929	Schober	8,341
(part)	97th	No candidate		Schneiders	9,607
(part)	99th	Hauser	2,682	Farrow	14,350
Waupaca (part)	40th	No candidate		Byers	8,385
(part)	71st	Gruszynski	378	Farrell	737
(part)	86th	Zweck	93	Kasten	135
Waushara (part)	41st	No candidate		Welch	3,527
(part)	42nd	No candidate		Brancel	1,082
Winnebago (part)	3rd	Fox	0	Ott	2
(part)	41st	No candidate		Welch	905
(part)	52nd	Egan	209	McEssy	559
(part)	54th	Gose	4,838	Buettner	10,461
(part)	55th	Winter	5,391	Walling	9,150
(part)	56th	Madigan	2,807	Bradley	6,793
Wood (part)	70th	Hasenohrl	8,721	No candidate	
(part)	72nd	Schneider	8,853	Kopchik	4,147
		Special Election, June 9, 1987			
Brown (part)	6th	Willems	2,929	Charneski	3,725
Rock (part)	45th	Robson	3,780	Showers	2,948
Winnebago (part)	54th	Propp	3,137	Underheim	3,701

*Recount vote total.

[1]Independent candidate Marjorie Otto Wessely received the following county vote in the 1st A.D.: Brown — 25, Door — 96, Kewaunee — 195.

[2]Labor and Farm Party candidate Paul Gilk received the following county vote in the 35th A.D.: Langlade — 37, Lincoln — 287, Marathon — 33.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
ADAMS COUNTY			
Adams	131	4	222
Big Flats	90	1	142
Colburn	14	0	36
Dell Prairie	93	1	204
Easton	90	2	190
Jackson	75	0	154
Leola	10	0	48
Lincoln	20	0	70
Monroe	29	0	76
New Chester	88	1	123
New Haven	62	0	116
Preston	152	2	261
Quincy	143	2	192
Richfield	11	3	59
Rome	237	1	403
Springville	81	0	175
Strongs Prairie	177	0	238
Friendship, vil.	76	1	186
Adams, city:			
Ward 1	66	1	103
Ward 2	90	1	109
Ward 3	65	2	86
TOTAL	1,800	23	3,193
ASHLAND COUNTY			
Agenda	58	0	165
Ashland	142	7	191
Chippewa	46	1	95
Gingles	106	1	67
Gordon	47	0	84
Jacobs	124	2	219
LaPointe	46	1	32
Marengo	90	1	46
Morse	90	0	94
Peeksville	29	1	49
Sanborn	177	10	34
Shanagolden	32	0	36
White River	160	6	145
Butternut, vil.	66	0	66
Ashland, city:			
Ward 1	111	3	187
Ward 2	219	2	209
Ward 3	121	4	139
Ward 4	167	7	151
Ward 5	128	7	178
Ward 6	124	15	74
Ward 7	130	5	130
Ward 8	170	1	143
Ward 9	120	5	77
Ward 10	145	1	125
Ward 11	135	4	145
Mellen, city	232	0	195
TOTAL	3,015	84	3,076
BARRON COUNTY			
Almena	102	0	77
Arland	81	1	50
Barron	130	0	201
Bear Lake	65	0	55
Cedar Lake	104	2	128
Chetek	197	1	201
Clinton	102	0	110
Crystal Lake	107	0	91
Cumberland	133	0	126
Dallas	78	0	70
Dovre	71	1	50
Doyle	78	2	74
Lakeland	103	0	89
Maple Grove	105	1	118
Maple Plain	70	0	61
Oak Grove	132	1	99
Prairie Farm	87	2	67
Prairie Lake	144	0	169
Rice Lake	334	0	410
Sioux Creek	73	1	84
Stanfold	126	2	73
Stanley	210	1	272
Sumner	75	2	50
Turtle Lake	60	0	38
Vance Creek	86	0	63
Almena, vil.	75	0	86
Cameron, vil.	118	0	153
Dallas, vil.	39	1	80
Haugen, vil.	44	0	36
New Auburn, vil.	1	0	4
Prairie Farm, vil.	48	0	47
Turtle Lake, vil.	115	0	78
Barron, city	343	5	544
Chetek, city	254	1	279
Cumberland, city	347	2	351
Rice Lake, city:			
Ward 1	145	0	102
Ward 2	135	0	133
Ward 3	154	0	176
Ward 4	188	1	216
Ward 5	140	3	200
Ward 6	112	1	145
Ward 7	140	1	139
Ward 8	115	2	125
TOTAL	5,366	34	5,720
BAYFIELD COUNTY			
Barksdale	140	2	187
Barnes	86	0	139
Bayfield	129	3	112
Bayview	76	3	88
Bell	50	1	63
Cable	146	0	196
Clover	67	4	46
Delta	32	6	56
Drummond	114	1	116
Eileen	143	0	116
Grand View	102	1	104
Hughes	74	1	58
Iron River	203	3	200
Kelly	54	4	66
Keystone	72	0	46
Lincoln	55	4	62
Mason	73	2	47
Namakagon	59	0	107
Orienta	9	4	23
Oulu	116	0	50
Pilsen	51	0	41
Port Wing	89	5	89
Russell	149	7	53
Tripp	38	1	18
Washburn	82	5	83
Mason, vil.	14	0	19
Bayfield, city:			
Ward 1	31	0	32
Ward 2	31	1	30
Ward 3	51	0	30
Ward 4	27	0	36
Washburn, city:			
Ward 1	95	1	82
Ward 2	58	6	58
Ward 3	61	0	59
Ward 4	60	3	28
Ward 5	86	0	74
Ward 6	65	2	50
TOTAL	2,788	70	2,664
BROWN COUNTY			
Bellevue	698	6	969
De Pere	175	3	324

*Independent Populist candidates Sanford Knapp and Verdell Hallingstad received 1,668 votes. Independent candidates Darold E. Wall and Irma L. Lotta received 3,913 votes. See also "Vote for State Officers, By County".

Dem. — Democratic Party; L & F — Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party; Rep. — Republican.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattering vote omitted.

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Eaton	137	2	125
Glenmore	92	4	166
Green Bay	118	7	192
Hobart	494	4	713
Holland	144	1	226
Humboldt	125	6	169
Lawrence	174	5	282
Morrison	111	6	353
New Denmark	166	1	218
Pittsfield	282	8	365
Rockland	127	3	217
Scott	289	6	394
Suamico	561	6	742
Wrightstown	190	2	267
Allouez, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	608	3	796
Wards 3, 4	625	4	902
Wards 5, 6	506	5	903
Wards 7, 8	538	6	1,004
Ashwaubenon, vil.:			
Wards 1-4	638	12	829
Wards 5-8	760	7	895
Wards 9-12	660	5	1,034
Denmark, vil.	219	1	289
Howard, vil.:			
Wards 1-8	519	5	751
Wards 9-16	478	15	710
Pulaski, vil.	274	4	283
Wrightstown, vil.	151	0	209
De Pere, city:			
Wards 1, 2	662	11	1,034
Wards 3, 4	624	9	740
Wards 5, 6, 7	545	7	786
Ward 8	237	8	302
Ward 9	377	8	311
Green Bay, city:			
Wards 1, 2	561	10	479
Wards 3, 4	677	5	691
Wards 5, 6	592	7	496
Wards 7, 8	471	9	391
Wards 9, 10	637	7	567
Wards 11, 12	629	16	674
Wards 13, 14	688	7	1,086
Wards 15, 16	763	13	797
Wards 17, 18	635	7	593
Wards 19, 20	696	7	984
Ward 21	254	3	243
Ward 22	381	5	694
Wards 23, 24	619	5	614
Wards 25, 26	682	10	755
Wards 27, 28	551	18	510
Wards 29, 30	638	10	639
Wards 31, 32	572	13	722
Wards 33, 34	778	11	947
Ward 35	303	2	310
Ward 36	374	5	521
Wards 37, 38	705	8	927
Wards 39, 40	636	3	681
Wards 41, 42	627	6	685
Ward 43	245	3	391
Ward 44	327	4	543
Wards 45, 46	705	17	1,322
TOTAL	27,000	391	34,762
BUFFALO COUNTY			
Alma	58	2	103
Belvidere	70	2	78
Buffalo	106	2	119
Canton	56	1	49
Cross	53	0	47
Dover	92	1	91
Gilmanton	109	3	107
Glencoe	68	3	82
Lincoln	44	1	58
Maxville	45	0	57
Milton	65	0	67
Modena	70	1	79
Mondovi	70	1	86
Montana	59	0	50
Naples	97	1	72
Nelson	112	1	85
Waumandee	98	0	109
Cochrane, vil.	94	0	118
Nelson, vil.	80	1	63
Alma, city	213	0	209
Buffalo City, city	164	0	189
Fountain City, city:			
Ward 1	81	2	104
Ward 2	51	1	78
Mondovi, city	366	2	387
TOTAL	2,321	25	2,471
BURNETT COUNTY			
Anderson	69	1	49
Blaine	32	1	27
Daniels	163	4	122
Dewey	85	0	101
Grantsburg	160	1	126
Jackson	110	0	105
LaFollette	85	0	88
Lincoln	38	1	41
Meenon	232	3	115
Oakland	120	0	91
Roosevelt	38	1	46
Rusk	51	4	72
Sand Lake	121	4	62
Scott	89	2	119
Siren	152	2	163
Swiss	180	2	94
Trade Lake	198	3	154
Union	42	1	48
Webb Lake	71	0	64
West Marshland	64	2	40
Wood River	205	5	182
Grantsburg, vil.	254	0	213
Siren, vil.	163	2	166
Webster, vil.	165	5	105
TOTAL	2,687	44	2,378
CALUMET COUNTY			
Brillion	123	5	306
Brothertown	138	2	285
Charlestown	104	2	211
Chilton	100	4	226
Harrison	317	6	606
New Holstein	187	4	236
Rantoul	68	4	177
Stockbridge	101	2	214
Woodville	81	1	224
Hilbert, vil.	128	2	249
Potter, vil.	18	0	69
Sherwood, vil.	90	1	210
Stockbridge, vil.	44	1	123
Appleton, city:			
Wards 9, 22	427	11	754
Wards 13, 23	393	9	551
Brillion, city	310	12	696
Chilton, city:			
Wards 1, 2	293	2	381
Wards 3, 4	207	3	333
Kiel, city	50	0	43
Menasha, city:			
Dist. 1	4	0	3
New Holstein, city	533	12	596
TOTAL	3,716	83	6,492
CHIPPEWA COUNTY			
Anson	174	6	258
Arthur	81	2	92
Auburn	74	2	51
Birch Creek	82	1	80
Bloomer	100	0	142
Cleveland	69	2	91
Colburn	91	0	68
Cooks Valley	97	2	84
Delmar	111	0	119

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Eagle Point	296	3	360
Edson	119	1	81
Estella	66	0	59
Goetz	101	0	73
Hallie	573	10	566
Howard	87	0	56
Lafayette	659	8	608
Lake Holcombe	112	1	157
Ruby	67	0	38
Sampson	95	1	125
Sigel	112	0	115
Tilden	144	0	156
Wheaton	304	9	301
Woodmohr	121	3	115
Boyd, vil.	108	1	84
Cadott, vil.	211	1	215
New Auburn, vil.	57	2	56
Bloomer, city:			
Ward 1	118	5	177
Ward 2	88	1	146
Ward 3	132	2	134
Ward 4	121	1	115
Chippewa Falls, city:			
Ward 1	261	2	225
Ward 2	266	1	290
Ward 3	279	3	323
Ward 4	304	0	250
Ward 5	186	0	128
Ward 6	311	4	202
Ward 7	278	4	210
Cornell, city:			
Ward 1	75	0	51
Ward 2	65	1	37
Ward 3	38	0	38
Ward 4	37	1	54
Eau Claire, city:			
Ward 16	261	7	206
Stanley, city:			
Ward 1	75	1	128
Ward 2	43	0	51
Ward 3	69	1	74
Ward 4	55	0	63
TOTAL	7,123	89	7,041
CLARK COUNTY			
Beaver	89	2	97
Butler	15	0	24
Colby	88	2	97
Dewhurst	24	1	53
Eaton	75	0	134
Foster	15	0	23
Fremont	83	2	133
Grant	93	6	191
Green Grove	84	1	99
Hendren	88	4	111
Hewitt	52	0	90
Hixon	120	5	121
Hoard	73	1	103
Levis	55	0	86
Longwood	104	1	139
Loyal	52	1	137
Lynn	59	3	108
Mayville	109	0	125
Mead	37	0	49
Mentor	63	1	88
Pine Valley	135	4	257
Roseburg	83	1	99
Seif	30	0	54
Sherman	66	0	71
Sherwood	41	0	40
Thorp	106	0	87
Unity	75	0	110
Warner	46	0	119
Washburn	46	2	57
Weston	98	1	155
Withee	127	0	105
Worden	83	1	79
York	107	5	167
Curtiss, vil.	24	0	35
Dorchester, vil.	87	1	124
Granton, vil.	40	1	101
Unity, vil.	13	2	31
Withee, vil.	89	0	145
Abbotsford, city:			
Ward 2	52	1	101
Ward 3	34	0	67
Ward 4	94	1	119
Colby, city:			
Ward 2	43	0	82
Ward 3	60	0	80
Ward 4	60	0	58
Greenwood, city:			
Ward 1	94	3	121
Ward 2	72	2	107
Loyal, city:			
Ward 1	87	0	134
Ward 2	76	2	126
Neillsville, city:			
Ward 1	84	1	133
Ward 2	88	0	144
Ward 3	89	2	144
Ward 4	58	1	115
Ward 5	91	1	128
Owen, city	230	0	200
Thorp, city:			
Ward 1	67	0	66
Ward 2	60	2	66
Ward 3	59	1	66
Ward 4	59	0	52
Ward 5	56	0	77
TOTAL	4,287	65	6,080
COLUMBIA COUNTY			
Arlington	137	2	130
Caledonia	142	2	224
Columbus	70	2	117
Courtland	40	2	127
Dekorra	307	2	351
Ft. Winn	78	0	236
Ft. Prairie	90	3	119
Hampden	86	2	88
Leeds	161	2	164
Lewiston	84	4	253
Lodi	263	2	267
Lowville	166	5	162
Marcellon	84	1	180
Newport	85	0	139
Otsego	81	1	99
Pacific	213	0	383
Randolph	28	1	215
Scott	42	2	155
Springvale	72	1	79
West Point	222	2	262
Wyocena	160	1	209
Arlington, vil.	85	0	106
Cambria, vil.	73	3	183
Doylestown, vil.	35	0	42
Fall River, vil.	66	1	120
Friesland, vil.	15	2	119
Pardeeville, vil.	226	3	337
Poynette, vil.	269	2	236
Randolph, vil.	42	2	158
Rio, vil.	122	0	137
Wyocena, vil.	58	0	90
Columbus, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1	191	0	315
Ald. Dist. 2	178	2	293
Ald. Dist. 3	142	1	273
Lodi, city:			
Ward 1	155	0	118
Ward 2	97	0	74
Ward 3	164	0	160
Portage, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1	71	3	123
Ald. Dist. 2	105	0	158
Ald. Dist. 3	146	0	254

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 4	157	1	168
Ald. Dist. 5	144	0	162
Ald. Dist. 6	116	0	173
Ald. Dist. 7	151	1	194
Ald. Dist. 8	172	1	232
Ald. Dist. 9	125	0	219
Wisconsin Dells, city:			
Ward 1	79	0	189
Ward 2	121	1	225
Ward 3	86	0	218
TOTAL	6,002	60	9,035
CRAWFORD COUNTY			
Bridgeport	62	0	153
Clayton	123	4	192
Eastman	66	3	153
Freeman	63	4	143
Haney	48	0	85
Marietta	53	1	101
Prairie du Chien	75	1	163
Scott	56	5	86
Seneca	95	6	178
Utica	126	0	180
Wauzeka	32	2	97
Bell Center, vil.	28	1	23
De Soto, vil.	9	0	9
Eastman, vil.	43	1	85
Ferryville, vil.	31	0	46
Gays Mills, vil.	106	4	168
Lynxville, vil.	24	0	45
Mt. Sterling, vil.	40	0	58
Soldiers Grove, vil.	55	0	121
Steuben, vil.	18	2	33
Wauzeka, vil.	68	1	123
Prairie du Chien, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1	91	0	188
Ald. Dist. 2	123	0	231
Ald. Dist. 3	109	2	243
Ald. Dist. 4	138	4	176
Ald. Dist. 5	128	2	248
Ald. Dist. 6	116	0	235
TOTAL	1,926	43	3,563
DANE COUNTY			
Albion	273	7	187
Berry	209	6	172
Black Earth	77	0	70
Blooming Grove	351	3	308
Blue Mounds	119	0	88
Bristol	262	4	291
Burke	457	3	476
Christiana	195	1	170
Cottage Grove	518	8	442
Cross Plains	263	5	169
Dane	117	4	136
Deerfield	194	5	120
Dunkirk	391	6	298
Dunn	903	16	748
Madison:			
Wards 1-13	884	17	438
Ward 14	170	5	42
Mazomanie	145	1	108
Medina	136	3	171
Middleton	561	7	645
Montrose	217	2	171
Oregon	351	5	274
Perry	120	10	78
Pleasant Springs	473	4	357
Primrose	118	4	74
Roxbury	192	3	214
Rutland	289	2	212
Springdale	254	3	178
Springfield	379	6	398
Sun Prairie	273	4	300
Vermont	170	4	94
Verona	330	13	383
Vienna	227	1	174
Westport	567	5	613
Windsor	591	5	[illegible]
York	66	3	[illegible]
Belleville, vil.	295	4	[illegible]
Black Earth, vil.	260	4	[illegible]
Blue Mounds, vil.	58	3	[illegible]
Brooklyn, vil.	66	1	[illegible]
Cambridge, vil.	154	3	[illegible]
Cottage Grove, vil.	190	2	[illegible]
Cross Plains, vil.	394	11	[illegible]
Dane, vil.	74	2	[illegible]
Deerfield, vil.	246	8	[illegible]
DeForest, vil.	589	9	[illegible]
McFarland, vil.	864	10	[illegible]
Maple Bluff, vil.	248	1	[illegible]
Marshall, vil.	321	2	[illegible]
Mazomanie, vil.	302	3	[illegible]
Mount Horeb, vil.	778	14	[illegible]
Oregon, vil.	771	8	[illegible]
Rockdale, vil.	57	0	[illegible]
Shorewood Hills, vil.	565	10	[illegible]
Waunakee, vil.	872	11	[illegible]
Fitchburg, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1, 2	1,181	19	771
Ald. Dist. 3, 4	2,320	30	1,912
Madison, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 64	878	10	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 65	458	6	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 66	810	7	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 25	1,147	45	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 26	1,292	67	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 27	501	27	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 7	372	13	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 8	508	2	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 9	505	6	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 28	1,243	62	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 29	972	56	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 43	343	26	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 44	241	5	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 45	614	21	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 22	1,213	54	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 23	1,554	93	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 24	346	20	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 58	661	5	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 59	776	9	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 60	602	6	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 30	603	72	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 31	279	15	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 32	553	38	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 33	592	48	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 34	341	10	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 35	666	29	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 46	1,325	17	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 47	969	16	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 48	877	13	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 49	713	10	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 50	1,498	24	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 51	553	6	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 13	679	10	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 14	430	5	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 15	374	3	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 36	1,199	33	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 37	962	26	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 38	289	19	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 39	453	12	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 40	425	6	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 41	255	9	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 42	471	6	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 4	366	7	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 5	566	9	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 6	1,040	20	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 19	659	19	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 20	731	17	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 21	792	16	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 10	557	10	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 11	608	9	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 12	456	5	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 16	737	12	[illegible]
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 17	757	8	[illegible]

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 18, Ward 18	225	5	471
Ald. Dist. 19, Ward 55	833	21	492
Ald. Dist. 19, Ward 56	771	8	433
Ald. Dist. 19, Ward 57	837	4	768
Ald. Dist. 20, Ward 52	674	12	505
Ald. Dist. 20, Ward 53	1,145	19	824
Ald. Dist. 20, Ward 54	433	13	187
Ald. Dist. 21, Ward 61	1,071	10	1,099
Ald. Dist. 21, Ward 62	633	5	755
Ald. Dist. 21, Ward 63	267	4	288
Ald. Dist. 22, Ward 1	510	3	394
Ald. Dist. 22, Ward 2	602	3	508
Ald. Dist. 22, Ward 3	647	10	520
Middleton, city:			
Dists. 1-5	220	0	253
Dists. 6-8	2,387	33	1,986
Monona, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1	568	1	488
Ald. Dist. 2	541	5	397
Ald. Dist. 3	476	5	463
Ald. Dist. 4	444	5	342
Stoughton, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1	399	3	309
Ald. Dist. 2	311	8	137
Ald. Dist. 3	325	6	221
Ald. Dist. 4	418	6	294
Sun Prairie, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1	622	11	665
Ald. Dist. 2	446	8	520
Ald. Dist. 3	553	10	487
Ald. Dist. 4	417	6	486
Verona, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1	189	3	172
Ald. Dist. 2	255	2	211
Ald. Dist. 3	175	1	132
Ald. Dist. 4	147	2	171
TOTAL	76,204	1,661	51,412
DODGE COUNTY			
Ashippun	161	2	373
Beaver Dam	270	2	618
Burnett	99	2	230
Calamus	97	0	216
Chester	44	1	191
Clyman	56	1	167
Elba	106	4	168
Emmet	88	1	244
Fox Lake	122	1	305
Herman	91	3	236
Hubbard	158	3	272
Hustisford	105	6	209
Lebanon	162	2	312
Leroy	114	2	156
Lomira	91	3	246
Lowell	89	3	255
Oak Grove	114	1	286
Portland	87	2	143
Rubicon	184	6	303
Shields	48	3	96
Theresa	78	2	217
Trenton	96	3	312
Westford	150	3	284
Williamstown	61	2	122
Brownsville, vil.	26	0	138
Clyman, vil.	47	2	87
Hustisford, vil.	96	2	210
Iron Ridge, vil.	80	2	122
Kekoskee, vil.	30	0	50
Lomira, vil.	145	4	301
Lowell, vil.	24	2	78
Neosho, vil.	80	0	85
Randolph, vil.	122	4	410
Reeseville, vil.	69	0	130
Theresa, vil.	51	1	203
Beaver Dam, city:			
Ward 1	91	0	167
Ward 2	109	1	148
Ward 3	107	1	168
Ward 4	96	1	168
Ward 5	123	1	208
Ward 6	144	0	241
Ward 7	116	0	259
Ward 8	120	1	246
Ward 9	123	2	293
Ward 10	118	1	185
Ward 11	135	3	250
Ward 12	91	0	146
Ward 13	116	1	146
Ward 14	124	2	177
Fox Lake, city	128	2	267
Horicon, city	523	7	586
Juneau, city	259	3	410
Mayville, city	411	3	796
Watertown, city:			
Ald. Dist. 2	139	0	215
Ald. Dist. 5	151	0	253
Ald. Dist. 6	143	4	255
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 9	66	2	112
Ald. Dist. 13	161	0	291
Waupun, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1	[illegible]	1	384
Ald. Dist. 2	[illegible]9	3	237
Ald. Dist. 3	50	1	235
Ald. Dist. 4	70	2	427
TOTAL	7,300	117	15,045
DOOR COUNTY			
Baileys Harbor	99	2	208
Brussels	91	3	182
Clay Banks	44	6	97
Egg Harbor	142	1	148
Forestville	132	1	161
Gardner	84	3	195
Gibraltar	140	4	177
Jacksonport	89	0	161
Liberty Grove	246	0	410
Nasewaupee	223	2	373
Sevastopol	239	5	538
Sturgeon Bay	69	3	154
Union	74	2	159
Washington	68	3	187
Egg Harbor, vil.	32	0	65
Ephraim, vil.	35	0	131
Forestville, vil.	53	2	71
Sister Bay, vil.	78	1	181
Sturgeon Bay, city:			
Wards 1, 2	93	1	149
Wards 3, 4	87	2	119
Wards 5, 6	109	0	156
Wards 7, 8	81	3	135
Wards 9, 10	102	3	149
Wards 11, 12	105	2	220
Wards 13, 14	120	0	150
Wards 15, 16	97	0	165
Wards 17, 18	69	0	180
Wards 19, 20	102	0	190
TOTAL	2,903	49	5,211
DOUGLAS COUNTY			
Amnicon	182	2	81
Bennett	81	3	82
Brule	181	1	47
Cloverland	45	1	30
Dairyland	35	0	17
Gordon	77	0	131
Hawthorne	135	2	116
Highland	33	1	44
Lakeside	121	0	83
Maple	185	0	41
Oakland	227	1	94
Parkland:			
Ward 1	121	0	94
Ward 2	96	2	47
Solon Springs	96	0	110
Summit	239	0	84
Superior:			

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Ward 1	173	2	76
Ward 2	149	0	87
Ward 3	102	0	84
Wascott	105	2	114
Lake Nebagamon, vil.	194	0	138
Oliver, vil.	70	0	7
Poplar, vil.	85	0	98
Solon Springs, vil.	121	0	90
Superior, vil.	145	1	48
Superior, city:			
Dist. 1	670	2	252
Dist. 2, Atasca	132	1	54
Dist. 2, Allouez	283	2	82
Dist. 2, East End	218	2	85
Dist. 3	683	2	363
Dist. 4	780	3	389
Dist. 5	522	4	366
Dist. 6, West	236	3	84
Dist. 6, East	337	6	110
Dist. 7	538	10	263
Dist. 8, East	272	6	116
Dist. 8, West	327	1	112
Dist. 9	656	2	361
Dist. 10	412	1	102
TOTAL	9,063	63	4,582
DUNN COUNTY			
Colfax	93	3	91
Dunn	228	5	183
Eau Galle	121	3	130
Elk Mound	91	2	98
Grant	79	0	58
Hay River	103	1	71
Lucas	90	1	76
Menomonie	352	1	330
New Haven	102	0	70
Otter Creek	67	1	33
Peru	32	1	40
Red Cedar	227	2	243
Rock Creek	133	6	122
Sand Creek	86	1	110
Sheridan	83	0	45
Sherman	123	1	126
Spring Brook	213	1	188
Stanton	63	0	83
Tainter	364	3	233
Tiffany	107	2	68
Weston	92	1	90
Wilson	100	3	64
Boyceville, vil.	146	3	144
Colfax, vil.	193	2	170
Downing, vil.	45	0	21
Elk Mound, vil.	113	2	102
Knapp, vil.	46	1	70
Ridgeland, vil.	65	0	42
Wheeler, vil.	57	0	41
Menomonie, city:			
Wards 1, 2	444	7	352
Wards 3, 4	209	4	134
Wards 5, 7	192	0	126
Ward 6	224	3	155
Wards 8, 9	342	6	246
Wards 10, 11	434	5	365
TOTAL	5,459	71	4,520
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY			
Bridge Creek	126	1	166
Brunswick	251	0	258
Clear Creek	125	2	95
Drammen	112	3	116
Fairchild	29	1	38
Lincoln	117	1	136
Ludington	107	5	116
Otter Creek	75	1	56
Pleasant Valley	311	4	374
Seymour	461	3	403
Union:			
Ward 1	132	1	150
Ward 2	109	1	130
Ward 3	133	0	160
Washington:			
Wards 1, 8, 9, 10	347	4	343
Wards 2, 6, 7, 11	317	3	310
Wards 3, 4, 5	308	4	515
Wilson	46	0	55
Fairchild, vil.	80	1	59
Fall Creek, vil.	190	3	178
Altoona, city:			
Wards 1, 3, 4	375	4	336
Wards 2, 5, 6	402	3	411
Augusta, city	243	4	260
Eau Claire, city:			
Ward 1	412	6	220
Ward 2	419	5	323
Ward 3	636	10	465
Ward 4	355	12	268
Ward 5	458	8	317
Ward 6	448	5	323
Ward 7	393	8	428
Ward 8	527	5	472
Ward 9	573	5	450
Ward 10	515	8	303
Ward 11	499	7	498
Ward 12	567	9	420
Ward 13	678	9	508
Ward 14	600	6	426
Ward 15	591	8	759
Ward 17	558	7	623
Ward 18	660	4	912
Ward 19	239	5	185
Ward 20	338	4	247
TOTAL	13,862	180	12,813
FLORENCE COUNTY			
Aurora	213	0	135
Commonwealth	97	0	79
Fence	38	0	64
Fern	17	0	39
Florence	335	2	431
Homestead	64	1	55
Long Lake	29	0	39
Tipler	22	1	53
TOTAL	815	4	895
FOND DU LAC COUNTY			
Alto	28	0	348
Ashford	173	8	271
Auburn	139	2	313
Byron	154	2	332
Calumet	163	2	309
Eden	103	0	214
Eldorado	101	1	236
Empire	266	1	587
Fond du Lac	236	6	596
Forest	96	4	221
Friendship	228	7	349
Lamartine	141	3	308
Marshfield	109	4	209
Metomen	36	4	165
Oakfield	57	1	122
Osceola	167	4	311
Ripon	118	0	278
Rosendale	63	1	132
Springvale	66	2	163
Taycheedah	382	5	741
Waupun	76	0	356
Brandon, vil.	48	1	231
Campbellsport, vil.	176	4	329
Eden, vil.	42	0	118
Fairwater, vil.	24	3	69
Mt. Calvary, vil.	70	1	154
N. Fond du Lac, vil.:			
Ward 1	220	3	266
Ward 2	286	4	331
Oakfield, vil.	72	0	220
Rosendale, vil.	65	3	170

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
St. Cloud, vil.	69	1	116
Fond du Lac, city:			
Ward 1	270	2	291
Ward 2	274	1	348
Ward 3	323	6	507
Ward 4	312	1	489
Ward 5	248	5	270
Ward 6	245	0	315
Ward 7	300	3	453
Ward 8	310	3	566
Ward 9	281	4	447
Ward 10	280	2	378
Ward 11	242	9	323
Ward 12	321	0	529
Ward 13	249	5	353
Ward 14	336	3	571
Ward 15	303	3	672
Ripon, city:			
Ward 1	159	3	336
Ward 2	199	3	348
Ward 3	156	1	344
Ward 4	201	1	357
Waupun, city:			
Ward 5	75	2	444
Ward 6	78	2	342
TOTAL	9,136	136	17,248
FOREST COUNTY			
Alvin	22	0	26
Argonne	88	1	67
Armstrong Creek	87	0	65
Blackwell	30	1	23
Caswell	16	0	16
Crandon	59	0	73
Freedom	48	0	82
Hiles	70	2	79
Laona	189	2	198
Lincoln	126	0	105
Nashville:			
Ward 1	90	1	56
Ward 2	61	1	86
Popple River	8	0	14
Ross	30	0	26
Wabeno	170	1	171
Crandon, city:			
Ward 1	93	4	72
Ward 2	51	0	64
Ward 3	41	0	60
Ward 4	85	3	84
TOTAL	1,364	16	1,367
GRANT COUNTY			
Beetown	46	1	109
Bloomington	32	0	82
Boscobel	35	0	86
Cassville	21	2	59
Castle Rock	34	0	62
Clifton	29	0	56
Ellenboro	37	1	74
Fennimore	47	0	105
Glen Haven	37	0	81
Harrison	64	1	65
Hazel Green	177	1	145
Hickory Grove	28	3	89
Jamestown	154	0	262
Liberty	43	4	112
Lima	67	2	107
Little Grant	16	0	43
Marion	20	0	46
Millville	15	0	21
Mt. Hope	13	0	53
Mt. Ida	42	3	101
Muscoda	38	3	71
North Lancaster	29	0	104
Paris	48	4	88
Patch Grove	27	0	46
Platteville	116	2	202
Potosi	37	0	106
Smelser	79	4	94
South Lancaster	28	1	89
Waterloo	29	0	70
Watterstown	25	0	51
Wingville	24	0	67
Woodman	5	0	25
Wyalusing	13	0	64
Bagley, vil.	25	1	47
Bloomington, vil.	57	1	161
Blue River, vil.	41	1	80
Cassville, vil.	70	2	222
Dickeyville, vil.	85	2	118
Hazel Green, vil.	165	1	150
Livingston, vil.	79	1	104
Montfort, vil.	76	0	94
Mount Hope, vil.	15	0	40
Muscoda, vil.	121	1	230
Patch Grove, vil.	8	0	50
Potosi, vil.	72	1	126
Tennyson, vil.	53	0	73
Woodman, vil.	10	1	21
Boscobel, city:			
Ward 1	57	1	106
Ward 2	47	0	121
Ward 3	28	0	61
Ward 4	79	2	153
Cuba City, city:			
Ward 1	50	1	57
Ward 2	81	0	72
Ward 3	35	2	59
Ward 4	44	0	78
Fennimore, city:			
Ward 1	56	1	156
Ward 2	51	3	73
Ward 3	69	0	126
Ward 4	97	0	143
Lancaster, city:			
Ward 1	65	0	135
Ward 2	69	0	189
Ward 3	88	0	164
Ward 4	62	1	153
Ward 5	80	0	143
Platteville, city:			
Wards 1-3	363	1	426
Wards 4-6	285	5	393
Wards 7-9	207	4	312
Wards 10-12	303	0	376
TOTAL	4,548	65	7,847
GREEN COUNTY			
Adams	24	2	63
Albany	53	1	87
Brooklyn	110	5	96
Cadiz	53	0	96
Clarno	67	6	167
Decatur	87	1	139
Exeter	96	2	63
Jefferson	68	0	172
Jordan	41	2	80
Monroe	79	5	160
Mt. Pleasant	53	4	76
New Glarus	83	1	79
Spring Grove	58	1	126
Sylvester	70	1	135
Washington	38	1	82
York	88	0	40
Albany, vil.	113	3	127
Belleville, vil.	35	0	9
Brooklyn, vil.	75	0	50
Browntown, vil.	19	1	52
Monticello, vil.	144	3	147
New Glarus, vil.:			
Ward 1	137	4	135
Ward 2	140	0	153
Brodhead, city:			
Ward 1	50	0	115
Ward 2	60	1	97
Ward 3	65	2	90

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Ward 4	69	0	85
Ward 5	48	0	45
Ward 6	44	1	54
Monroe, city:			
Ward 1	88	1	205
Ward 2	104	3	218
Ward 3	114	0	288
Ward 4	116	3	207
Ward 5	118	5	167
Ward 6	99	3	164
Ward 7	102	3	194
Ward 8	73	0	169
Ward 9	74	1	148
Ward 10	100	2	141
TOTAL	3,054	68	4,721
GREEN LAKE COUNTY			
Berlin:			
Ward 1	75	2	229
Ward 2	10	0	19
Brooklyn:			
Ward 1	61	0	288
Ward 2	57	3	196
Green Lake:			
Ward 1	45	0	108
Ward 2	44	5	228
Kingston	33	1	158
Mackford	21	3	112
Manchester	27	4	147
Marquette	28	1	85
Princeton:			
Wards 1, 2	146	3	354
St. Marie	33	0	54
Seneca	39	1	85
Kingston, vil.	23	0	88
Marquette, vil.	21	2	44
Berlin, city:			
Ward 1	109	1	212
Ward 2	62	2	209
Ward 3	84	1	155
Ward 4	69	5	134
Ward 5	63	0	160
Ward 6	86	1	214
Green Lake, city:			
Ward 1	36	0	81
Ward 2	26	1	83
Ward 3	31	0	106
Ward 4	32	2	119
Markesan, city:			
Ward 1	30	0	125
Ward 2	34	1	147
Ward 3	29	0	124
Princeton, city:			
Ward 1	45	2	109
Ward 2	51	1	117
Ward 3	72	0	117
TOTAL	1,522	42	4,407
IOWA COUNTY			
Arena	202	3	167
Brigham	160	1	84
Clyde	76	2	62
Dodgeville	152	6	194
Eden	32	0	78
Highland	92	1	114
Linden	64	1	142
Mifflin	58	4	84
Mineral Point	68	2	172
Moscow	97	3	76
Pulaski	44	1	62
Ridgeway	80	1	53
Waldwick	81	0	100
Wyoming	61	4	49
Arena, vil.	66	5	69
Avoca, vil.	62	2	73
Barneveld, vil.	113	0	70
Blanchardville, vil.	32	1	22
Cobb, vil.	53	0	114
Highland, vil.	83	0	116
Hollandale, vil.	103	0	36
Linden, vil.	51	3	74
Livingston, vil.	4	0	1
Montfort, vil.	9	0	15
Muscoda, vil.	0	0	0
Rewey, vil.	30	0	46
Ridgeway, vil.	95	0	78
Dodgeville, city:			
Ward 1	118	1	216
Ward 2	117	0	173
Ward 3	132	1	167
Ward 4	125	0	188
Mineral Point, city:			
Ward 1	82	0	114
Ward 2	104	0	157
Ward 3	80	1	157
Ward 4	64	2	109
TOTAL	2,790	45	3,385
IRON COUNTY			
Anderson	28	0	13
Carey	60	0	22
Gurney	27	2	16
Kimball	130	3	49
Knight	81	2	31
Mercer	164	1	434
Oma	59	0	67
Pence	48	1	32
Saxon	75	0	43
Sherman	36	1	110
Hurley, city:			
District 2	47	0	18
District 3	60	1	40
District 4	104	1	40
District 5	82	1	61
District 6	106	0	48
District 7	63	0	49
District 13	13	0	17
Montreal, city:			
Ward 1	61	1	24
Ward 2	47	0	26
Ward 3	54	0	44
Ward 4	36	2	21
TOTAL	1,381	16	1,205
JACKSON COUNTY			
Adams	173	0	308
Albion	137	2	213
Alma	96	1	177
Bear Bluff	2	0	30
Brockway	171	2	155
City Point	24	1	59
Cleveland	65	0	76
Curran	75	1	45
Franklin	73	0	64
Garden Valley	94	1	94
Garfield	68	0	54
Hixton	100	1	131
Irving	98	1	113
Knapp	32	0	45
Komensky	55	1	19
Manchester	62	1	86
Melrose	50	1	75
Millston	35	0	46
North Bend	51	1	85
Northfield	137	1	82
Springfield	81	0	75
Alma Center, vil.	84	0	111
Hixton, vil.	75	2	89
Merrillan, vil.	105	2	115
Melrose, vil.	70	0	149
Taylor, vil.	74	1	70
Black River Falls, city:			
Ward 1	180	0	194
Ward 2	151	1	194
Ward 3	120	1	131
Ward 4	160	0	171

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
TOTAL	2,698	22	3,256
JEFFERSON COUNTY			
Astalan	158	0	287
Cold Spring	91	2	112
Concord	212	12	301
Farmington	144	3	280
Hebron	105	2	200
Ixonia	309	2	603
Jefferson	263	2	440
Koshkonong	371	10	485
Lake Mills	218	3	301
Milford	107	0	228
Oakland	323	9	393
Palmyra	130	4	205
Sullivan	229	4	274
Sumner	127	1	164
Waterloo	92	2	105
Watertown	191	4	364
Cambridge, vil.	11	0	8
Johnson Creek, vil.	144	3	190
Palmyra, vil.	233	1	190
Sullivan, vil.	54	1	86
Fort Atkinson, city:			
Ward 1	29	0	48
Ward 2	126	0	173
Ward 3	112	1	204
Ward 4	92	1	172
Ward 5	95	0	157
Ward 6	103	3	128
Ward 7	98	0	133
Ward 8	125	0	217
Ward 9	92	1	125
Ward 10	98	0	148
Ward 11	78	1	106
Ward 12	106	2	138
Ward 13	64	1	115
Ward 14	142	0	199
Jefferson, city:			
Wards 1-8	792	7	806
Lake Mills, city	605	6	722
Waterloo, city:			
Ward 1	73	1	114
Ward 2	86	0	136
Ward 3	62	2	90
Ward 4	18	0	30
Ward 5	24	2	35
Watertown, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1	141	2	192
Ald. Dist. 3	118	1	237
Ald. Dist. 4	169	0	255
Ald. Dist. 7	215	1	339
Ald. Dist. 8	101	0	166
Ald. Dist. 9	183	4	341
Ald. Dist. 10	101	0	298
Ald. Dist. 11	104	3	215
Ald. Dist. 12	58	0	114
Whitewater, city:			
Dist. 13, 14	154	3	182
TOTAL	7,876	107	11,551
JUNEAU COUNTY			
Armenia	69	2	109
Clearfield	47	0	153
Cutler	15	3	87
Finley	15	0	23
Fountain	47	1	160
Germantown	90	5	228
Kildare	66	0	91
Kingston	3	0	25
Lemonweir	136	2	368
Lindina	96	1	224
Lisbon	84	0	229
Lyndon	101	0	138
Marion	60	0	115
Necedah:			
Wards 1, 2	110	4	445
Orange	43	0	137
Plymouth	69	0	211
Seven Mile Creek	42	0	87
Summit	59	2	158
Wonewoc	76	1	212
Camp Douglas, vil.	53	3	135
Hustler, vil.	18	0	56
Lyndon Station, vil.	69	1	111
Necedah, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	83	0	203
Union Center, vil.	30	0	74
Wonewoc, vil.	76	2	271
Elroy, city	101	0	548
Mauston, city:			
Ward 1	38	3	143
Ward 2	53	0	98
Ward 3a	16	0	41
Ward 3b	18	0	51
Ward 4	69	0	136
Ward 5a	16	0	58
Ward 5b	32	0	89
Ward 6	58	1	157
Ward 7	37	0	120
New Lisbon, city	127	1	413
TOTAL	2,122	32	5,904
KENOSHA COUNTY			
Brighton	113	1	163
Bristol:			
Wards 1-4	270	0	292
Wards 5-7	130	5	187
Paris	203	6	240
Pleasant Prairie:			
Wards 1-3	583	8	484
Wards 4-6	688	6	558
Wards 7-9	481	3	368
Randall	195	6	306
Salem:			
Wards 1, 5, 6, 8-10	151	3	202
Wards 2, 3, 4	201	1	258
Wards 7, 11-15	191	2	255
Somers:			
Wards 1-4	402	2	411
Wards 5-8	480	6	394
Wards 9-11	182	1	119
Wheatland	240	6	351
Paddock Lake, vil.	227	2	199
Silver Lake, vil.	194	3	199
Twin Lakes, vil.	359	6	506
Kenosha, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	270	1	109
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	527	7	253
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3	293	1	127
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 4	362	3	236
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 5	344	2	311
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 6	512	3	337
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 7	371	1	162
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 8	599	3	234
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 9	434	3	265
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 10	623	2	239
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 11	456	2	232
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 12	400	2	139
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 13	188	3	86
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 14	222	5	87
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 15	213	2	75
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 16	287	6	137
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 17	338	6	237
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 18	423	0	174
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 19	266	2	84
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 20	464	1	127
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 21	331	6	113
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 22	566	6	224
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 23	442	2	166
Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 24	394	3	143
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 25	585	6	399
Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 26	400	0	226
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 27	554	9	307
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 28	414	4	296
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 29	641	8	361

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 30	414	3	200
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 31	551	1	184
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 32	324	1	121
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 33	448	5	344
Ald. Dist. 17, Ward 34	347	1	208
TOTAL	19,293	177	12,385
KEWAUNEE COUNTY			
Ahnapee	138	2	173
Carlton	168	5	264
Casco	123	3	231
Franklin	151	0	199
Lincoln	132	3	149
Luxemburg	199	11	284
Montpelier	214	3	335
Pierce	113	2	169
Red River	217	7	209
West Kewaunee	164	2	251
Casco, vil.	108	0	92
Luxemburg, vil.	185	0	279
Algoma, city	618	6	755
Kewaunee, city	499	5	662
TOTAL	3,029	49	4,052
LA CROSSE COUNTY			
Bangor	67	0	136
Barre	154	1	228
Burns	103	1	253
Campbell	714	9	746
Farmington	259	3	291
Greenfield	251	3	298
Hamilton	213	2	423
Holland	353	7	371
Medary	237	4	349
Onalaska	769	17	975
Shelby	852	8	1,163
Washington	125	1	154
Bangor, vil.	185	1	250
Holmen, vil.	430	7	506
Rockland, vil.	37	2	83
West Salem, vil.	523	10	741
La Crosse, city:			
Ward 1	544	7	554
Ward 2	514	6	406
Ward 3	414	5	310
Ward 4, North	201	8	180
Ward 4, South	88	3	124
Ward 5	292	6	284
Ward 6	306	8	342
Ward 7	412	15	319
Ward 8	494	5	660
Ward 9	441	4	521
Ward 10	563	7	629
Ward 11	405	6	261
Ward 12	513	12	482
Ward 13	484	13	418
Ward 14	633	9	625
Ward 15	470	10	707
Ward 16	519	5	645
Ward 17	522	8	580
Ward 18	518	7	567
Onalaska, city:			
Ward 1	631	7	754
Ward 2	641	4	701
Ward 3	413	4	560
TOTAL	15,290	235	17,596
LAFAYETTE COUNTY			
Argyle	63	0	70
Belmont	47	4	91
Benton	40	0	79
Blanchard	53	0	33
Darlington	99	3	211
Elk Grove	52	1	94
Fayette	53	1	92
Gratiot	66	1	140
Kendall	58	0	43
Lamont	45	0	57
Monticello	9	0	43
New Diggings	49	2	79
Seymour	31	1	83
Shullsburg	65	0	78
Wayne	28	0	42
White Oak Springs	8	1	29
Willow Springs	85	0	143
Wiota	146	0	158
Argyle, vil.	103	1	175
Belmont, vil.	83	2	190
Benton, vil.	122	2	122
Blanchardville, vil.	112	0	121
Gratiot, vil.	39	2	51
Hazel Green, vil.	3	0	6
South Wayne, vil.	53	3	77
Cuba City, city:			
Ward 3	12	0	27
Ward 4	17	0	21
Darlington, city:			
Ward 1	109	0	145
Ward 2	135	0	160
Ward 3	133	0	216
Shullsburg, city:			
Ward 1	76	0	93
Ward 2	119	2	146
TOTAL	2,113	26	3,124
LANGLADE COUNTY			
Ackley	76	2	87
Ainsworth	57	1	118
Antigo:			
Ward 1	103	3	218
Ward 2	77	0	107
Elcho:			
Ward 1	99	0	179
Ward 2	103	2	124
Evergreen	77	1	90
Langlade	62	2	87
Neva	101	4	171
Norwood	74	2	201
Parrish	13	0	29
Peck	75	6	82
Polar	81	2	177
Price	41	1	69
Rolling:			
Ward 1	124	0	176
Ward 2	23	0	46
Summit	29	2	81
Upham	92	2	126
Vilas	24	1	34
Wolf River	131	1	171
White Lake, vil.	63	0	82
Antigo, city:			
Ward 1	117	0	162
Ward 2	117	1	196
Ward 3	146	2	185
Ward 4	102	1	153
Ward 5	106	1	170
Ward 6	117	1	179
Ward 7	142	2	144
Ward 8	116	0	165
Ward 9	122	1	196
TOTAL	2,610	41	3,907
LINCOLN COUNTY			
Birch	49	4	57
Bradley:			
Ward 1	81	3	116
Ward 2	97	2	144
Ward 3	89	1	166
Corning	89	4	104
Harding	32	2	51
Harrison	83	4	127
King	100	2	135
Merrill	339	6	338
Pine River	180	6	226
Rock Falls	74	1	99
Russell	59	1	115

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Schley	97	6	102
Scott	115	2	210
Skanawan	53	4	48
Somo	35	0	20
Tomahawk	36	1	68
Wilson	30	0	39
Merrill, city:			
Ward 1	203	3	216
Ward 2	178	4	199
Ward 3	158	5	163
Ward 4	168	0	179
Ward 5	182	2	159
Ward 6	189	2	153
Ward 7	185	5	220
Ward 8	161	2	161
Tomahawk, city:			
Ward 1	130	2	138
Ward 2	121	2	158
Ward 3	143	2	219
TOTAL	3,456	78	4,060
MANITOWOC COUNTY			
Cato	160	8	279
Centerville	95	2	128
Cooperstown	142	3	230
Eaton	79	5	142
Franklin	162	4	255
Gibson	161	3	211
Kossuth	230	5	325
Liberty	108	1	257
Manitowoc	142	4	204
Manitowoc Rapids	379	8	594
Maple Grove	60	2	191
Meeme	178	1	292
Mishicot	129	7	193
Newton	249	7	505
Rockland	92	1	165
Schleswig	171	2	259
Two Creeks	53	3	132
Two Rivers	286	10	397
Cleveland, vil.	199	5	248
Francis Creek, vil.	91	1	128
Kellnersville, vil.	44	1	62
Maribel, vil.	41	0	71
Mishicot, vil.	181	3	307
Reedsville, vil.	161	3	223
St. Nazianz, vil.	130	2	125
Valders, vil.	117	5	213
Whitelaw, vil.	80	0	149
Kiel, city	382	5	497
Manitowoc, city:			
Ward 1	449	3	459
Ward 2	372	7	423
Ward 3	266	8	306
Ward 4	426	2	351
Ward 5	487	13	600
Ward 6	406	3	555
Ward 7	408	8	332
Ward 8	475	11	776
Ward 9	328	6	330
Ward 10	430	7	863
Ward 11	395	8	480
Ward 12	475	6	662
Two Rivers, city:			
Ward 1	374	3	383
Ward 2	390	1	606
Ward 3	442	8	670
Ward 4	361	8	313
Ward 5	390	8	312
TOTAL	11,176	211	15,203
MARATHON COUNTY			
Bergen	81	0	89
Berlin	93	3	206
Bern	49	2	83
Bevent	150	2	100
Brighton	84	1	77
Cassel	126	4	128
Cleveland	122	2	183
Day	82	5	174
Easton	127	4	210
Eau Pleine	79	1	134
Elderon	70	2	93
Emmet	138	4	138
Frankfort	79	1	140
Franzen	76	3	79
Green Valley	50	1	79
Guenther	37	2	53
Halsey	55	5	86
Hamburg	86	7	141
Harrison	30	0	65
Hewitt	62	3	104
Holton	91	4	115
Hull	83	1	112
Johnson	87	2	120
Knowlton:			
Ward 1	136	4	111
Ward 2	49	1	39
Kronenwetter:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	295	8	321
Wards 4, 5, 6, 7	391	11	638
Maine:			
Ward 1	204	4	281
Ward 2	129	1	181
Marathon	131	1	247
McMillan	173	2	314
Mosinee	169	5	229
Norrie	103	3	125
Plover	48	2	96
Reid	170	1	150
Rib Falls	83	4	182
Rib Mountain:			
Wards 1, 3, 4	375	5	464
Ward 2	9	1	19
Wards 5, 6, 7, 8	345	3	549
Reitbrock	156	6	135
Ringle	127	4	220
Spencer	94	1	161
Stettin:			
Ward 1	203	1	321
Ward 2	128	0	225
Texas	198	13	268
Wausau	320	3	413
Westin:			
Ward 1	218	8	341
Ward 2	262	12	387
Ward 3	475	7	584
Ward 4	334	5	424
Ward 5	209	6	268
Wien	80	3	139
Athens, vil.	135	3	209
Birnamwood, vil.	2	0	2
Brokaw, vil.	49	2	49
Edgar, vil.	174	2	230
Elderon, vil.	22	2	36
Fenwood, vil.	18	1	50
Hatley, vil.	54	0	63
Marathon, vil.	280	7	351
Rothschild, vil.:			
Ward 1	74	2	91
Ward 2	141	2	178
Ward 3	153	3	247
Ward 4	140	3	202
Spencer, vil.	199	2	302
Stratford, vil.:			
Ward 1	90	6	201
Ward 2	61	5	126
Unity, vil.	22	2	62
Abbotsford, city	62	0	83
Colby, city	40	0	55
Marshfield, city:			
Ward 21	7	0	10
Ward 22	30	0	42
Mosinee, city:			
Ward 1, 2	186	4	213
Ward 3, 4, 5	201	2	317

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Schofield, city:			
Ward 1	71	1	88
Ward 2	72	0	83
Ward 3	77	0	139
Ward 4	102	3	110
Wausau, city:			
District 1	575	6	686
District 2	634	9	628
District 3	501	12	420
District 4	539	2	546
District 5	527	12	581
District 6	617	6	869
District 7	560	11	568
District 8	500	7	458
District 9	538	10	799
District 10	486	12	525
District 11	748	11	667
TOTAL	16,318	334	20,827
MARINETTE COUNTY			
Amberg	124	0	199
Athelstane	52	1	96
Beaver	75	1	217
Beecher	61	3	140
Dunbar	49	0	249
Goodman	173	1	97
Gover	128	2	293
Lake	123	2	186
Middle Inlet	103	2	148
Niagara	87	3	115
Pembine	104	0	168
Peshtigo:			
Ward 1	158	3	341
Ward 2	235	2	390
Porterfield	173	8	323
Pound	135	2	266
Silver Cliff	36	1	77
Stephenson	330	5	515
Wagner	88	1	124
Wausaukee	115	1	224
Coleman, vil.	86	2	183
Crivitz, vil.	141	0	257
Niagara, vil.:			
Ward 1	197	0	129
Ward 2	130	0	81
Pound	25	0	75
Wausaukee, vil.	82	0	151
Marinette, city:			
Ward 1	168	4	194
Ward 2	187	4	213
Ward 3	153	1	334
Ward 4	195	3	245
Ward 5	141	0	208
Ward 6	149	1	187
Ward 7	208	0	260
Ward 8	213	2	247
Ward 9	228	1	303
Peshtigo, city:			
Ward 1	409	1	206
Ward 2	90	0	203
Ward 3	123	2	212
TOTAL	4,974	59	7,856
MARQUETTE COUNTY			
Buffalo	70	2	165
Crystal Lake	50	1	112
Douglas	92	0	198
Harris	71	1	146
Mecan	80	2	130
Montello	90	1	207
Moundville	33	2	117
Neshkoro	53	0	73
Newton	26	1	88
Oxford	57	0	176
Packwaukee	139	2	300
Shields	47	0	110
Springfield	55	2	103
Westfield	49	5	152

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Endeavor, vil.	41	1	67
Neshkoro, vil.	61	0	182
Oxford, vil.	40	0	145
Westfield, vil.	118	5	275
Montello, city	178	2	346
TOTAL	1,350	27	3,012
MENOMINEE COUNTY			
Menominee	684	1	216
TOTAL	684	1	216
MILWAUKEE COUNTY			
Bayside, vil.:			
Wards 1, 4	152	1	311
Wards 2, 5	323	2	524
Wards 3, 7	263	3	531
Brown Deer, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	513	2	699
Ward 3	160	1	212
Wards 4, 7	550	7	561
Wards 5, 8	482	2	660
Wards 6, 9	476	6	576
Fox Point, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	498	6	1,117
Wards 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	808	7	1,154
Greendale, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	316	0	848
Wards 3, 4	806	8	692
Wards 5, 6	510	4	685
Ward 7	249	2	371
Ward 8	311	2	351
Ward 9	305	2	388
Ward 10	152	0	187
Hales Corners, vil.:			
Ward 1	195	3	290
Ward 2	148	0	230
Ward 3	79	1	200
Ward 4	168	3	247
Ward 5	116	1	236
Ward 6	195	4	223
Ward 7	66	1	122
Ward 8	98	0	109
River Hills, vil.:			
Ward 1	42	0	126
Wards 2, 3	161	0	551
Shorewood, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	713	10	511
Wards 3, 4	621	9	569
Wards 5, 6	512	5	532
Wards 7, 8	570	7	444
Wards 9, 10	475	5	455
Wards 11, 12	475	15	454
West Milwaukee, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	348	10	273
Wards 3, 4	270	6	274
Whitefish Bay, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	355	3	835
Wards 3, 4	367	6	681
Wards 5, 6	389	2	804
Wards 7, 8	498	4	720
Ward 9	219	4	396
Ward 10	298	2	398
Wards 11, 12	475	1	803
Cudahy, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 1, 2	789	20	688
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 3, 4	488	8	317
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 5	92	2	78
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 6, 7	550	7	337
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 8	183	3	131
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 9	311	4	208
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 10, 11	384	1	280
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 12	480	6	332
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 13	291	6	235
Franklin, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 1, 9	626	6	847
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 10, 11	393	1	459
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 2, 3	460	7	402
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 5, 6	256	4	358

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 8	118	2	156
Ald. Dist. 5, Wards 4, 7	425	3	438
Ald. Dist. 6, Wards 12, 13	439	3	636
Glendale, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 1, 7	451	5	485
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 2	299	5	307
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 8	110	1	76
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 3, 9	377	4	599
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 4	261	3	393
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 10	247	2	262
Ald. Dist. 5, Wards 5, 11	522	7	624
Ald. Dist. 6, Wards 6, 12	510	7	459
Greenfield, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	372	1	331
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	196	1	238
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	296	3	245
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 4	149	2	124
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 5	165	1	190
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 6	139	1	136
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 7	273	3	265
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 8	325	1	328
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 9	324	1	310
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 10	310	1	339
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 11	234	1	336
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 12	159	4	248
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 13	254	2	254
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 14	203	3	266
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 15	245	2	249
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 16	262	3	247
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 17	458	5	352
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 18	293	3	249
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 19	287	3	219
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 20	161	2	169
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 21	266	1	420
Milwaukee, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	451	3	227
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	422	2	60
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	471	2	88
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 4	402	2	58
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 5	294	1	31
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 6	551	1	45
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 7	364	3	18
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 8	313	1	30
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 9	415	2	25
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 10	452	2	25
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 11	332	0	9
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 12	431	1	15
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 13	376	2	15
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 14	319	2	13
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 15	411	0	11
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 16	314	2	19
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 17	288	2	11
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 18	130	1	5
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 19	301	2	228
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 20	334	4	134
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 21	268	2	191
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 22	331	3	102
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 23	222	3	112
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 24	264	3	74
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 25	269	3	176
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 26	322	5	218
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 27	355	4	268
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 28	368	4	268
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 29	320	1	36
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 30	370	1	134
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 31	415	3	179
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 32	439	2	301
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 33	257	4	186
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 34	363	1	346
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 35	445	2	381
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 36	471	3	152
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 37	255	2	52
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 38	369	2	186
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 39	398	8	292
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 40	397	0	302
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 41	317	6	291
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 42	425	6	234
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 43	478	5	276
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 44	403	12	171
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 45	397	6	168
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 46	435	3	215
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 47	340	2	327
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 48	375	7	184
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 49	346	3	197
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 50	357	7	143
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 51	385	6	208
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 52	448	10	283
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 53	423	6	184
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 54	356	3	319
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 55	480	5	212
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 56	428	2	147
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 57	466	5	165
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 58	431	6	196
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 59	446	10	151
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 60	373	2	123
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 61	408	4	131
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 62	401	3	333
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 63	418	5	256
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 65	372	4	309
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 66	161	2	105
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 67	270	1	10
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 68	356	0	24
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 69	88	2	151
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 70	229	1	87
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 71	352	0	40
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 72	263	6	60
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 73	166	0	101
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 74	174	2	51
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 75	366	2	139
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 76	220	3	108
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 77	200	1	140
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 78	139	2	77
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 79	357	4	113
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 80	257	1	237
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 81	326	4	237
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 82	348	2	290
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 83	341	1	217
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 84	288	6	256
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 85	251	2	256
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 86	307	4	265
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 87	278	2	286
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 88	315	5	414
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 89	290	5	253
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 90	288	2	339
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 91	414	1	421
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 92	329	1	341
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 93	284	5	300
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 94	343	1	457
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 95	303	5	289
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 96	332	0	251
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 97	297	3	359
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 98	286	2	430
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 99	178	2	121
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 100	328	7	397
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 101	361	3	413
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 102	342	1	354
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 103	330	7	407
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 104	289	4	508
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 105	292	4	150
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 106	346	0	32
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 107	442	7	38
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 108	280	6	75
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 109	272	1	19
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 110	318	0	18
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 111	317	2	26
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 112	368	5	13
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 113	339	7	90
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 114	315	1	21
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 115	328	1	47
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 116	364	1	17
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 117	308	3	12
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 118	330	4	75
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 119	384	1	31
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 120	365	1	29
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 121	384	0	7
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 122	391	2	104

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)	District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 123	372	4	209	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 201	355	4	255
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 124	430	3	263	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 202	327	5	289
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 125	360	3	238	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 203	388	3	250
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 126	360	8	404	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 204	330	4	251
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 127	249	4	188	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 205	385	7	324
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 128	369	5	92	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 206	465	4	290
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 129	456	1	233	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 207	421	5	378
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 130	362	6	275	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 208	389	3	307
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 131	353	3	72	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 209	355	3	305
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 132	352	2	116	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 210	369	5	328
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 133	380	3	196	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 211	366	1	275
Ald. Dis.t 7, Ward 134	299	4	232	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 212	372	3	344
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 135	329	2	236	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 213	421	4	476
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 136	315	5	93	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 214	354	1	377
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 137	245	2	66	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 215	436	6	479
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 138	351	3	114	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 216	378	2	442
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 139	360	5	244	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 217	377	5	343
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 140	253	2	150	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 218	316	1	303
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 141	355	5	335	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 219	261	5	287
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 142	363	6	316	Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 220	233	3	215
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 143	245	3	123	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 221	253	4	171
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 144	273	3	190	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 222	190	2	75
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 145	97	0	36	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 223	122	0	88
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 146	180	5	84	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 224	214	2	74
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 147	249	2	109	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 225	184	7	85
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 148	266	3	147	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 226	114	2	64
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 149	313	5	221	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 227	221	2	76
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 150	250	2	175	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 228	219	6	97
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 151	238	2	141	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 229	184	5	98
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 152	255	0	153	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 230	190	1	107
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 153	411	1	236	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 231	256	4	134
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 154	340	3	205	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 232	373	4	167
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 155	384	2	240	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 233	286	1	171
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 156	305	2	178	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 234	270	3	177
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 157	317	1	219	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 235	518	8	314
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 158	335	5	276	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 236	178	4	140
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 159	304	2	254	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 237	263	6	137
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 160	328	5	298	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 238	238	3	125
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 161	363	1	345	Ald. Dist. 12, Ward 239	242	1	117
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 162	372	5	313	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 240	328	5	261
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 163	334	3	302	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 241	383	7	341
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 164	341	2	346	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 242	479	3	320
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 165	262	2	226	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 243	372	5	211
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 166	334	4	208	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 244	332	7	210
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 167	299	6	284	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 245	319	6	288
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 168	316	5	254	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 246	402	2	270
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 169	171	4	210	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 247	352	4	273
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 170	307	3	215	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 248	409	3	336
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 171	358	3	173	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 249	353	7	332
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 172	217	2	103	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 250	382	1	263
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 173	151	2	56	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 251	315	1	180
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 174	217	6	207	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 252	250	1	277
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 175	328	8	192	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 253	328	5	302
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 176	282	1	181	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 254	486	5	308
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 177	221	0	186	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 255	370	9	314
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 178	355	5	288	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 256	340	3	410
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 179	323	4	246	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 257	393	6	340
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 180	318	5	172	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 258	293	6	276
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 181	292	3	215	Ald. Dist. 13, Ward 259	412	6	412
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 182	337	3	196	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 64	394	6	273
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 183	428	2	17	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 260	352	4	346
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 184	450	1	40	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 261	355	6	243
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 185	336	1	16	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 262	156	3	84
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 186	280	2	10	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 263	317	3	212
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 187	336	1	25	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 264	265	3	122
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 188	313	0	14	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 265	301	4	133
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 189	327	0	36	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 266	282	3	138
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 190	251	0	17	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 267	320	2	160
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 191	331	0	14	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 268	298	6	194
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 192	230	1	10	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 269	395	2	226
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 193	149	2	19	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 270	371	6	222
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 194	233	1	24	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 271	370	3	303
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 195	247	1	13	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 272	381	9	254
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 196	200	2	30	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 273	353	2	300
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 197	139	1	24	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 274	405	2	320
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 198	200	1	24	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 275	350	5	275
Ald. Dist. 10, Ward 199	107	4	32	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 276	333	2	175
Ald. Dist. 11, Ward 200	330	0	370	Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 277	314	6	295

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 278	332	2	223
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 279	309	3	228
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 280	313	5	205
Ald. Dist. 14, Ward 281	340	2	200
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 282	335	4	288
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 283	226	2	285
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 284	154	5	109
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 285	277	4	332
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 286	435	2	548
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 287	390	6	392
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 288	194	4	231
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 289	399	2	228
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 290	366	1	355
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 291	219	1	273
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 292	274	2	271
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 293	382	2	401
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 294	229	3	278
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 295	271	2	214
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 296	242	5	256
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 297	285	5	299
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 298	338	3	331
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 299	176	2	201
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 300	244	3	299
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 301	233	2	220
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 302	274	3	235
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 303	238	2	47
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 304	227	3	104
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 305	348	3	108
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 306	322	4	197
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 307	261	3	92
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 308	289	4	261
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 309	328	2	265
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 310	311	4	263
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 311	202	5	93
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 312	186	2	114
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 313	290	10	202
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 314	326	2	304
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 315	209	1	277
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 316	170	3	104
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 317	258	2	302
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 318	326	2	270
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 319	300	3	254
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 320	326	1	298
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 321	245	5	269
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 322	249	4	337
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 323	380	5	249
Ald. Dist. 16, Ward 324	294	4	248
Oak Creek, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	199	0	256
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	276	4	283
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 3	183	2	244
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 4, 5	199	2	201
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 6, 7	331	3	293
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 8	190	3	234
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 9, 11	258	2	172
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 10	226	3	176
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 12	146	2	117
Ald. Dist. 5, Wards 13, 14	393	8	332
Ald. Dist. 6, Wards 15, 16	229	2	259
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 17	106	1	108
St. Francis, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 1, 2	562	4	353
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 3, 4	645	10	463
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 5, 6	649	11	499
South Milwaukee, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 9, 10	458	12	581
Ald. Dist. 1, Wards 11, 12	376	5	275
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 13, 14	508	5	369
Ald. Dist. 2, Wards 15, 16	470	4	365
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 5, 6	555	7	380
Ald. Dist. 3, Wards 7, 8	437	8	359
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 1, 2	640	11	539
Ald. Dist. 4, Wards 3, 4	488	5	287
Wauwatosa, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	391	1	537
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	336	1	518
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	387	6	520
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 4	486	6	794
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 5	344	1	769
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 6	192	3	261
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 7	304	6	572
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 8	386	3	428
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 9	331	4	462
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 10	338	2	465
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 11	374	1	461
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 12	332	9	609
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 13	351	5	464
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 14	443	4	511
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 15	396	6	434
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 16	302	2	774
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 17	336	3	782
Ald. Dist. 6, Ward 18	240	3	661
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 19	327	7	559
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 20	326	5	565
Ald. Dist. 7, Ward 21	307	2	597
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 22	318	1	655
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 23	359	3	557
Ald. Dist. 8, Ward 24	295	2	555
West Allis, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 1	375	6	256
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 2	306	5	190
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 3	327	4	203
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 4	299	5	226
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 5	365	9	245
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 6	345	6	223
Ald. Dist. 1, Ward 7	333	4	288
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 8	381	5	320
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 9	301	7	247
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 10	320	4	250
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 11	412	9	290
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 12	371	3	299
Ald. Dist. 2, Ward 13	388	8	369
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 14	418	7	266
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 15	430	4	290
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 16	279	6	323
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 17	334	5	239
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 18	453	10	363
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 19	254	3	230
Ald. Dist. 3, Ward 20	284	2	204
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 21	376	6	289
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 22	287	2	207
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 23	405	3	315
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 24	325	1	283
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 25	374	4	324
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 26	373	8	465
Ald. Dist. 4, Ward 27	483	5	370
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 28	302	4	215
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 29	321	5	286
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 30	369	6	487
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 31	360	4	259
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 32	238	2	493
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 33	349	3	328
Ald. Dist. 5, Ward 34	428	2	314
TOTAL	161,149	1,731	129,933
MONROE COUNTY			
Adrian	38	1	75
Angelo	71	1	141
Byron	57	0	145
Clifton	62	2	88
Glendale	46	0	156
Grant	23	1	56
Greenfield	44	0	93
Jefferson	54	0	51
Lafayette	16	1	40
La Grange	135	0	270
Leon	52	2	144
Lincoln	83	1	128
Little Falls	122	4	142
New Lyme	11	0	33
Oakdale	95	1	156
Portland	81	1	104
Ridgeville	50	0	80
Scott	2	0	30
Sheldon	35	0	67
Sparta	258	2	327

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Tomah	104	2	208
Wellington	57	1	95
Wells	45	3	45
Wilton	42	0	84
Cashton, vil.	115	2	288
Kendall, vil.	46	1	125
Melvina, vil.	15	0	15
Norwalk, vil.	53	0	124
Warrens, vil.	28	0	53
Wilton, vil.	32	0	107
Wyeville, vil.	10	0	25
Sparta, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1	81	4	167
Ald. Dist. 2	93	2	159
Ald. Dist. 3	67	2	144
Ald. Dist. 4	76	2	95
Ald. Dist. 5	91	0	139
Ald. Dist. 6	106	0	186
Ald. Dist. 7	107	2	161
Ald. Dist. 8	100	0	169
Tomah, city:			
Ward 1	87	1	180
Ward 2	48	0	122
Ward 3	67	0	128
Ward 4	52	0	70
Ward 5	48	0	61
Ward 6	71	1	120
Wards 7, 8	51	0	79
Ward 9	44	4	104
Ward 10	39	1	84
Ward 11	134	0	207
Ward 12	116	0	145
TOTAL	3,360	45	6,015
OCONTO COUNTY			
Abrams	156	3	219
Armstrong	141	2	184
Bagley	37	0	66
Brazeau	112	3	254
Breed	51	2	124
Chase	173	5	151
Doty	36	0	53
Gillett	109	5	220
How	44	0	137
Lakewood	101	1	150
Lena	94	1	127
Little River	128	3	162
Little Suamico	276	0	366
Maple Valley	67	1	177
Morgan	91	3	133
Oconto	115	1	200
Oconto Falls	121	0	215
Pensaukee	119	1	216
Riverview	95	1	153
Spruce	110	6	184
Stiles	166	2	197
Townsend	133	4	161
Underhill	61	4	118
Lena, vil.	84	0	138
Suring, vil.	83	3	165
Gillett, city:			
Ward 1	51	0	111
Ward 2	44	0	131
Ward 3	42	1	87
Oconto, city:			
Ward 1	77	1	91
Ward 2	76	0	69
Ward 3	80	0	80
Ward 4	64	2	87
Ward 5	49	1	80
Ward 6	88	0	98
Ward 7	98	1	94
Ward 8	70	1	113
Ward 9	60	0	66
Ward 10	85	1	119
Oconto Falls, city:			
Ward 1	80	1	157
Ward 2	130	2	208
Ward 3	100	4	197
TOTAL	3,897	66	6,058
ONEIDA COUNTY			
Cassian	72	1	135
Crescent	260	1	285
Enterprise	41	0	72
Hazelhurst	105	1	229
Lake Tomahawk	124	1	220
Little Rice	25	1	37
Lynne	39	1	38
Minocqua	339	4	1,057
Monico	39	1	55
Newbold	309	3	431
Nokomis	136	2	207
Pelican	447	5	481
Piehl	23	2	12
Pine Lake	427	5	455
Shoepke	52	0	112
Stella	78	0	69
Sugar Camp	183	2	255
Three Lakes	279	1	522
Woodboro	89	0	146
Woodruff	179	5	346
Rhinelander, city:			
Ward 1	162	1	147
Ward 2	162	1	153
Ward 3	205	2	163
Ward 4	120	2	112
Ward 5	153	1	194
Ward 6	176	1	161
Ward 7	169	1	164
Ward 8	178	1	142
TOTAL	4,571	45	6,390
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY			
Black Creek	68	5	176
Bovina	90	6	97
Buchanan	216	5	309
Center	158	8	507
Cicero	114	6	159
Dale	135	4	322
Deer Creek	42	3	68
Ellington	117	3	399
Freedom	388	8	604
Grand Chute:			
Ward 1	95	1	159
Ward 2	105	4	247
Ward 3	72	2	152
Ward 4	92	1	203
Ward 5	48	2	146
Ward 6	82	0	177
Ward 7	112	3	236
Ward 8	178	2	383
Ward 9	60	0	99
Ward 10	74	1	229
Ward 11	77	1	117
Ward 12	128	2	258
Ward 13	49	1	131
Greenville	259	9	641
Hortonia	68	1	171
Kaukauna	100	4	140
Liberty	51	1	115
Maine	54	4	109
Maple Creek	51	1	87
Oneida	402	9	394
Osborn	58	0	140
Seymour	84	2	201
Vandenbroek	171	4	226
Bear Creek, vil.	41	0	104
Black Creek, vil.	123	1	217
Combined Locks, vil.	286	6	313
Hortonville, vil.	130	6	392
Kimberley, vil.	869	13	966
Little Chute, vil.	1,110	15	1,329
Nichols, vil.	26	2	38
Schiocton, vil.	75	4	122
Appleton, city:			

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Ward 1	320	10	465
Ward 2	361	9	366
Ward 3	300	8	434
Ward 4	385	5	612
Ward 5	399	5	736
Ward 6	352	4	586
Ward 7	341	7	684
Ward 8	353	5	557
Ward 10	391	6	686
Ward 11	414	4	574
Ward 12	408	5	574
Ward 13	95	0	169
Ward 14	413	2	834
Ward 15	363	3	573
Ward 16	392	0	803
Ward 17	370	2	916
Ward 18	397	8	785
Ward 19	382	6	676
Ward 20	318	6	602
Kaukauna, city:			
Ward 1	425	14	437
Ward 2	533	8	468
Ward 3	509	14	484
Ward 4	581	7	563
New London, city	117	1	198
Seymour, city	324	5	564
TOTAL	15,701	294	25,445
OZAUKEE COUNTY			
Belgium	157	7	262
Cedarburg:			
Wards 1, 2	447	3	413
Wards 3, 4	136	5	386
Wards 5, 6	97	0	342
Wards 7, 8	144	3	332
Fredonia	187	4	425
Grafton:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 6	214	2	507
Wards 4, 5	181	0	388
Port Washington	174	1	274
Saukville	185	5	431
Bayside, vil.	24	0	45
Belgium, vil.	117	2	189
Fredonia, vil.	183	0	270
Grafton, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	150	2	230
Wards 3, 4	207	1	332
Wards 5, 6	234	0	345
Wards 7, 8	130	2	229
Wards 9, 10	169	4	332
Wards 11, 12	131	2	303
Newburg, vil.	13	0	16
Saukville, vil.:			
Wards 1, 4	187	4	262
Wards 2, 3	211	1	271
Thiensville, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	141	0	433
Wards 3, 4	160	1	397
Wards 5, 6	154	1	295
Cedarburg, city:			
Wards 1, 2	217	2	494
Wards 3, 4	168	8	291
Wards 5, 6	251	11	335
Wards 7, 8	139	2	239
Wards 9, 10	192	8	291
Wards 11, 12	178	2	385
Wards 13, 14	170	5	371
Mequon, city:			
Wards 1, 2	220	6	603
Wards 3, 10	232	2	605
Wards 4, 5	232	2	646
Wards 6, 7	257	5	616
Wards 8, 9	228	5	624
Wards 11, 12	241	3	598
Wards 13, 14	287	0	808
Wards 15, 16	192	3	787
Port Washington, city:			
Wards 1, 4	195	3	260
Wards 6, 7	219	0	249
Wards 5, 8, 9	178	1	220
Wards 10, 16, 17	218	2	178
Wards 11, 12, 13	209	6	227
Wards 14, 15	201	1	222
Wards 2, 3	250	2	215
TOTAL	8,807	129	16,973
PEPIN COUNTY			
Albany	98	1	52
Durand	116	3	121
Frankfort	52	2	67
Lima	134	2	99
Pepin	120	1	112
Stockholm	22	2	32
Waterville	127	6	167
Waubeek	56	2	82
Pepin, vil.	138	0	125
Stockholm, vil.	23	0	16
Durand, city:			
Ward 1	109	3	161
Ward 2	109	0	149
Ward 3	98	3	114
TOTAL	1,202	25	1,297
PIERCE COUNTY			
Clifton	170	3	113
Diamond Bluff	69	1	43
Ellsworth:			
Wards 1, 2	167	3	116
El Paso	113	1	59
Gilman:			
Wards 1, 2	149	2	104
Hartland	105	2	92
Isabelle	23	1	23
Maiden Rock:			
Wards 1, 2	72	0	76
Martell	160	2	120
Oak Grove:			
Wards 1, 2	136	2	113
River Falls:			
Wards 1, 2	362	4	251
Rock Elm	57	1	75
Salem:			
Wards 1, 2	55	0	49
Spring Lake	83	0	70
Trenton:			
Wards; 1, 2	200	4	173
Trimbelle:			
Wards 1, 2	226	6	170
Union	63	0	97
Bay City, vil.	57	1	33
Ellsworth, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	411	0	396
Elmwood, vil.	132	2	96
Maiden Rock, vil.	37	0	24
Plum City, vil.	84	1	84
Spring Valley, vil.	147	2	158
Prescott, city:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	473	4	324
River Falls, city:			
Ward 3	175	3	106
Ward 4	218	1	105
Wards 5, 6	256	5	127
Wards 7, 8	320	5	231
Wards 9, 10	261	3	186
TOTAL	4,781	59	3,614
POLK COUNTY			
Alden	234	2	179
Apple River	156	1	103
Balsam Lake	157	1	124
Beaver	131	2	86
Black Brook	144	3	141
Bone Lake	85	2	66
Clam Falls	82	2	73
Clayton	134	2	55
Clear Lake	104	1	94

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Eureka	146	1	132
Farmington	116	2	142
Garfield	165	0	144
Georgetown	188	0	75
Johnstown	65	1	28
Laketown	184	1	98
Lincoln	272	6	261
Lorain	47	1	37
Luck	140	0	81
McKinley	47	0	38
Milltown	157	1	90
Osceola	146	1	156
St. Croix Falls	121	0	143
Sterling	82	1	77
West Sweden	118	0	79
Balsam Lake, vil.	171	2	142
Centuria, vil.	109	1	102
Clayton, vil.	58	1	47
Clear Lake, vil.	164	2	148
Dresser, vil.	94	0	67
Frederic, vil.	201	0	159
Luck, vil.	157	1	142
Milltown, vil.	120	2	79
Osceola, vil.	212	2	219
Amery, city:			
Ward 1	183	3	157
Ward 2	317	1	282
St. Croix Falls, city	197	1	235
TOTAL	5,204	47	4,281
PORTAGE COUNTY			
Alban	155	4	74
Almond	63	0	111
Amherst	169	3	190
Belmont	78	1	74
Buena Vista	141	5	99
Carson	215	5	155
Dewey	109	2	93
Eau Pleine	126	6	137
Grant	187	0	275
Hull	678	15	725
Lanark	152	1	119
Linwood	155	0	151
New Hope	157	2	93
Pine Grove	107	3	111
Plover	295	8	300
Sharon	308	0	162
Stockton	323	2	238
Almond, vil.	65	0	96
Amherst, vil.	119	2	118
Amherst Junction, vil.	33	0	29
Junction City, vil.	79	1	80
Milladore, vil.	0	0	0
Nelsonville, vil.	26	0	37
Park Ridge, vil.	125	0	168
Plover, vil.	869	6	912
Rosholt, vil.	94	0	71
Whiting, vil.	331	6	281
Stevens Point, city:			
Ward 1	372	5	197
Ward 2	212	7	161
Ward 3	292	10	250
Ward 4	323	9	149
Ward 5	371	5	218
Ward 6	331	4	327
Ward 7	272	5	255
Ward 8	372	11	214
Ward 9	314	5	204
Ward 10	249	13	203
Ward 11	267	5	219
Ward 12	411	8	391
Ward 13	398	5	251
TOTAL	9,363	164	7,938
PRICE COUNTY			
Catawba	45	0	65
Eisenstein	88	1	174
Elk	203	3	345

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Emery	58	4	77
Fifield	118	3	239
Flambeau	95	0	119
Georgetown	37	0	34
Hackett	38	0	45
Harmony	54	1	63
Hill	39	1	86
Kennan	59	0	49
Knox	114	1	68
Lake:			
Wards 1, 2	180	1	299
Ogema	107	3	212
Prentice	62	3	97
Spirit	44	1	107
Worcester:			
Wards 1, 2	273	4	468
Catawba, vil.	40	2	37
Kennan, vil.	43	0	28
Prentice, vil.	90	2	151
Park Falls, city:			
Ward 1	85	1	167
Ward 2	101	3	180
Ward 3	112	0	211
Ward 4	99	0	289
Phillips, city:			
Ward 1	88	1	154
Ward 2	87	3	149
Ward 3	78	1	194
TOTAL	2,437	39	3,969
RACINE COUNTY			
Burlington:			
Wards 1, 6, 7, 8	331	1	502
Wards 2, 3, 4, 5	286	8	481
Caledonia:			
Wards 1, 2	389	2	488
Wards 3, 4, 5, 6	680	5	1,079
Wards 7, 8, 9	656	6	714
Wards 10, 11, 14	547	8	709
Wards 12, 13	502	5	484
Dover:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	249	9	526
Mt. Pleasant:			
Wards 1, 4	451	9	754
Wards 2, 3, 12	436	5	688
Wards 5, 6	465	5	433
Wards 7, 8, 9	885	7	1,310
Wards 10, 11, 13	543	6	734
Norway:			
Wards 1, 8, 9	162	6	292
Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	449	4	534
Raymond:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	428	11	687
Rochester:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	174	10	312
Waterford:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	535	10	616
Yorkville:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	369	5	594
Elmwood Park, vil.	73	0	190
North Bay, vil.	23	0	108
Rochester, vil.	88	0	124
Sturtevant, vil.	451	6	496
Union Grove, vil.	441	5	660
Waterford, vil.	236	1	419
Wind Point, vil.	194	1	680
Burlington, city:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	245	3	326
Wards 5, 6, 7, 8	315	1	411
Wards 9, 10, 11, 12	291	5	461
Wards 13, 14, 15, 16	276	1	365
Racine, city:			
Ward 1	349	7	114
Ward 2	416	4	149
Ward 3	462	8	297
Ward 4	365	7	97
Ward 5	362	7	128
Ward 6	381	2	282

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Ward 7	298	0	174
Ward 8	267	5	43
Ward 9	449	8	415
Ward 10	534	6	439
Ward 11	432	6	637
Ward 12	376	7	323
Ward 13	584	11	444
Ward 14	492	6	328
Ward 15	229	4	35
Ward 16	285	2	40
Ward 17	368	8	353
Ward 18	491	7	401
Ward 19	625	7	442
Ward 20	505	6	352
Ward 21	559	9	350
Ward 22	343	8	398
Ward 23	438	6	456
Ward 24	487	6	598
Ward 25	452	7	418
Ward 26	433	6	358
Ward 27	426	10	290
Ward 28	458	5	333
Ward 29	522	7	824
Ward 30	323	4	274
Ward 31	518	8	387
Ward 32	493	4	357
TOTAL	24,892	343	26,575
RICHLAND COUNTY			
Akan	54	2	91
Bloom	54	0	98
Buena Vista	173	3	291
Dayton	96	3	156
Eagle	64	3	113
Forest	27	1	84
Henrietta	54	1	125
Ithaca	65	1	158
Marshall	65	4	137
Orion	74	2	129
Richland	147	4	330
Richwood	82	4	92
Rockbridge	91	1	151
Sylvan	55	0	108
Westford	90	2	110
Willow	54	0	120
Boaz, vil.	21	0	22
Casanovia, vil.	55	0	55
Lone Rock, vil.	109	0	127
Viola, vil.	34	1	123
Yuba, vil.	10	0	25
Richland Center, city:			
Ward 1	85	3	141
Ward 2	36	2	75
Ward 3	36	3	110
Ward 4	54	2	98
Ward 5	25	1	44
Ward 6	27	1	71
Ward 7	50	2	119
Ward 8	55	1	123
Ward 9	63	0	123
Ward 10	36	1	49
Ward 11	100	0	179
Ward 12	24	0	38
Ward 13	100	2	236
TOTAL	2,165	50	4,051
ROCK COUNTY			
Avon	48	1	80
Beloit:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	212	8	353
Wards 5, 6	198	1	161
Wards 7, 8, 9, 10	282	7	570
Wards 11, 12	141	7	245
Bradford	127	2	145
Center	104	2	129
Clinton	97	1	151
Fulton	444	5	423
Harmony	303	1	289
Janesville:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	386	10	443
Johnstown	85	2	146
La Prairie	126	2	170
Lima	139	0	148
Magnolia	92	0	94
Milton	285	5	270
Newark	156	3	231
Plymouth	114	3	201
Porter	178	1	121
Rock	385	8	334
Spring Valley	58	2	111
Turtle	276	1	525
Union	131	6	166
Clinton, vil.	191	0	339
Footville, vil.	101	4	127
Orfordville, vil.	151	3	191
Beloit, city:			
Ward 1	186	2	251
Ward 2	238	6	315
Ward 3	125	1	176
Ward 4	162	8	154
Ward 5	208	7	229
Ward 6	87	6	124
Ward 7	187	1	229
Ward 8	179	5	266
Ward 9	116	2	220
Ward 10	157	7	239
Ward 11	121	11	131
Ward 12	161	3	85
Ward 13	146	4	148
Ward 14	191	6	80
Ward 15	141	3	80
Ward 16	107	2	213
Ward 17	179	2	275
Ward 18	234	1	248
Ward 19	208	1	212
Ward 20	150	1	340
Ward 21	150	2	333
Ward 22	201	1	238
Edgerton, city	655	6	564
Evansville, city	435	8	392
Janesville, city:			
Ward 1	448	7	482
Ward 2	301	6	352
Ward 3	172	4	110
Ward 4	368	13	220
Ward 5	387	6	195
Ward 6	433	6	193
Ward 7	337	3	231
Ward 8	570	6	281
Ward 9	436	8	235
Ward 10	402	5	276
Ward 11	460	7	444
Ward 12	396	4	285
Ward 13	543	7	391
Ward 14	392	4	291
Ward 15	489	6	371
Ward 16	474	5	544
Ward 17	393	7	446
Ward 18	472	3	421
Ward 19	510	9	548
Ward 20	347	7	508
Ward 21	440	7	281
Milton, city:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	185	3	214
Wards 4, 5	133	4	172
Wards 6, 7, 8	293	6	263
TOTAL	19,005	324	19,459
RUSK COUNTY			
Atlanta	113	1	132
Big Bend	68	1	100
Big Falls	27	0	31
Cedar Rapids	9	0	6
Dewey	100	2	104
Flambeau	126	1	225
Grant	143	4	148

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Grow	71	2	73
Hawkins	34	0	32
Hubbard	39	0	29
Lawrence	32	0	38
Marshall	101	0	70
Murry	57	1	55
Richland	42	0	33
Rusk	99	2	79
South Fork	34	0	16
Strickland	70	0	49
Stubbs	97	0	144
Thornapple	129	0	168
True	49	1	60
Washington	55	1	72
Wilkinson	8	1	10
Willard	62	1	89
Wilson	10	1	4
Bruce, vil.	167	0	225
Conrath, vil.	15	0	16
Glen Flora, vil.	13	0	33
Hawkins, vil.	66	1	68
Ingram, vil.	15	0	24
Sheldon, vil.	50	1	60
Tony, vil.	29	0	25
Weyerhaeuser, vil.	63	1	61
Ladysmith, city:			
Ward 1	42	0	58
Ward 2	75	0	76
Ward 3	87	0	75
Ward 4	133	0	157
Ward 5	110	0	161
Ward 6	88	0	85
Ward 7	64	0	108
TOTAL	2,592	21	2,999
ST. CROIX COUNTY			
Baldwin	125	2	152
Cady	85	0	83
Cylon	119	0	92
Eau Galle	120	2	125
Emerald	98	0	74
Erin Prairie	93	0	65
Forest	92	0	67
Glenwood	117	0	76
Hammond	127	0	104
Hudson:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	332	1	376
Kinnickinnic:			
Wards 1, 2	179	0	139
Pleasant Valley	52	2	42
Richmond:			
Wards 1, 2	159	4	163
Rush River	80	4	55
St. Joseph:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	318	2	284
Somerset:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	251	0	188
Springfield:			
Wards 1, 2	118	0	55
Stanton:			
Ward 1, 2	147	1	138
Star Prairie:			
Wards 1, 2	252	2	176
Troy:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	372	2	307
Warren	137	0	116
Baldwin, vil.	284	0	336
Deer Park, vil.	36	0	42
Hammond, vil.	191	0	135
North Hudson, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	377	1	297
Roberts, vil.	133	2	99
Somerset, vil.	105	1	112
Star Prairie, vil.	68	0	60
Wilson, vil.	36	0	20
Woodville, vil.	125	1	149
Glenwood City, city:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	191	2	129
Hudson, city:			
Ward 1	129	1	120
Ward 2	133	0	171
Ward 3	138	1	188
Ward 4	146	0	114
Ward 5	120	1	197
Ward 6	142	0	147
New Richmond, city:			
Ward 1	174	0	122
Ward 2	74	0	72
Ward 3	141	0	120
Ward 4	73	0	69
Ward 5	110	0	106
Ward 6	178	1	180
River Falls, city:			
Ward 1	147	1	125
Ward 2	120	1	107
TOTAL	6,744	35	5,990
SAUK COUNTY			
Baraboo	191	0	379
Bear Creek	70	3	82
Dellona	87	0	141
Delton	158	2	225
Excelsior	121	3	250
Fairfield	136	1	196
Franklin	48	1	110
Freedom	29	1	103
Greenfield	131	0	190
Honey Creek	97	2	115
Ironton	45	0	136
La Valle	83	3	252
Merrimac	79	0	134
Prairie du Sac	118	4	173
Reedsburg	102	2	224
Spring Green	143	2	120
Sumpter	84	2	130
Troy	99	1	146
Washington	79	3	120
Westfield	64	2	167
Winfield	53	1	104
Woodland	58	1	144
Cazenovia, vil.	0	0	2
Ironton, vil.	18	1	65
Lake Delton, vil.	118	0	340
La Valle, vil.	34	0	76
Lime Ridge, vil.	20	1	45
Loganville, vil.	18	0	63
Merrimac, vil.	70	0	73
North Freedom, vil.	62	0	130
Plain, vil.	82	2	153
Prairie du Sac, vil.	324	7	374
Rock Springs, vil.	63	1	90
Sauk City, vil.	427	4	396
Spring Green, vil.	225	3	190
West Baraboo, vil.	144	1	174
Baraboo, city:			
Ward 1	27	0	38
Ward 2	108	1	161
Ward 3	82	0	194
Ward 4	51	1	80
Ward 5	121	0	130
Ward 6	20	0	22
Ward 7	91	0	155
Ward 8	79	1	133
Ward 9	21	0	35
Ward 10	4	0	10
Ward 11	48	0	96
Ward 12	49	2	77
Ward 13	147	0	260
Ward 14	66	0	117
Ward 15	71	1	150
Ward 16	186	0	219
Reedsburg, city:			
Ward 1	188	2	379
Ward 2	219	1	367
Ward 3	176	3	356
Wisconsin Dells, city:			

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Ward 1	6	0	26
TOTAL	5,440	66	8,994
SAWYER COUNTY			
Bass Lake:			
Ward 1	165	0	86
Ward 2	87	2	142
Couderay	58	2	44
Draper	27	2	55
Edgewater	61	0	91
Hayward:			
Ward 1	64	0	168
Ward 2	140	2	165
Ward 3	101	4	170
Hunter	88	0	115
Lenroot:			
Ward 1	84	0	196
Ward 2	5	0	18
Meadowbrook	16	4	40
Meteor	14	1	34
Ojibwa	37	0	53
Radisson	51	1	88
Round Lake	104	0	206
Sand Lake	116	6	203
Spider Lake	40	2	123
Weirgor	84	2	97
Winter	150	1	173
Couderay, vil.	25	0	24
Exeland, vil.	38	1	52
Radisson, vil.	43	1	45
Winter, vil.	71	0	56
Hayward, city:			
Ward 1	33	1	80
Ward 2	56	1	130
Ward 3	31	3	109
Ward 4	50	1	132
TOTAL	1,839	37	2,895
SHAWANO COUNTY			
Almon	58	0	97
Angelica	150	1	176
Aniwa	42	1	87
Bartelme	108	1	42
Belle Plaine	135	0	353
Birnamwood	68	1	86
Fairbanks	56	1	101
Germania	45	0	71
Grant	60	0	191
Green Valley	77	4	189
Hartland	46	1	173
Herman	45	1	159
Hutchins	45	2	94
Lessor	108	6	115
Maple Grove	114	2	167
Morris	60	0	37
Navarino	41	0	75
Pella	70	2	153
Red Springs	69	1	103
Richmond:			
Ward 1	77	0	212
Ward 2	95	0	175
Seneca	39	2	129
Washington	165	1	307
Waukechon	53	0	186
Wescott	332	6	725
Wittenberg	103	4	134
Aniwa, vil.	16	1	52
Birnamwood, vil.	92	0	131
Bonduel, vil.	101	1	282
Bowler, vil.	33	0	43
Cecil, vil.	47	0	116
Eland, vil.	55	1	45
Gresham, vil.	51	0	103
Mattoon, vil.	41	2	71
Tigerton, vil.	93	1	153
Wittenberg, vil.	140	2	231
Shawano, city:			
Dist. 1, Wards 1, 2	109	3	276
Dist. 2, Wards 3, 4	96	2	239
Dist. 3, Wards 5, 6	138	0	285
Dist. 4, Wards 7, 8	105	1	254
Dist. 5, Wards 9, 10	112	4	291
Dist. 6, Wards 11, 12	118	1	272
TOTAL	3,608	56	7,181
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY			
Greenbush:			
Wards 1, 2	202	0	249
Herman:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	215	9	288
Holland:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	217	4	608
Lima:			
Wards 1, 2	348	7	555
Lyndon:			
Wards 1, 2	191	4	269
Mitchell	133	4	155
Mosel:			
Wards 1, 2	155	2	190
Plymouth:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	354	3	578
Rhine:			
Wards 1, 2	288	0	340
Russell	58	1	82
Scott:			
Wards 1, 2	158	1	272
Sheboygan:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	662	4	748
Sheboygan Falls:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	346	1	368
Sherman:			
Wards 1, 2	182	5	236
Wilson:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	555	4	732
Adell, vil.	63	1	106
Cascade, vil.	79	2	108
Cedar Grove, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	153	2	413
Elkhart Lake, vil.	179	4	245
Glenbeulah, vil.	66	1	79
Howards Grove, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	295	2	372
Kohler, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	230	1	505
Oostburg, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	138	0	702
Random Lake, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	155	0	268
Waldo, vil.	59	3	90
Plymouth, city:			
Wards 1, 2	265	3	218
Wards 3, 4	288	4	316
Wards 5, 6	275	3	269
Wards 7, 8	244	3	264
Sheboygan, city:			
Ward 1	605	5	686
Ward 2	531	7	533
Ward 3	418	3	429
Ward 4	396	6	232
Ward 5	568	7	320
Ward 6	563	1	482
Ward 7	590	5	294
Ward 8	796	8	515
Ward 9	663	2	453
Ward 10	829	7	432
Ward 11	706	11	433
Ward 12	546	10	297
Ward 13	647	3	512
Ward 14	702	3	550
Ward 15	576	4	477
Ward 16	513	8	270
Sheboygan Falls, city:			
Wards 1, 2	332	5	267
Wards 3, 4	319	3	280
Wards 5, 6	238	3	237
TOTAL	17,091	179	17,324

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
TAYLOR COUNTY			
Aurora	83	2	77
Browning	69	0	185
Chelsea	66	2	194
Cleveland	38	1	44
Deer Creek	77	0	135
Ford	37	1	48
Goodrich	32	1	111
Greenwood	68	2	133
Grover	21	0	67
Hammel	78	2	115
Holway	63	1	61
Jump River	64	0	49
Little Black	113	1	227
Maplehurst	57	1	60
McKinley	51	0	60
Medford	184	6	450
Molitor	33	0	50
Pershing	52	0	30
Rib Lake	74	3	183
Roosevelt	94	3	65
Taft	59	1	49
Westboro	88	5	158
Gilman, vil.	108	1	98
Lublin, vil.	35	1	26
Rib Lake, vil.	120	4	179
Stetsonville, vil.	61	1	133
Medford, city:			
Ward 1	128	3	266
Ward 2	132	1	275
Ward 3	127	2	252
Ward 4	133	0	289
TOTAL	2,345	45	4,069
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY			
Albion	77	4	84
Arcadia	296	3	226
Burnside	98	0	82
Caledonia	53	0	101
Chimney Rock	43	1	35
Dodge	88	1	64
Ettrick	193	2	207
Gale	176	4	291
Hale	218	1	151
Lincoln	133	0	105
Pigeon	164	0	107
Preston	156	3	130
Sumner	125	1	115
Trempealeau	176	0	204
Unity	102	0	77
Eleva, vil.	82	1	98
Ettrick, vil.	75	0	110
Pigeon Falls, vil.	94	0	72
Strum, vil.	188	3	182
Trempealeau, vil.	180	0	208
Arcadia, city	324	2	336
Blair, city	200	2	194
Galesville, city	165	2	249
Independence, city	214	3	175
Osseo, city	273	1	249
Whitehall, city	350	0	319
TOTAL	4,243	34	4,171
VERNON COUNTY			
Bergen	135	1	229
Christiana	112	1	109
Clinton	91	0	78
Coon	95	0	102
Forest	27	1	125
Franklin	91	1	209
Genoa	56	3	105
Greenwood	38	0	138
Hamburg	87	3	137
Harmony	79	1	108
Hillsboro	56	1	170
Jefferson	132	1	163
Kickapoo	73	1	91
Liberty	11	0	38
Stark	32	1	79
Sterling	47	2	148
Union	31	0	89
Viroqua	183	4	267
Webster	88	2	79
Wheatland	40	1	72
Whitestown	33	1	90
Chaseburg, vil.	36	2	78
Coon Valley, vil.	103	3	188
De Soto, vil.	29	0	49
Genoa, vil.	33	0	61
La Farge, vil.	67	0	158
Ontario, vil.	41	0	73
Reedstown, vil.	54	1	79
Stoddard, vil.	97	1	143
Viola, vil.	22	1	27
Hillsboro, city:			
Ward 1	28	0	32
Ward 2	24	0	96
Ward 3	63	0	145
Ward 4	32	1	85
Viroqua, city:			
Ward 1	91	0	168
Ward 2	53	1	119
Ward 3	94	0	109
Ward 4	64	1	126
Ward 5	86	0	158
Ward 6	71	0	112
Westby, city:			
Ward 1	125	0	120
Ward 2	121	0	97
Ward 3	72	0	68
TOTAL	2,943	36	4,911
VILAS COUNTY			
Arbor Vitae:			
Ward 1	88	2	180
Ward 2	139	3	268
Ward 3	60	0	104
Boulder Junction	105	0	261
Cloverland	94	0	180
Conover	110	1	254
Lac du Flambeau:			
Ward 1	210	3	265
Ward 2	172	1	161
Land O'Lakes	72	0	265
Lincoln:			
Ward 1	177	0	264
Ward 2	66	1	108
Ward 3	5	1	23
Ward 4	10	0	24
Manitowish Waters	54	1	301
Phelps:			
Ward 1	98	3	213
Ward 2	66	2	135
Plum Lake	63	1	172
Presque Isle	70	0	191
St. Germain:			
Ward 1	74	0	190
Ward 2	88	2	258
Washington:			
Ward 1	90	2	214
Ward 2	46	0	104
Winchester	49	0	132
Eagle River, city:			
Ward 1	53	0	78
Ward 2	44	0	59
Ward 3	47	5	66
Ward 4	57	0	74
TOTAL	2,207	28	4,854
WALWORTH COUNTY			
Bloomfield	281	3	461
Darien	125	4	223
Delavan:			
Ward 1	99	3	206
Ward 2	164	4	319
Ward 3	108	0	226

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
East Troy	428	8	543
Geneva	286	3	496
Lafayette	129	2	219
LaGrange	197	4	306
Linn:			
Ward 1	113	3	293
Ward 2	46	0	98
Lyons	213	3	393
Richmond	152	6	241
Sharon	79	2	124
Spring Prairie	157	2	269
Sugar Creek	269	4	448
Troy	220	2	320
Walworth	97	0	288
Whitewater	215	8	250
Darien, vil.	103	4	195
East Troy, vil.	310	3	303
Fontana, vil.	141	3	367
Genoa City, vil.	98	0	202
Sharon, vil.	90	0	168
Walworth, vil.	170	2	350
Williams Bay, vil.	162	2	435
Delavan, city:			
Ward 1	196	0	254
Ward 2	202	4	240
Ward 3	181	4	329
Elkhorn, city:			
Ward 1	225	1	312
Ward 2	186	3	263
Ward 3	245	5	324
Lake Geneva, city:			
Ward 1	123	3	271
Ward 2	138	5	280
Ward 3	131	1	217
Ward 4	136	1	217
Whitewater, city:			
Ward 1	315	10	262
Ward 2	194	1	261
Ward 3	363	4	393
Ward 4	418	4	421
TOTAL	7,505	116	11,786
WASHBURN COUNTY			
Barronett	60	0	50
Bashaw	128	1	167
Bass Lake	29	0	49
Beaver Brook	116	0	104
Birchwood	42	3	59
Brooklyn	52	1	49
Casey	71	0	94
Chicog	26	0	45
Crystal	31	3	44
Evergreen	160	2	164
Frog Creek	17	0	20
Gull Lake	20	0	25
Long Lake	123	3	100
Madge	65	0	64
Minong	113	1	158
Sarona	57	3	71
Spooner	112	1	123
Springbrook	56	0	66
Stinnett	21	2	38
Stone Lake	40	0	87
Trego	122	0	125
Birchwood, vil.	59	0	75
Minong, vil.	56	4	73
Shell Lake, city:			
Ward 1	51	0	38
Ward 2	37	1	43
Ward 3	61	0	59
Ward 4	98	0	116
Spooner, city:			
Ward 1	91	0	102
Ward 2	61	0	61
Ward 3	124	2	155
Ward 4	89	0	96
Ward 5	79	0	93
TOTAL	2,267	27	2,613
WASHINGTON COUNTY			
Addison	345	8	647
Barton	288	2	419
Erin	259	0	562
Farmington	211	3	453
Germantown	24	0	56
Hartford	323	7	566
Jackson	300	6	686
Kewaskum	109	4	237
Polk	375	13	781
Richfield:			
Dist. 1	213	2	472
Dist. 2	266	4	495
Dist. 3	205	2	367
Dist. 4	240	0	432
Trenton	359	3	757
Wayne	136	6	264
West Bend	478	10	976
Germantown, vil.:			
Dist. 1	232	4	441
Dist. 2	353	5	525
Dist. 3	309	8	696
Dist. 4	349	3	689
Jackson, vil.	198	3	280
Kewaskum, vil.	253	3	417
Newburg, vil.	70	3	125
Slinger, vil.	258	2	346
Hartford, city:			
Dist. 1, 2, 3	1,039	8	1,153
Milwaukee, city:			
Ald. Dist. 15, Ward 285	0	0	0
West Bend, city:			
Dist. 1	332	3	437
Dist. 2	278	1	346
Dist. 3	300	2	747
Dist. 4	320	4	539
Dist. 5	339	3	393
Dist. 6	314	3	449
Dist. 7	274	1	391
Dist. 8	406	2	613
TOTAL	9,755	128	16,757
WAUKESHA COUNTY			
Brookfield:			
Wards 1, 4	78	0	178
Wards 2, 8	100	0	216
Wards 3, 6	101	1	308
Wards 5, 7	103	2	277
Wards 9, 10	124	2	185
Delafield:			
Wards 1, 2	166	4	346
Wards 3, 4	193	1	398
Wards 5, 6	197	0	397
Eagle:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	214	6	364
Genesee:			
Ward 1	127	0	267
Ward 2	146	0	227
Ward 3	76	5	191
Ward 4	132	1	265
Ward 5	130	5	222
Lisbon:			
Wards 1, 12, 13	210	4	413
Wards 2, 3	148	3	164
Wards 4, 5, 6	344	5	523
Wards 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	319	9	650
Merton:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	320	15	645
Wards 4, 5, 6	251	5	524
Wards 7, 8	171	3	551
Mukwonago:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	333	3	496
Ward 4	69	1	117
Wards 5, 6	169	2	235
Oconomowoc:			
Wards 1, 3, 6	330	4	634
Wards 2, 4, 5	296	5	510
Wards 7, 8	164	2	324

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Ottawa:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	399	8	579
Pewaukee:			
Wards 1, 2	181	1	303
Wards 3, 4, 5	179	2	308
Wards 6, 7	161	4	191
Wards 8, 9	249	3	439
Wards 10, 11	110	3	168
Wards 12, 13, 14	245	0	542
Summit:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	251	2	384
Wards 4, 5, 6	254	7	504
Vernon:			
Wards 1, 2	178	1	246
Ward 3	61	3	120
Wards 4, 5	192	0	281
Wards 6, 9	169	1	279
Wards 7, 8	269	4	431
Waukesha:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	405	7	739
Wards 5, 7	203	2	377
Ward 6	135	0	215
Ward 8	131	0	158
Big Bend, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	184	2	241
Butler, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	324	4	394
Chenequa, vil.	43	0	242
Dousman, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	122	2	252
Eagle, vil.	156	2	202
Elm Grove, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	116	4	739
Wards 3, 4	177	2	748
Wards 5, 6	212	4	633
Wards 7, 8	112	1	623
Hartland, vil.:			
Ward 1	112	0	132
Wards 2, 3	266	3	375
Wards 4, 5	202	0	301
Wards 6, 7	183	1	284
Lac La Belle, vil.	39	1	77
Lannon, vil.	141	1	180
Menomonee Falls, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	101	3	213
Wards 3, 6	447	6	712
Wards 4, 5	481	4	637
Ward 7	317	0	409
Wards 8, 9	372	8	557
Wards 10, 11, 12	511	12	950
Ward 13	249	2	402
Wards 14, 18	350	8	655
Wards 15, 16, 19	466	4	744
Ward 17	101	0	146
Ward 20	238	6	312
Merton, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2	109	0	238
Mukwonago, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	575	10	622
Ward 7	0	0	0
Nashotah, vil.	63	0	139
North Prairie, vil.	131	5	169
Oconomowoc Lake, vil.	32	0	167
Pewaukee, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	302	2	455
Wards 4, 5, 6	324	5	413
Sussex, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	505	8	693
Ward 6	0	0	1
Wales, vil.:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	282	6	431
Brookfield, city:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	609	13	1,375
Wards 5, 6, 7	462	11	1,343
Wards 8, 9, 10	466	5	1,588
Wards 11, 12, 13	382	2	1,603
Wards 14, 15, 16, 17	446	11	1,607
Wards 18, 19, 20, 21	576	7	1,295
Wards 22, 23, 24	753	17	1,420
Delafield, city:			
Wards 1, 6	138	4	268
Ward 2	105	4	176
Ward 3	137	7	221
Ward 4	102	2	160
Ward 5	104	0	228
Muskego, city:			
Wards 1, 2	332	10	513
Wards 3, 4	322	4	413
Wards 5, 6	295	6	413
Wards 7, 8	337	11	396
Wards 9, 10	301	17	499
Wards 11, 12	270	6	439
Wards 13, 14	327	8	466
New Berlin, city:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	626	10	927
Wards 4, 5, 6, 7	667	14	1,050
Wards 8, 9, 10	611	10	906
Ward 11	171	10	306
Wards 12, 13	409	6	758
Wards 14, 15, 16, 17	631	3	1,186
Wards 18, 19, 20	510	4	960
Wards 21, 22, 23	376	3	591
Ward 24	135	0	252
Oconomowoc, city:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	389	6	580
Wards 5, 6, 7	335	10	466
Wards 8, 9, 10	337	6	341
Wards 11, 12, 13	304	0	576
Waukesha, city:			
Ward 1	267	5	460
Ward 2	150	6	185
Ward 3	249	6	224
Ward 4	185	7	256
Ward 5	216	3	198
Ward 6	194	2	198
Ward 7	281	6	306
Ward 8	325	10	333
Ward 9	273	5	506
Ward 10	248	4	232
Ward 11	303	5	530
Ward 12	151	2	339
Ward 13	226	1	167
Ward 14	273	3	351
Ward 15	274	7	224
Ward 16	263	6	210
Ward 17	191	8	165
Ward 18	260	3	235
Ward 19	124	2	149
Ward 20	145	4	100
Ward 21	359	5	328
Ward 22	339	6	243
Ward 23	75	2	143
Ward 24	282	1	350
Ward 25	151	2	196
Ward 26	204	3	222
Ward 27	210	2	211
Ward 28	305	7	268
Ward 29	285	5	304
Ward 30	371	3	674
Ward 31	117	2	155
TOTAL	36,389	612	62,387
WAUPACA COUNTY			
Bear Creek	40	4	140
Caledonia:			
Wards 1, 2	81	5	182
Dayton:			
Wards 1, 2	210	1	378
Dupont	26	0	92
Farmington:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	167	4	276
Wards 4, 5	230	5	354
Fremont	55	2	130
Harrison	73	2	65
Helvetia	51	2	111
Iola	75	1	110

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Larrabee:			
Wards 1, 2	96	0	198
Lebanon:			
Wards 1, 2	96	2	188
Lind:			
Wards 1, 2	75	3	177
Little Wolf:			
Wards 1, 2	86	2	196
Matteson	49	4	162
Mukwa:			
Wards 1, 2	168	4	350
Royalton:			
Wards 1, 2	92	2	209
St. Lawrence	80	2	92
Scandinavia	117	0	147
Union	62	1	115
Waupaca:			
Wards 1, 2	85	0	154
Weyauwega	33	1	86
Wyoming	40	1	44
Big Falls, vil.	17	0	16
Embarrass, vil.	32	0	79
Fremont, vil.	49	0	151
Iola, vil.	178	0	213
Ogdensburg, vil.	14	0	35
Scandinavia, vil.	41	0	48
Clintonville, city:			
Wards 1, 2	115	0	185
Ward 3	60	1	115
Ward 4	98	1	136
Wards 5, 6	119	3	269
Ward 7	85	2	163
Manawa, city:			
Wards 1, 2, 3, 4	119	0	217
Marion, city:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	122	3	261
New London, city:			
Wards 3, 4	147	1	210
Wards 5, 6	118	2	261
Wards 7, 8	113	2	242
Wards 9, 10	86	2	117
Waupaca, city:			
Ald. Dist. 1	99	0	183
Ald. Dist. 2	91	3	178
Ald. Dist. 3	57	1	116
Ald. Dist. 4	97	5	207
Ald. Dist. 5	73	0	194
Weyauwega, city:			
Wards 1, 2, 3	104	2	293
TOTAL	4,121	76	7,835
WAUSHARA COUNTY			
Aurora	63	3	179
Bloomfield	41	2	176
Coloma	51	0	94
Dakota	95	0	214
Deerfield	38	0	118
Hancock	33	0	97
Leon	102	7	179
Marion	189	3	234
Mt. Morris	144	0	165
Oasis	40	1	86
Plainfield	36	1	72
Poy Sippi	73	6	227
Richford	40	0	108
Rose	54	1	78
Saxeville	69	3	149
Springwater	129	1	270
Warren	57	1	98
Wautoma	107	4	270
Coloma, vil.	29	0	107
Hancock, vil.	33	0	68
Lohrville, vil.	47	0	35
Plainfield, vil.	92	0	173
Redgranite, vil.	113	5	175
Wild Rose, vil.	75	1	174
Berlin, city	3	0	12
Wautoma, city:			
Ward 1	65	0	119
Ward 2	43	0	138
Ward 3	48	2	142
TOTAL	1,909	41	4,057
WINNEBAGO COUNTY			
Algoma	463	8	770
Black Wolf	252	6	569
Clayton	244	0	523
Menasha:			
Ward 6	370	4	465
Ward 7	283	5	432
Ward 8	316	4	760
Ward 9	346	2	745
Neenah	295	0	651
Nekimi	133	3	292
Nepeuskun	57	1	162
Omro	268	1	334
Oshkosh	568	15	712
Poygan	97	3	168
Rushford	146	2	238
Utica	109	2	235
Vinland	246	4	392
Winchester	152	3	263
Winneconne	239	4	421
Wolf River	87	1	235
Winneconne, vil.	257	5	414
Appleton, city:			
Ald. Dist. 9, Ward 2	22	1	70
Menasha, city:			
Ward 1	379	8	514
Ward 2	385	5	428
Ward 3	356	8	522
Ward 4	502	11	442
Ward 5	524	5	489
Neenah, city:			
Ward 20	349	0	944
Ward 21	272	6	401
Ward 22	399	4	780
Ward 23	301	6	444
Ward 24	332	7	542
Ward 25	339	6	559
Ward 26	367	8	474
Ward 27	352	4	622
Ward 28	3	0	17
Omro, city	327	6	401
Oshkosh, city:			
Ward 29	398	10	771
Ward 30	413	14	473
Ward 31	485	11	651
Ward 32	356	18	503
Ward 33	302	5	383
Ward 34	372	8	435
Ward 35	463	7	539
Ward 36	470	12	548
Ward 37	383	20	422
Ward 38	358	7	434
Ward 39	533	15	691
Ward 40	461	8	622
Ward 41	400	11	380
Ward 42	449	15	674
Ward 43	488	9	613
Ward 44	473	9	545
Ward 45	435	8	672
TOTAL	17,316	345	25,786
WOOD COUNTY			
Arpin	73	3	127
Auburndale	66	2	186
Cameron	40	1	121
Cary	40	0	93
Cranmoor	16	0	50
Dexter	59	3	65
Grand Rapids:			
Ward 1	168	1	189
Ward 2	132	1	178
Ward 3	89	1	161
Ward 4	107	1	191

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VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD*—Cont.

District	Earl and Metz (Dem.)	Christensen and Bergum (L & F)	Thompson and McCallum (Rep.)
Ward 5	31	0	48
Ward 6	129	2	136
Ward 7	158	0	183
Ward 8	130	2	258
Ward 9	104	0	183
Hansen	119	1	122
Hiles	28	0	40
Lincoln	154	0	251
Marshfield	71	4	182
Milladore	92	0	107
Port Edwards	166	3	256
Remington	41	0	61
Richfield	127	0	199
Rock	61	3	119
Rudolph	202	7	170
Saratoga:			
Ward 1	238	4	354
Ward 2	269	9	394
Seneca	140	1	218
Sherry	99	2	133
Sigel	223	0	242
Wood	82	3	147
Arpin, vil.	51	3	59
Auburndale, vil.	54	2	129
Biron, vil.	141	0	165
Hewitt, vil.	64	1	121
Milladore, vil.	38	3	56
Port Edwards, vil.	311	1	445
Rudolph, vil.	100	0	66
Vesper, vil.	68	1	139
Marshfield, city:			
Wards 1, 11	210	3	307
Wards 2, 12	258	0	436
Wards 3, 13	253	6	435
Wards 4, 14	298	0	530
Wards 5, 15	205	5	241
Wards 6, 16	230	1	386
Wards 7, 17	249	4	442
Wards 8, 18	209	4	346
Wards 9, 19	213	5	315
Wards 10, 20	212	2	370
Nekoosa, city:			
Ward 1	87	1	128
Ward 2	68	1	122
Ward 3	100	0	159
Ward 4	83	2	111
Pittsville, city:			
Ward 1	55	2	75
Ward 2	15	0	49
Ward 3	38	0	45
Wisconsin Rapids, city:			
Ward 1	158	1	130
Ward 2	182	6	136
Ward 3	145	1	179
Ward 4	133	1	183
Ward 5	176	3	174
Ward 6	203	1	188
Ward 7	150	1	283
Ward 8	141	5	144
Ward 9	161	2	170
Ward 10	158	0	153
Ward 11	178	2	208
Ward 12	123	2	149
Ward 13	123	3	173
Ward 14	173	0	243
Ward 15	109	2	146
Ward 16	243	1	304
Ward 17	145	1	297
Ward 18	142	2	198
Ward 19	152	1	212
TOTAL	10,059	137	14,401

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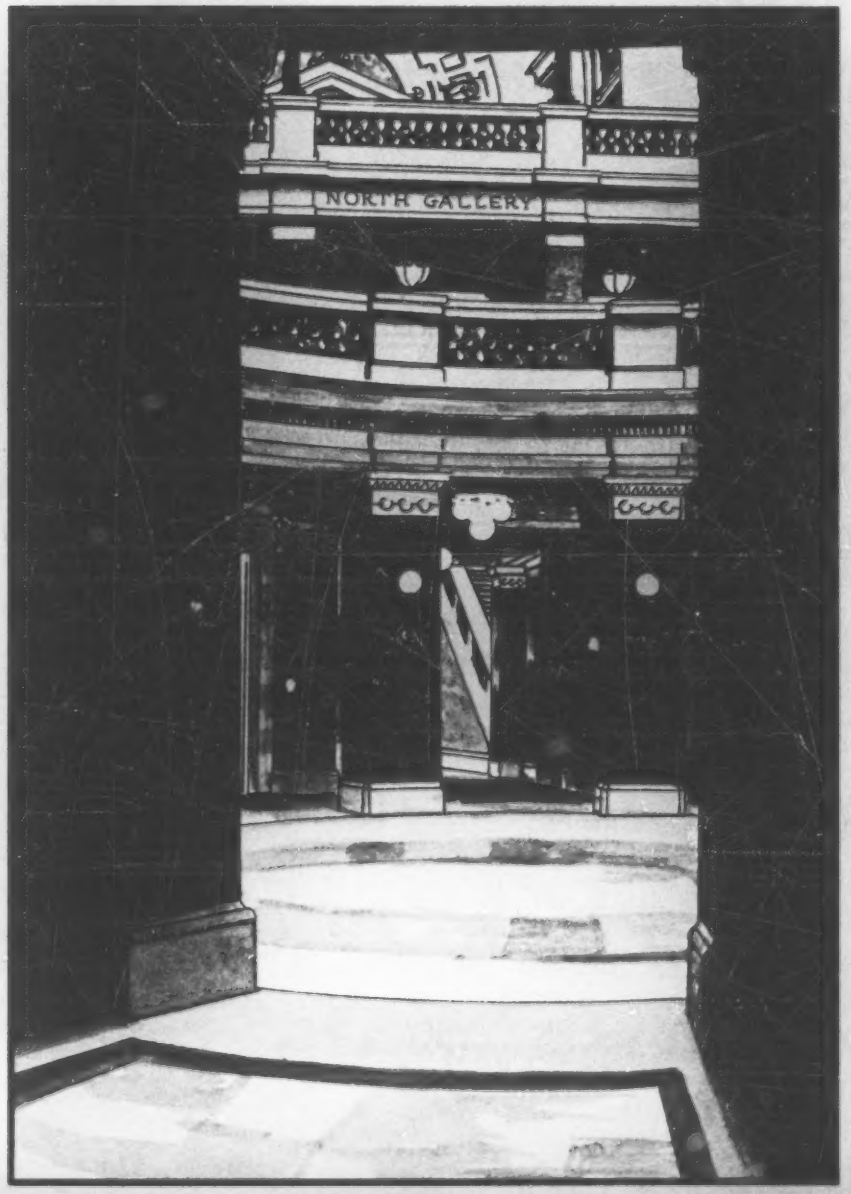
11

Wisconsin Symbols

Wisconsin symbols: origin and descriptions of the official state symbols as enumerated in Sections 1.07, 1.08, 1.10 and 14.45 of the Wisconsin Statutes



WISCONSIN STATE SYMBOLS

(See front and back endpapers)

The Coat of Arms

The Great Seal

Over the years a substantial group of items has gained statutory recognition as state symbols. These symbols provide a focus for expanding public awareness of Wisconsin's history and diversity, particularly when used in classrooms as teaching tools to pique student interest. Wisconsin now has an official flag, coat of arms, motto, seal, song, symbol of peace, tree, flower, bird, fish, animal, wildlife animal, domestic animal, dog, insect, mineral, rock, fossil and soil. The "badger" nickname, however, remains unofficial.

A brief historical description and text of the pertinent section of the Wisconsin Statutes for each symbol follows.

Flag. An official design for Wisconsin's state flag was initially provided by the Legislature in 1863. Noting that a flag had not been adopted and that Civil War regiments in the field were requesting flags, the Legislature formed a 5-member, joint select committee to report "....a description for a proper state flag." This action resulted in the adoption of 1863 Joint Resolution 4, which provided a design for a state flag that was substantially the same as the regimental flags already in use by Wisconsin troops.

It was not until 1913, however, that language concerning flag specifications was added to the Wisconsin Statutes. Chapter 111, Laws of 1913, created a state flag provision in what is now statute Section 1.08. This description was quite similar to the 1863 version, specifying a dark blue flag with the state coat of arms centered on each side.

The 1913 design remained unchanged until the enactment of Chapter 286, Laws of 1979, which repealed and recreated statute Section 1.08. Most significant of the changes required by the 1979 act was adding the word "Wisconsin" and the date "1848" — the date of statehood — in white letters, centered above and below the coat of arms, respectively. This change was the culmination of years of legislative attempts to alter or replace Wisconsin's flag to make it more distinctive and recognizable.

The 1979 revision also provided certain technical changes in dimensions, proportions, materials and so on to make it easier for flag manufacturers to comply with the law.

"1.08 State flag. (1) The Wisconsin state flag consists of the following features:

(a) Relative dimensions of 2 to 3, hoist to fly.

(b) A background of royal blue cloth.

(c) The state coat of arms, as described under s. 1.07, in material of appropriate colors, applied on each side in the center of the field, of such size that, if placed in a circle whose diameter is equal to 50% of the hoist, those portions farthest from the center of the field would meet, but not cross, the boundary of the circle.

(d) The word 'WISCONSIN' in white, capital, condensed Gothic letters, one-eighth of the hoist in height, centered above the coat of arms, midway between the uppermost part of the coat of arms and the top edge of the flag.

(e) The year '1848' in white, condensed Gothic numbers, one-eighth of the hoist in height, centered below the coat of arms, midway between the lowermost part of the coat of arms and the bottom edge of the flag.

(f) Optional trim on the edges consisting of yellow knotted fringe.

(2) The department of administration shall ensure that all official state flags that are manufactured on or after May 1, 1981 conform to the requirements of this section. State flags manufactured before May 1, 1981 may continue to be used as state flags."

Coat of arms. The coat of arms, now provided in statute Section 1.07, is an integral part of the state seal and also appears on the state flag. Its history parallels that of the seal.

On the coat of arms is a sailor with a coil of rope and a "yeoman" — usually considered a miner — with a pick, representing labor by water and land. They are supporting a quartered shield with symbols representing agriculture (plow), mining (pick and shovel), manufacturing (arm and hammer), and navigation (anchor). Centered on the shield is a small U.S. coat of arms and motto ("E pluribus unum" or "One out of many") symbolizing Wisconsin's loyalty to the Union. At the base, a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, stands for prosperity and abundance, while a pyramid of lead ingots represents mineral wealth. Centered over the shield at the crest is a badger, the state animal, and on a banner above, the state motto, "Forward".

"**1.07 State coat of arms.** The coat of arms of the state of Wisconsin is declared to be as follows:

ARMS. — Or, quartered, the quarters bearing respectively a plow, a crossed shovel and pick, an arm and held hammer, and an anchor, all proper; the base of shield resting upon a horn of plenty and pyramid of pig lead, all proper; over all on fesse point, the arms and motto of the United States, namely: Arms, palewise of 13 pieces argent and gules; a chief azure; motto (on garter surrounding inescutcheon), 'E pluribus unum'.

CREST. — A badger, passant, proper.

SUPPORTERS. — Dexter, a sailor holding a coil of rope, proper; sinister, a yeoman resting on a pick proper.

MOTTO. — Over crest, 'Forward'."

Motto: "Forward". The motto, "Forward", which is part of the coat of arms, is provided in statute Section 1.07 (see above). It was introduced in the 1851 revision of the state seal and coat of arms. Governor Nelson Dewey had asked the chancellor of the university, John H. Lathrop, to design a new seal. It is alleged that during a chance meeting on a trip to New York City the Governor and the subsequent Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, Edward Ryan, evolved a new seal from the Lathrop design. Ryan objected to the proposed Latin motto. As an alternative, they first thought of "Excelsior", which suggested the words "Forward", "Upward" and "Onward"; "Forward" was chosen.

Seal. Section 4, Article XIII, of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to provide a "great seal", to be kept by the Secretary of State and used to authenticate all official acts of the Governor except laws. The seal consists of the coat of arms with the words "Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin" centered above and a curved line of 13 stars below, with an ornamental border. A modified "lesser seal" is provided as the seal of the Secretary of State to be used to authenticate documents.

The history of the seal is inextricably entwined with that of the coat of arms. An official seal was created in 1836, when Wisconsin became a territory, and was revised in 1839. When Wisconsin achieved statehood in 1848, a new seal was prepared. This seal was changed in 1851 because, it is said, Governor Nelson Dewey did not like it. In 1881, Chapter 280 for the first time precisely described the great seal (and coat of arms) in language that ultimately became Sections 1.07 and 14.45 of the statutes.

"**14.45 Great and lesser seals.** (1) The state shall have a great seal and a lesser seal both of which shall be kept in the office of the secretary of state.

(2) The great seal of the state consists of a metallic disc, 2 3/8 inches in diameter, containing, within an ornamental border, the following devices and legend: The coat of arms of the

state, as in s. 1.07 described; above the arms, in a line parallel with the border, the words, 'Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin;' in the exergue, in a curved line, 13 stars.

(3) A lesser seal, 1 3/4 inches in diameter, engraved with the device of the great seal, with the words, 'Seal of the Secretary of State,' in a curved line above, and the words, 'State of Wisconsin,' in a curved line below such device, is the seal of the secretary of state, and may be used to authenticate all papers and documents issued by him, except the official acts of the governor, and such copies of the laws and records in the office of said secretary as may be required for use as evidence in any other state, territory or country."

Song: "On, Wisconsin!". The music for "On, Wisconsin!" was composed in 1909 by William T. Purdy with the idea of entering it in a Minnesota contest for the creation of a new football song. Instead, a friend, Carl Beck, persuaded Purdy to dedicate the song to the University of Wisconsin football team, and collaborated in the effort by writing the lyrics. The song was introduced at the University of Wisconsin in November 1909. It was later acclaimed by John Philip Sousa as the best college song he ever heard.

Lyrics more in keeping with the purposes of a state song were subsequently written in 1913 by J.S. Hubbard (then editor of the *Beloit Free Press*) and Judge (later Tax Commissioner) Charles D. Rosa. Hubbard and Rosa were among the delegates from many states convened in 1913 to commemorate the centennial of the Battle of Lake Erie, where Oliver Hazard Perry defeated the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Inspired by the occasion, they provided new, more solemn words to the already well-known Wisconsin football song. Their lyrics, some of which were later incorporated in the official state song, were first performed on the *S.S. Alabama* under the leadership of Prof. Julius E. Olson, chairman of the Wisconsin delegation.

Although "On, Wisconsin!" was recognized everywhere as Wisconsin's song, the state did not officially adopt it until 1959. In that year, Assemblyman Harold W. Clemens discovered that Wisconsin was one of only 10 states without a song. As a vocalist, he had sung "On, Wisconsin!" at public gatherings for many years thinking it was the state song. Mr. Clemens introduced a bill to give "On, Wisconsin!" the status he thought it deserved. On discovering that many different lyrics existed, an official text for the first verse of what was to become the state anthem was incorporated in the bill. It was enacted as Chapter 170, Laws of 1959, amending statute Section 1.10.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** The Wisconsin state song is 'On, Wisconsin', music written by W.T. Purdy, the words to which are as follows: 'On, Wisconsin!, On, Wisconsin! Grand old badger state! We, thy loyal sons and daughters, Hail thee, good and great. On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin! Champion of the right, 'Forward', our motto—God will give thee might!'...."

Symbol of peace: mourning dove. Various individuals and organizations concerned with conservation and wildlife long sought a protected status for the dove. Concluding an effort that stretched over a decade, the mourning dove was added to statute Section 1.10 as Wisconsin's official symbol of peace and removed from the statutory definition of game birds by Chapter 129, Laws of 1971.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: The mourning dove (zenaidura macoura corolinensis linnaus) is the symbol of peace...."

Tree: sugar maple. A state tree was first selected by a vote of Wisconsin school children in 1893. The maple tree won, followed by oak, pine and elm. In 1948 another vote was conducted among the school children by the Youth Centennial Committee. In that election the sugar maple again polled the most votes, followed by white pine and birch. The 1949 Legislature, in spite of efforts by white pine advocates, enacted Chapter 218, creating statute Section 1.10, which designated the sugar maple as the official state tree.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state tree is the sugar maple (acer saccharum)...."

Flower: wood violet. In 1908 Wisconsin school children nominated 4 candidates for state flower: the violet, wild rose, trailing arbutus and white water lily. On Arbor Day 1909, the final vote was taken, and the violet won. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, which created statute Section 1.10, named the wood violet Wisconsin's official flower.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state flower is the wood violet (viola papilionacea)...."

Bird: robin. In 1926-27, Wisconsin school children voted to select a state bird. The robin received twice the votes given any other bird. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, creating statute Section 1.10, officially made the robin the state bird.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state bird is the robin (turdus migratorius)...."

Fish: muskellunge. As early as 1939 an effort was made by joint resolution to adopt the muskellunge as the obvious candidate for state fish. The trout was a very distant alternative suggestion. In 1955, by Chapter 18 and without a dissenting vote, the Legislature amended statute Section 1.10 to declare the muskellunge to be Wisconsin's official fish.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state fish is the muskellunge (Esox masquinongy masquinongy Mitchell)...."

Animals: badger, white-tailed deer, dairy cow. Although the *badger* has been closely associated with Wisconsin since territorial days, it was not declared the official state animal until 1957. Over the years its likeness had been incorporated in the state coat of arms, seal, flag, and even in the Capitol architecture, as well as being immortalized in the song, "On, Wisconsin!" ("...Grand old badger state!"). "Bucky Badger" has long been the University of Wisconsin's mascot. In 1957 a bill to establish the badger as state animal was introduced at the request of 4 Jefferson County students (age 8-11) who discovered from a Historical Society publication that the badger did not have the official status most people assumed. They wanted this oversight corrected. Custom and usage virtually dictated the badger as the self-evident choice for state animal. Serious opposition developed, however, when a faction from Wisconsin's northern counties introduced a bill to make the *white-tailed deer* the official animal, citing the state's large native deer population, the animal's physical attributes, and the considerable economic benefits derived from the annual deer hunt. When the legislative debate ended, a compromise had produced 2 official animals to be added to statute Section 1.10. 1957 Chapter 209 made the badger the "state animal", while Chapter 147 named the white-tailed deer the state "wildlife animal".

Badger nickname. History, rather than nature or the law, explains Wisconsin's nickname, the "badgers", or "badger state". It evolved during the lead-mining boom which began just prior to 1830 in southwestern Wisconsin. The name was first applied when miners who were too busy digging the "gray gold" to build houses moved into abandoned mine shafts and makeshift burrows for shelter—like badgers. Although "badgers" had a somewhat derogatory connotation at first, it gradually gained acceptance as an apt description of the hardworking and energetic settlers of the Wisconsin Territory. While the nickname stuck, it has remained unofficial.

The *dairy cow* was added to statute Section 1.10 as Wisconsin's official "domestic animal" by Chapter 167, Laws of 1971, in recognition of its many contributions to the state. This action was termed a logical and long overdue step, consistent with the state promoting itself as "*America's Dairyland*", the legend placed on state automobile license plates—following consideration of a number of serious and facetious descriptive phrases—by Chapter 115, Laws of 1939 (see statute Section 341.13).

1972 Executive Order 32 designated Wisconsin's first official dairy cow and ordered the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to establish an annual rotation among Wisconsin's remaining purebreeds. The Jersey was selected for the honor in 1987, followed in 1988 by the Ayrshire.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state animal is the badger (taxidea taxus); the Wisconsin domestic animal is the dairy cow (bos taurus); the Wisconsin wildlife animal is the white-tailed deer (odocoileus virginianus)...."

Dog: American water spaniel. 1985 Wisconsin Act 295, an amendment to statute Section 1.10, named the American water spaniel as Wisconsin's official state dog. Enactment of the law was the culmination of years of effort by eighth grade students of Mr. Lyle Brumm at Washington Junior High School in New London who had made it a class project. The American water spaniel is said to be one of only 5 dog breeds indigenous to the United States and the only one native to Wisconsin. A New London area physician — Dr. Fred J. Pfeifer — is generally credited with developing and standardizing the breed, working to establish it by securing United Kennel Club registration in 1920. American Kennel Club recognition followed in 1940.

The American water spaniel was developed to be a practical, versatile hunting dog which combined certain physical attributes with intelligence and a good disposition. Typically spaniel in character, the dog is of medium size, with a muscular, compact build. Its tightly curled, oily coat is liver or dark chocolate colored. The head has a square muzzle, oval eyes, broad nostrils and long, wide ears set above the eye line. A curved, tapering tail is covered with hair to the tip. No flashy show animal, the American water spaniel is described as an unadorned, utilitarian dog that earns its keep as an outstanding hunter, watchdog and family pet.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state dog is the American water spaniel...."

Insect: honey bee. Selection of the honey bee as official state insect was achieved when statute Section 1.10 was amended by Chapter 326, Laws of 1977. The bill which became law was introduced at the request of the third grade class of Holy Family School of Marinette and the Wisconsin Honey Producers Association. Attempts to allow all elementary school pupils in the state to decide the selection by popular ballot were unsuccessful. Other contenders for the title were the monarch butterfly, dragon fly, ladybug and mosquito.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state insect is the honey bee (apis mellifera)...."

Mineral and rock: galena and red granite. Chapter 14, Laws of 1971, amended statute Section 1.10 to make galena the official state mineral and red granite the state rock. The proposal was introduced at the request of the Kenosha Gem and Mineral Society to promote geological awareness. Criteria for initial selection by the Wisconsin Geological Society included nativity, abundance, uniqueness, economic value and historical significance.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols.** .... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state mineral is the galena (lead sulphide); the Wisconsin state rock is the red granite...."

Fossil: trilobite. 1985 Wisconsin Act 162 amended statute Section 1.10 to designate the trilobite Calymene celebra as the official state fossil. Introduced at the request of the Wisconsin Geological Society, the fossil is intended to symbolize the state's ancient past and encourage interest in our uniquely rich geological heritage. It compliments the state rock and mineral created earlier (1971). A major rival for fossil recognition was the mastodon, a large prehistoric, elephant-like creature.

Pronounced "TRY-loh-bite" — Latin describing the 3-lobed anatomy of this small invertebrate (a body divided by furrows into segments) — it is an extinct marine arthropod, with multiple sets of paired, jointed legs, its head and tapering body armored in an exoskeleton that is repeatedly molted as the animal grows. The trilobite flourished in the warm, shallow salt water sea that hundreds of millions of years ago periodically covered what is now Wisconsin. Their fossil remains average 1 to 2 inches in length. The largest complete specimen is 14 inches, while incomplete parts indicate some were possibly much longer (over 30 inches). Trilobite fossils are abundant and distinctive enough to be easily recognized. Good specimens can be found preserved in rock formations throughout most of Wisconsin.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols**.... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state fossil is the trilobite (calymene celebra)...."

Soil: Antigo silt loam. An official state soil was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 33, a declaration intended as a reminder of our soil stewardship responsibilities. Its advocates argued that soil, a natural resource that took 10,000 years to produce, is not only essential to Wisconsin's economy, but is the foundation of life. It needs to be conserved, rather than abused, poisoned, eroded or covered with concrete. Selected to represent the over 500 major soil types in Wisconsin, Antigo silt loam is a productive, level, silty soil of glacial origins, subsequently enriched by organic matter from prehistoric forests. Found chiefly in Wisconsin — stretching in patches across the north central part of the state — it is named after one of our cities. It is a versatile soil which supports dairying, potato growing and timber. This amendment to statute Section 1.10 was the result of a successful recognition drive led by Professor Francis D. Hole, UW-Madison soil scientist.

"**1.10 State song and state symbols**.... The state symbols are as follows: .... the Wisconsin state soil is the Antigo silt loam (typic glossoboralf)."

12

Addenda

Additions and revisions: state governmental update through July 15, 1987

ADDENDA

The additions and revisions listed here result from actions occurring after the *1987-1988 Wisconsin Blue Book* went to press and up to July 15, 1987. Information in the Addenda is presented in the same sequence as in the Blue Book proper. State government agency changes enacted by 1987 Wisconsin Act 27 (the budget) have also been added.

William J. Horvath (Dem.), 58th Assembly District (1983 Wisconsin Legislature)**

1st session. Elected to Assembly in November 1983 special election. Born Shawano, March 23, 1938; married; M.S. University of Michigan 1963; soil conservationist.

Mailing address: 801 Mary Ann Avenue, Stevens Point 54481.

**Now the 71st Assembly District. Mr. Horvath — who was inadvertently omitted from the prior Blue Book Addenda — was elected midterm to the 1983 Legislature, succeeding David Helbach (who was elected to the Senate), serving from 11/15/83 for the remainder of the session.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 225 to 300.

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES:

Committee on Children and Human Services: GREGG UNDERHEIM, appointed effective 6/16/87.

Committee on Colleges and Universities: SUSAN VERGERONT, resigned effective 6/16/87; GREGG UNDERHEIM, appointed effective 6/16/87.

Committee on Commerce and Consumer Affairs: JOSEPH LOOBY, resigned effective 6/26/87; JUDITH ROBSON, appointed effective 7/2/87; JAMES CHARNESKI, appointed effective 6/16/87.

Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety: THOMAS OURADA, resigned effective 6/16/87; JAMES CHARNESKI, appointed effective 6/16/87.

Committee on Employment and Training: JUDITH ROBSON, appointed effective 7/2/87.

Committee on Health: JUDITH ROBSON, appointed effective 7/2/87.

Committee on Judiciary: BEN BRANCEL, resigned effective 6/16/87; JAMES CHARNESKI, appointed effective 6/16/87.

Committee on Trade, Industry and Small Business: PEGGY ROSENZWEIG, resigned effective 6/16/87; GREGG UNDERHEIM, appointed effective 6/16/87.

LEGISLATIVE AGENCIES:

Retirement Research Committee: CLARENCE BLESER (succeeding James Dillman).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 301 to 574.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor's Councils

State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: SCOTT FROMADER (designee of Governor).

State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute

Officers	Name	Home Address	Term Expires
*Accounting Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (1)	Terry Von Haden[1] (succeeding Howard M. Schnoll)	Madison	July 1, 1991
*Aging and Long-Term Care, Board on Sec. 15.105 (10)	Elmer C. Sill[1] (succeeding Thadis Patterson)	Waupaca	May 1, 1991

Officers	Name	Home Address	Term Expires
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, State Council on Sec. 14.017 (2)	Scott Fromader	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.
Arts Board Sec. 15.105 (8)	Gloria Kirking (succeeding Karlyn Holman)	Portage	May 1, 1990
*Barbers Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (14)	Craig Kuhnau[1] (succeeding Duane Clumpner)	Monona	July 1, 1991
	Henry H. Moore, Jr.[1] (reappointment)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1990
Business and Education Partnerships, Governor's Council on Sec. 15.377 (2)	Arden S. Fierek (reappointment)	West Bend	July 1, 1990
*Chiropractic Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (5)	Meredith Hughes Bakke, D.C.[1] (reappointment)	DeForest	July 1, 1991
	Steven Hernandez[1] (succeeding Robert J. Bittner, D.C.)	Shorewood	July 1, 1991
*Dentistry Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (6)	Robert A. Henschel[1] (succeeding Coleman Gertler)	Wauwatosa	July 1, 1991
*Domestic Abuse, Council on Sec. 15.197 (16)	Peggy Zimdars (reappointment)	Madison	July 1, 1990
*Funeral Directors Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (16)	Jerome J. Brunette, Jr.[1] (succeeding Joseph L. Watkins, Jr.)	Fond du Lac	July 1, 1991
Groundwater Coordinating Council Sec. 15.347 (13)	John A. Metcalf (succeeding Stephen M. Born)	Dodgeville	July 1, 1991
Group Insurance Board Sec. 15.165 (2)	Esther Doughty Luckhardt (succeeding Orville Christian)	Horicon	May 1, 1989
Higher Educational Aids Board Sec. 15.67	Helen Bie (succeeding Mike Mullen)	Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.
	Mike Clumpner (succeeding Richard Sawicki)	Milton	Pleas. of Gov.
	Delmar De Long (succeeding James N. Elliott)	Clinton	Pleas. of Gov.
	Frank Heckrodt (succeeding Edith N. Finlayson)	Appleton	Pleas. of Gov.
	Cornelia Hempe (succeeding Jerry Madison)	Beloit	Pleas. of Gov.
	P. Nicholas Hurtgen (succeeding Julie Ann Parker)	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.
	Charles Mathy (succeeding Richard St. Germaine)	La Crosse	Pleas. of Gov.
	Albert O. Nicholas (succeeding Ruth Clusen)	Hartland	Pleas. of Gov.
	Ruth Raitzer (succeeding Kevin Topper)	La Crosse	Pleas. of Gov.
	Kathleen Rathburn (succeeding Carrie Lokken)	Beloit	Pleas. of Gov.
	Allen Schraufnagel (succeeding Ferdinand Leyva)	Elroy	Pleas. of Gov.
	Jane Sternberg (succeeding Ronald Lingren)	Wausau	Pleas. of Gov.
	K.G. Weiske (succeeding Carol Toussaint)	Ripon	Pleas. of Gov.
*Historical Society of Wisconsin Board of Curators Sec. 15.70	Thomas Jeffris[1] (succeeding Patricia Boge)	Janesville	July 1, 1990
Law Enforcement Standards Board Sec. 15.255	Gary J. Brazgel (succeeding William P. Ward)	Milwaukee	May 1, 1991
	James McFarlane (succeeding Joseph Fandre)	Eau Claire	May 1, 1991
Library and Network Development, Council on Sec. 15.377 (6)	Mary Lou Bohen (succeeding Paul Moriarty)	Mauston	July 1, 1990
	Kay Marie Ihlenfeldt (succeeding Mary Campfield Kotschi)	Milwaukee	July 1, 1990

Officers	Name	Home Address	Term Expires
	Ruth C. Schmidt (reappointment)	Elkhart Lake	July 1, 1990
	Ileen Sikowski (succeeding Charles Brenden)	Crivitz	July 1, 1990
*Medical Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (7)	Clark O. Olsen, M.D.[1] (succeeding William E. Walker)	Washburn	July 1, 1991
*Optometry Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (8)	Jack Brueckner. O.D.[1] (succeeding Karen Merkle, O.D.)	Waupaca	July 1, 1991
*Psychology Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (10m)	Asher R. Pacht, Ph.D.[1] (reappointment)	Madison	July 1, 1991
*Real Estate Board Sec. 15.405 (11)	Tobi Richards Miller[1] (succeeding Jan Silvers)	Hudson	July 1, 1991
Retirement Research Committee Sec. 13.51 (2)	Clarence Bleser (succeeding James Dillman)	Shawano	July 1, 1991
*Snowmobile Recreational Council Sec. 15.347 (7)	Ed Bossert[1] (reappointment)	Mineral Point	July 1, 1990
	Howard L. Potter[1] (succeeding Donald Kirn)	Iron River	July 1, 1990
Teachers Retirement Board Sec. 15.165	Ted Bratanow (succeeding Gaylon H. Greenhill)	Grafton	May 1, 1992
*Univ. of Wis. System, Bd. of Regents of the Sec. 15.91	Erroll Davis[1] (succeeding Edith Finlayson)	Madison	May 1, 1994
*Veterans Affairs, Board of Sec. 15.49	Denis E. Bay[1] (succeeding Italo Bensoni)	Sturgeon Bay	May 1, 1993
*Veterinary Examining Board Sec. 15.405 (12)	J.A. Hines, D.V.M.[1] (succeeding Gary H. Newman, D.V.M.)	Oxford	July 1, 1991
*Waste Facility Siting Board	Ingeborg Lothe[1] (reappointment)	Poynette	May 1, 1990
Women's Council Sec. 15.107 (10)	Bridget Donaldson (succeeding Sandra Thomas)	Holmen	July 1, 1989
	Ruth Godar (succeeding Susan DuBois)	Mequon	July 1, 1989
	Mary Kohler (succeeding Sarah Harder)	Sheboygan	July 1, 1989

*Nominated by the Governor and with the advice and consent of the Senate appointed.
[1] Nominated by the Governor but not yet confirmed by the Senate.

Governor's Special Committees

Biotechnology, Governor's Council on

Members: JACK MURRAY, *chairperson;* other members to be appointed.

Governor Thompson created the council in Executive Order 15, on June 23, 1987, to advise him on issues related to biotechnology and to recommend ways to advance biotechnology as an opportunity for economic development in Wisconsin.

Emergency Response Commission, State

Members: RICHARD BRAUND, *chairperson;* JOANN BATESON, RONALD W. CHIAPETE, N. MICHAEL CIRA, DAVID L. DRAVES, JAY G. KOPPOLIN, RONALD KUHN, JEFF KUNZ, CRAIG OLSON, CLARENCE SCHWARTZ, CARYL E. TERRELL, JOHN VAN SISTINE, DAVID WOODBURY.

Contact person: RICHARD BRAUND.

Address: Division of Emergency Government, Department of Administration, Room 99A, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, P.O. Box 7865, Madison 53707.

Telephone: (608) 266-0199.

Governor Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 13, on April 15, 1987, to comply with the federal Emergency and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (Title III of the Superfund and Reauthorization Act). The commission consists of members representing: firefighting and law enforcement, industry, small business, county and municipal government, a labor organization, an environmental organization, plus the Departments of Administration (Division of Emergency Government), Health and Social Services, and Natural Resources.

Handicapped Children's Program, State Interagency Coordinating, Council Relating to

Members: To be appointed (15 members).

Governor Thompson created the council in Executive Order 17, on June 26, 1987, to comply with the federal Education of the Handicapped Amendments of 1986 (Public Law 99-457). The council is established to advise and assist the Department of Health and Social Services in providing early intervention services for handicapped children. It will consist of 15 members appointed by the Governor, including at least: 3 parents of handicapped children, 3 representatives of public or private providers of early intervention services, one member of the state Legislature, and one person involved in personnel preparation. Other members represent agencies that provide or pay for early intervention services for handicapped children.

Local Property Tax Relief Commission: STANLEY YORK (succeeding Janet Nordell).

Vocational Education, Wisconsin Council on: CHRISTA D. HANSON (succeeding Jean Henderson), KATHY SWEET (succeeding Federico Zaragoza), DENNIS VANDENBERGEN (succeeding Erica McIntire).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: COMMERCE

Banking, Office of the Commissioner: *Deputy Commissioner:* JOHN W. TORGERSON.

Development, Department of: STEPHEN LOTHARIUS, *director,* Bureau of International Development, resigned effective 7/1/87.

Regulation and Licensing, Department of

Accounting Examining Board: TERRY VON HADEN (confirmation pending, succeeding Howard M. Schnoll).

Barbers Examining Board: CRAIG KUHNAU (confirmation pending, succeeding Duane Clumpner).

Chiropractic Examining board: STEVEN HERNANDEZ (confirmation pending, succeeding Robert J. Bittner, D.C.).

Dentistry Examining Board: ROBERT A. HENSCHEL (confirmation pending, succeeding Coleman Gertler).

Funeral Directors Examining Board: JEROME J. BRUNETTE, JR. (confirmation pending, succeeding Joseph L. Watkins, Jr.).

Medical Examining Board: CLARK O. OLSEN, M.D. (confirmation pending, succeeding William E. Walker).

Nursing, Board of: TERESA M. ELGUEZABAL, resigned effective 7/15/87.

Optometry Examining Board: JACK BRUECKNER, O.D. (confirmation pending, succeeding Karen Merkle, O.D.).

Real Estate Board: TOBI RICHARDS MILLER (confirmation pending, succeeding Jan Silvers).

Veterinary Examining Board: J.A. HINES, D.V.M. (confirmation pending, succeeding Gary H. Newman, D.V.M.).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: EDUCATION

Higher Educational Aids Board: HELEN BIE (succeeding Mike Mullen); MIKE CLUMPNER (succeeding Richard Sawicki); DELMAR DE LONG (succeeding James N. Elliott); FRANK

HECKRODT (succeeding Edith N. Finlayson); CORNELIA HEMPE (succeeding Jerry Madison); P. NICHOLAS HURTGEN (succeeding Julie Ann parker); CHARLES MATHY (succeeding Richard St. Germaine); ALBERT O. NICHOLAS (succeeding Ruth Clusen); RUTH RAITZER (succeeding Kevin Topper); KATHLEEN RATHBURN (succeeding Carrie Lokken); ALLEN SCHRAUFNAGEL (succeeding Ferdinand Leyva); JANE STERNBERG (succeeding Ronald Lingren); K.G. WEISKE (succeeding Carol Toussaint).

State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Historical Society of Wisconsin, Board of Curators: THOMAS JEFFRIS (confirmation pending, succeeding Patricia Boge).

Public Instruction, Department of

Council on Library and Network Development: MARY LOU BOHEN (succeeding Paul Moriarty); KAY MARIE IHLENFELDT (succeeding Mary Campfield Kotschi); ILEEN SIKOWSKI (succeeding Charles Brenden).

University of Wisconsin System

Board of Regents: ERROLL DAVIS, JR. (confirmation pending, succeeding Edith Finlayson).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

Natural Resources, Department of

Snowmobile Recreation Council: HOWARD L. POTTER (confirmation pending, succeeding Donald Kirn).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: HUMAN RELATIONS AND RESOURCES

Health and Social Services, Department of

Radiation Protection Council: ROBERT GREENLAW, M.D., resigned effective 5/14/87.

Justice, Department of

Law Enforcement Standards Board: GARY J. BRAZGEL (succeeding William P. Ward); JAMES MCFARLANE (succeeding Joseph Fandre).

Veterans Affairs, Department of

Board of Veterans Affairs: DENIS E. BAY (confirmation pending, succeeding Italo Bensoni).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: GENERAL EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

Administration, Department of

Aging and Long-Term Care, Board on: ELMER C. SILL (confirmation pending, succeeding Thadis Patterson).

Arts Board: JEANNE B. TREGONING, *chairperson;* DUANE DELORME, *vice chairperson;* GLORIA KIRKING (confirmation pending, succeeding Karlyn Holman).

Criminal Justice, Council on: SCOTT NEITZEL, *Deputy Executive Director*, resigned effective 5/30/87.

State Capitol and Executive Residence Board: SENATOR FRED RISSER, *cochairperson;* REPRESENTATIVE DAVID TRAVIS, *cochairperson* (resigned effective 7/10/87); REPRESENTATIVE LOLITA SCHNEIDERS, *cochairperson* (effective 7/13/87); REPRESENTATIVE DAVID CLARENBACH (effective 7/27/87).

Women's Council: BRIDGET DONALDSON (succeeding Sandra Thomas); RUTH GODAR (succeeding Susan DeBois); MARY KOHLER (succeeding Sarah Harder).

Employment Relations, Department of: *Administrative Services Division:* DONNA BIDDLE, *administrator.*

Employe Trust Funds, Department of

Group Insurance Board: ESTHER DOUGHTY LUCKHARDT (succeeding Orville Christian).

Teachers Retirement Board: TED BRATANOW (succeeding Gaylon H. Greenhill).

Revenue, Department of: *Deputy Secretary:* MARK D. BUGHER (succeeding John W. Torgerson); *Executive Assistant to the Secretary:* JAMES BEHREND (succeeding Mark D. Bugher).

EXECUTIVE BRANCH: REGIONAL AGENCIES

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission: *Members:* BEN GUTHRIE (Vilas County) resigned effective 7/1/87.

Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission: *Members:* LAWRENCE L. CHERREY (Lafayette County); DONNA DOUGLAS (Green County).

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Addenda relating to pages 575 to 610.

State Bar of Wisconsin

Board of Governors: JOHN R. DECKER, *chairman of the board. District 2:* KATHLEEN ORTMAN MILLER (succeeding John R. Decker).

STATISTICS

Addenda relating to pages 611 to 816.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT: **County Officers in Wisconsin**

District Attorney: Wood County: KEVIN POTTER, resigned effective 7/6/87.

Register of Deeds: Iowa County: GEORGINNE YOST, resigned effective 7/1/87.

POLITICS

Addenda relating to pages 817 to 852.

PARTY OFFICERS: **Republican Party of Wisconsin**

State Executive Committee: *Secretary:* RUTH GODAR, Mequon (succeeding Muriel Lidtke, Beaver Dam).

STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCY CHANGES ENACTED BY 1987 WISCONSIN ACT 27

(the budget)

Transportation Projects Commission*: repealed.

Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Department of: *Farm Mediation and Arbitration Board* repealed; *Land Conservation Board* structure and functions revised; *Farm Congress** created.

Development, Department of: *Columbus Quincentennial Council* created; *Development Finance Board** created and attached to department under Sec. 15.03; *Employe Ownership Board** membership revised; *film promotion office** created in Division of Tourism; Councils on *Eco-*

nomic and Community Development, on *Economic Development and Export*, and on *Economic Adjustment* repealed; *Council on International Trade** repealed and recreated.

Educational Communications Board*: membership revised and increased.

Historical Society of Wisconsin, State: *Divisions of Historical Sites, and of Museum* repealed as statutory divisions.

Public Instruction, Department of: *Council on Suicide Prevention* membership revised.

Natural Resources, Department of: *Air Pollution Control Council* membership revised; *Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup Council** created.

Transportation, Department of: *Council on Aeronautics* membership revised.

Health and Social Services, Department of: *Bureau for Sensory Disabilities* created; *Council on Long-Term Care Insurance* created; *Council on Pilot Projects for the Uninsured** repealed and recreated and attached to department under Sec. 15.03; *Council on Sexual Assault** created.

Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Department of: *Labor and Management Council* created.

Justice, Department of: *Crime Victim Council* membership revised; *statistical analysis center** created.

Administration, Department of: *State Capitol and Executive Residence Board** membership revised; *Office of Justice Assistance* created and attached to department under Sec. 15.03; *Council on Criminal Justice* repealed.

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*Vetoed by Governor Tommy G. Thompson on 7/31/87, but subject to possible legislative override.

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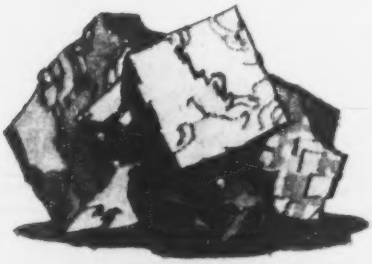
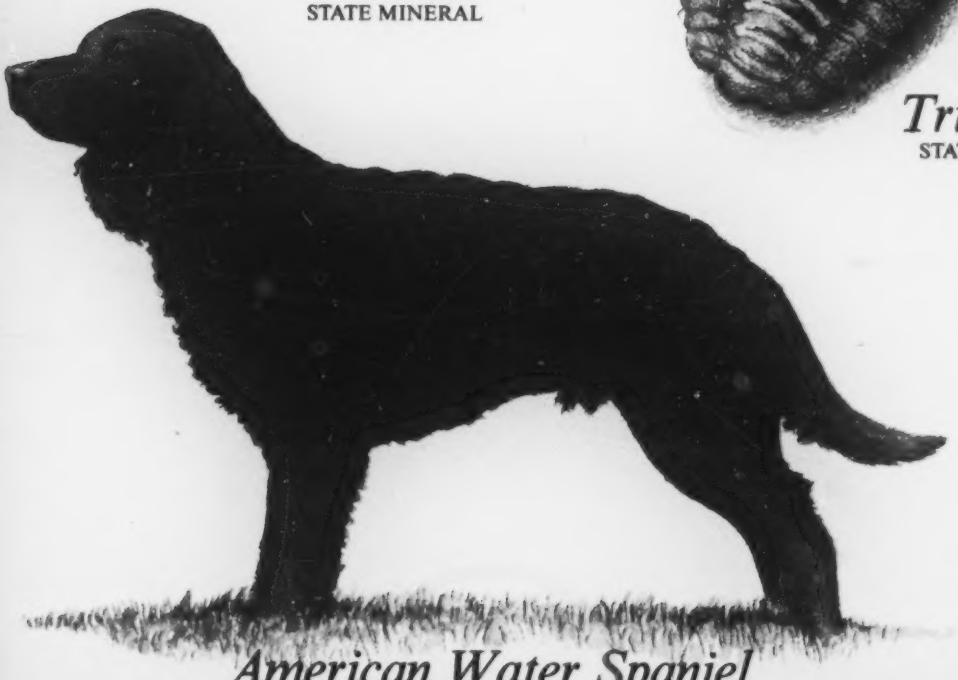
Mourning Dove
SYMBOL OF PEACE

Honey Bee
STATE INSECT

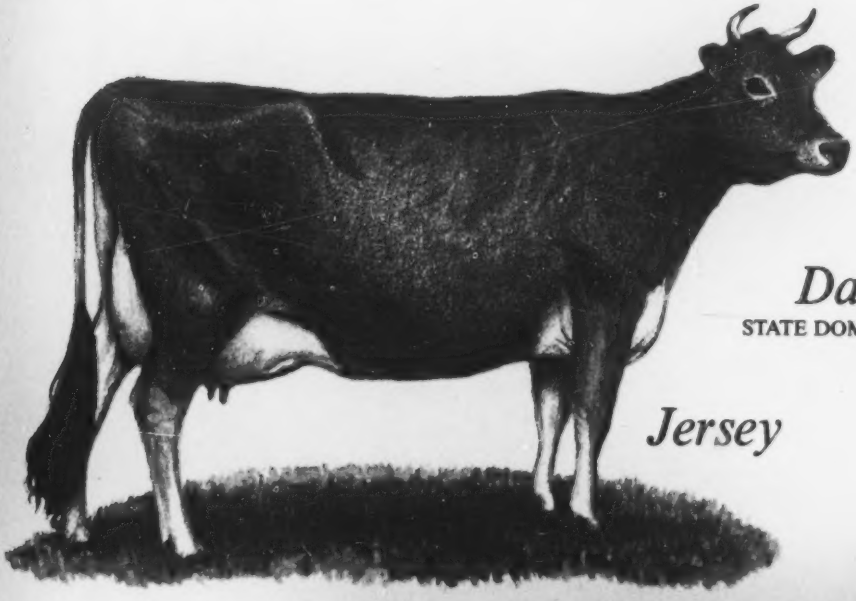


Galena
STATE MINERAL

Trilobite
STATE FOSSIL

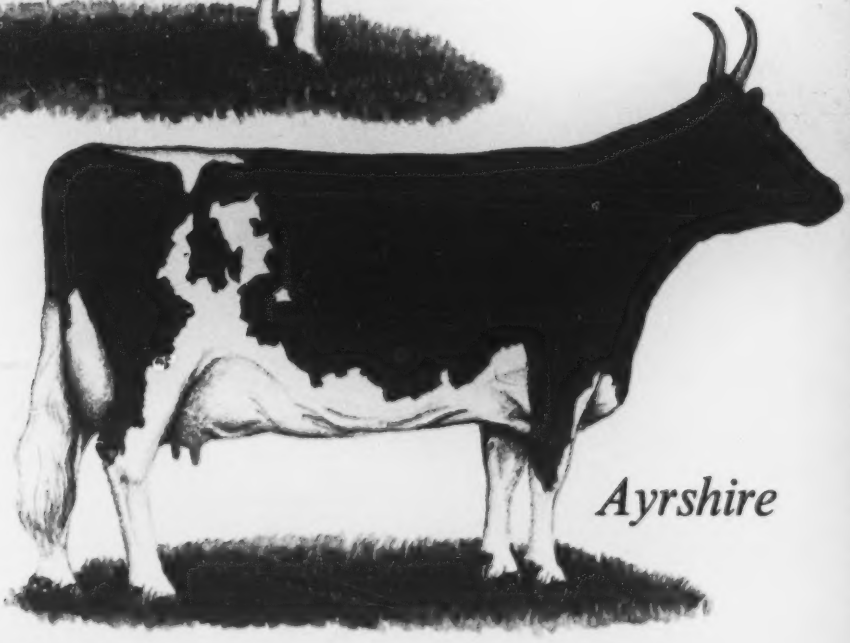


American Water Spaniel
STATE DOG



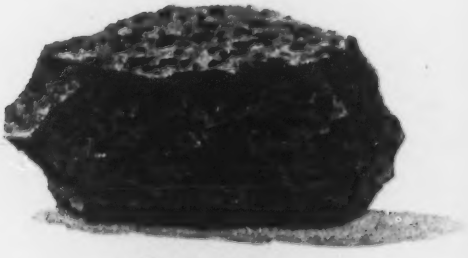
Dairy Cow
STATE DOMESTICATED ANIMAL

Jersey



Ayrshire

Antigo Silt Loam
STATE SOIL



Granite
STATE ROCK